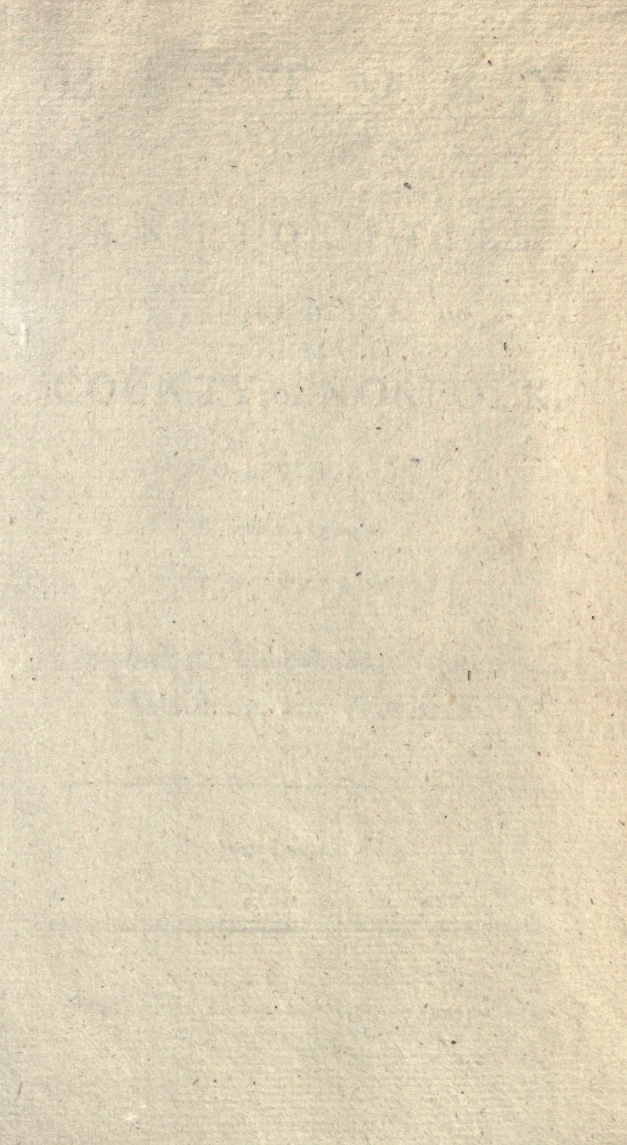




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H I S T O R Y
A N D
A N T I Q U I T I E S
O F T H E
C O U N T Y o f N O R F O L K .

V O L U M E I X .

C O N T A I N I N G

T H E H U N D R E D S O F

Smithdon, Taverham, Tunstead,
Walsham, and Wayland.

Pro me: si merear, in me.

N O R W I C H :

PRINTED BY J. CROUSE, FOR M. BOOTH, BOOKSELLER.

M.DCC.LXXXI.

Wellington, and Weymouth.



T H E
H I S T O R Y
O F
N O R F O L K.

Hundred of SMITHDON.

SMITHDON was originally divided into
 S two hundreds, Smithdon and Docking:
 they are now united. Smithdon, so call-
 ed from its being interspersed with hills
 and meadows, consisted at the survey of the follow-
 ing towns, Heacham, Hunstanton, Holme*, Thorn-
 ham and Gnatyngdon, Ringstead Magna and Parva,
 (now united and consolidated into one parish) Sedge-
 ford, Snettisham, and Ingoldisthorpe: Docking hun-
 dred contained the towns of Brancafter, Stanhoe,
 Great Bircham, Bircham-Tofts, Bircham-Newton,
 Choseley, Barwick Magna and Parva, Shernbourn,
 Fring, Southmere and Docking, and the lordship of
 Titchwell, according to the book of Domesday.

A This

* Holme next the Sea, to distinguish it from Holm in the hundred
 of Clackclose, and Holm-Hale in South Greenhoe.

This hundred is pleasantly situated, commanding the British ocean to the north, Lynn channel and the coast of Lincolnshire to the west: it is bounded on the south by the hundred of Freebridge Lynn, and on the east by Brothercroft and Gallow. The extent in length is about ten or eleven miles, and it is much the same in breadth, taking it from Ingoldisthorpe to Holme and the shore, north, and from Stanhoe to Snettisham and the shore, west.

The soil of this hundred is mostly of a rich clay, and fertile; the higher grounds are open field or breck, and those in the vicinity of the villages are well enclosed. There are also some fen lands and salt-marsh on the coast of Ingoldisthorpe, Snettisham and Heacham.

INGOLDISTHORPE, the first town in the hundred to the south, is about ten miles distant from the sea-port town of Lynn, and with the adjacent towns of Snettisham and Heacham, is washed by the sea flowing up the channel to Lynn. The tides rise in common opposite to Snettisham and Ingoldisthorpe fourteen feet, but the highest spring tides, by which great mischief has been frequently done on the estates of Nicolas Styleman, esq. and other gentlemen in the neighbourhood, have never been known to exceed eighteen feet. Whole flocks of sheep, and herds of cattle, have been carried off at times by the violence of the winds and waters. The strongest banks have not been able to withstand the force and fury of the waves: a gale from the north-west is ever dreadful to this shore: to the inhabitants, by the overflowing of the marshes on a spring tide, which, when it happens, is distinguished by the name of a Marsh Tide: to mariners, as it forces their vessels on the sands, with which the channel to Lynn abounds: this channel is indeed at all times dangerous: the sands

sands have shifted greatly within these few years, and the eastern channel is so choaked up, that no ships can pass it. There is a pilot-boat constantly cruising or at anchor off the shore of Ingoldisthorpe, Snettisham, or Heacham, to bring in all vessels bound to Lynn. The tower of Boston church* in Lincolnshire is very visibly distinguished by the naked eye from the towns abovementioned, being situated cross the channel about the distance of 20 miles. The variation of the needle in this channel is twenty-two degrees and a half to the west.

The sea has been thought to leave this western coast of Norfolk gradually, and to have gained considerably on the eastern side, particularly at Happisburgh; but this is a mistake, as there is a greater influx of water upon the northern shore at this time than was formerly known. This opinion might arise from observing the eastern channel to Lynn to be choaked up, so that all ships are obliged to pass up the western channel to that harbour: this event, however, was entirely owing to the shifting of the sands, and not to want of water; for the sea has evidently not retired from this shore, as may be seen at Holme, Titchwell, and other villages along the coast.

In the reign of Edward III. this hundred was granted by the king to his son John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, with all the royal privileges belonging to it; such as wreck at sea, assize, return of writs, &c. and so became part of the dutchy of Lancaster.

Nicolas Styleman, esq. of Snettisham in this hundred, is the present lord of it, and has all the royal
A 2 privileges

* It is in height 282 feet, and the length of the body of the church is equal to the height: there are 365 steps, 52 windows, and 12 pillars, equal to the days, weeks, and months in a year.

privileges confirmed to him: his right of wreck at sea extends along the coast from Wolferton to the end of Snettisham shore and beach, thence jointly with sir Edward Aftley, as co-heirs of sir Henry L'Estrange, bart. to Hunstanton cliff, north, and as far as Thornham, east; from Thornham Mr. Styleman's sole right of wreck extends to Titchwell, in the whole a space of twenty miles and upwards; and his right of sporting over all the manors, as lord paramount, as far as Houghton hall and park in the hundred of Gallow.

The hundred court, or the court of the great manor of Snettisham, is held at Snettisham; as also the several court-leets of the great manor of Titchwell, Stanhoe, Barwick, Bircham and Shernbourn.—The number of freeholders in this hundred that polled at the great contested election at Norwich, March 23, 1768, between sir Armine Wodehouse, bart. and Thomas de Grey, esq. Sir Edward Aftley, bart. and Wenman Coke, esq. was as follows:

		W.	G.	A.	C.
Barwick	—	1	1	1	1
Birchams	—	3	4	0	1
Brancafter	—	5	5	3	5
Docking	—	13	13	8	8
Heacham	—	1	1	14	14
Holme	—	0	0	4	4
Hunstanton	—	0	0	7	7
Ingoldisthorpe		0	1	4	3
Ringstead	—	1	1	3	3
Sedgeford	—	0	1	5	4
Snettisham	—	3	1	17	12
Stanhoe	—	3	3	0	0
Thornham	—	1	2	9	8
Titchwell	—	0	0	2	2

Total	31	33	77	72
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Principal

Principal seats and houses in this hundred.

Barwick, Mrs. Glover.

Cobbe hall, Robert Foster, esq. mayor of Newark,
Nottinghamshire.

Docking, Mrs. Henley.

Heacham, Edmund Rolfe, esq.

Holme, John Holley, esq.

Hunstanton, late sir Henry L'Estrange, bart.

Ingoldisthorpe, Dixon Hoste, esq.

Mount Amelia, Richard Gardiner, esq.

Mount Ida, Hon. Charles Vane.

Ringstead, Rev. Armine Styleman

Shernbourn, Master and Fellows of Emanuel college,
Cambridge.

Snettisham, Nicolas Styleman, esq.

Stanhoe, Mrs. Allen.

Thornham, Thomas Willis, esq.

BARWICK MAGNA, or in the Brakes. This manor, which adjoins to Stanhoe in this hundred, was, in the reign of James I. and Charles I. in the family of the Townsends, and sir Roger Townsend died possessed of it in 1637. From the Townsends it came to sir John Chaplin, bart. and from him, by purchase, to Robert Glover, esq. whose widow, Mrs. Ann Glover, niece of sir John Turner, bart. is now in possession of it. This manor of Great Barwick, or Berwick in the Brakes, in the old maps of Norfolk, is placed in the hundred of Gallow, but it lies in Smithdon.

BUCKENHAM PRIORY MANOR. This manor also belonged to sir Roger Townsend, bart. and is now in the possession of Mrs. Glover.

BARWICK PARVA. Little Barwick, or as it is sometimes called, Balmer, was formerly a parish, and

and had a church, the ruins of which are still existing. Dr. John Glen King, chaplain to the English factory at St. Petersburg in Russia, was presented to this vicarage, or sinecure, by the king in the year 1760.

BIRCHAM MAGNA. William de Scobies, or Escois, was lord at the survey. He sold this lordship, with many others, in the reign of Henry I. to Walter Giffard earl of Buckingham: he had a large share of the Conqueror's favours in this county, and held, as we learn from the book of Doomesday, lordships in Islington, Clenchwarton, Middleton, Runc-ton, Gayton, and Maffingham, in Freebridge hundred: Bircham, in Docking hundred, and Ringstead in Smithdon hundred: Wilby, and Buckenham, in Shropham hundred: Banham, Kenninghall, and Harling, in Guiltcros hundred: Letton, in Mitford hundred: Creak, in Brothercros hundred; Sheringham, Barningham, Repps, Beeston-Regis, and Run-ton, in North Erpingham hundred; Salthouse, in Holt hundred; Reedham, Panxworth, and Fishley, in Walsingham hundred: Limpenhoe, Burlingham, Plumstead, and Southwood, in Blofield hundred: Winterton and Ashby, in West Flegg hundred: Witchingham, and Weston, in Eynsford hundred: Attlebridge, in Taverham hundred: Corpustey, in South-Erpingham hundred: Paston, in Tunstead hundred: Stokesby, in East Flegg hundred: Colney, in Humbleyard hundred: Tasburgh, in Depwade hundred, and Thirton, in Clavering hundred.

Walter Giffard was earl of Buckingham, and succeeded by a son of his own name, who dying without issue, in the reign of Henry II. his great inheritance was divided amongst his sisters and co-heirs, one of whom, Rohais, brought this lordship to Richard Fitz-Gilbert, ancestor to the noble family of the earls of Clare.*

Gilbert

Gilbert de Clare, earl of Clare, on his marriage with Joan, daughter of king Edward I, granted it, May 27, to the said king, anno 18, with Wallingham, Wiveton, Crimplesham, &c. who regranted it to the said earl and his lady Joan, and their heirs, the said earl holding it in capite.

Gilbert, their son and heir, being slain at the battle of Bannockburn in Scotland, anno 7th Edward II. and having no issue, it was assigned to Elizabeth de Burgh, wife of John de Burgh, son and heir of Richard earl of Ulster.

About this time Edmund Tyb held here and in Ringstead the fourth part of a fee of the honor of Clare.

The claims of the honor of Clare have lately been received in this and many other hundreds in this county, and have in most of them been admitted: some lords and proprietors at first refused to comply with the demands made by Mr. Jenney, of Bungay, in Suffolk, who revived the claim, but it being clearly ascertained by that gentleman, none have as yet contested it.

In Trinity term, anno 13th of James I. Henry Southwell conveyed it by fine to Henry Davy and Christopher Herne. After this it was possessed by several lords, who had the patronage, and conveyed it to Robert Walpole, esq. who presented in 1705, and George earl of Orford is the present lord and patron.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary. Sir Robert Walpole, knight of the garter, and afterwards created earl of Orford, February 11, 1742, prime minister to George I. and II. for 21 years, presented twice to the rectory of this parish; first, Henry Bland
in

in the year 1705, and in the year 1744 Horace Hammond, on the resignation of Henry Bland, D. D. then dean of Durham, and provost of Eton college, near Windsor.

Dean Bland was one of those few instances of men raised to great preferment, in any walk of life, from intimacies at great schools: he was educated at Eton college, was elected upon the foundation there, and cotemporary with sir Robert Walpole, with whom he contracted a great friendship, which subsisted to his death: he was a man of great parts and learning, and had been head master of Eton school. Sir Robert first presented him to the rectories of Harpley and Great Bircham, then promoted him to the provostship of Eton and deanery of Durham; and as the dean was a man of great ambition, it was matter of wonder that, with so powerful a patron, he was not raised to the dignity of a mitre: it has been conjectured that this was owing to a private misunderstanding between him and lord Walpole. The dean was master of all classical learning; of which the following elegant inscription upon the foundation stone of Houghton hall, wrote by him, is no mean proof:

Hic me posuit
 ROBERTUS ille WALPOLE
 Quem tu non nescies Posteritas;
 Fundamen et essem domus
 In agro natali extruendæ
 24^o. die Maij A. D. MDCCXXII.
 Faxit Deus
 Postquam maturus ævi dominus
 Diu lætatus fuerit absolutâ;
 Incolumem tueantur incolumes
 Ad summam diem
 Et nati natorum, et qui nascentur ab illis.

BIRCHAM

BIRCHAM-NEWTON, called in the book of Domesday, Niwetuna, or Newton, that is, not a town now founded, but a town nigh, or contiguous to some water or river; the additional name of Bircham was afterwards made use of to distinguish it from other Newtons in this county. Bircham signifies a town on the hills; Ber, or Bur, is also the name of a river in Essex, as Bursted.

This town, after passing through many families, the regular descent of which, and the traditions relative thereto, are very uncertain, “on the death of Robert earl of Leicester, descended to the Walpoles by the marriage of Edward Walpole, esq. of Houghton, with Lucy, daughter of sir Terry Robfert, knt. sister of sir John Robfert, knt. and aunt to the lady Ann Dudley.

“John Walpole, esq. son and heir of Edward aforesaid, by his last will and testament, dated February 28, anno 30 of Elizabeth, and proved April following, gives to his second son, Calybut, this manor and advowson, after the decease of Robert earl of Leicester, which he held for life, and also the fold-courfes, which he had of Roger Townsend in this town.

“It appears that the said John Walpole, esq. being seised of the third part of the said manor, and that of Sidestern, had enfeoffed Edward Walpole, esq. his eldest son, and Henry Russell therein, for the life of Calybut his brother, and the said Edward being attainted of treason, May 26, in the 39th of Elizabeth, said to be done at Rome, it was forfeited, and granted by the said queen, August 3, anno 39, to Elizabeth Hussey and ——— Goodman, who, in September following, sold it to Calybut Walpole
B ——— aforesaid.

aforesaid. In this family it still continues, the right honourable the earl of Orford being lord of it."*

The advowson of this church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is in the earl of Orford. In 1719 Mr. Simon Bagge was presented to it by Robert Walpole, esq. afterwards earl of Orford, and was succeeded by Mr. Cary in this living as well as that of Bircham-Tofts, which are now united parishes, on the presentation of George the present earl, lord lieutenant of the county of Norfolk, and one of the lords of the bedchamber to the king. His lordship's chief seat in this county is at Houghton, in the hundred of Gallow, but not at the distance of above four miles from this town of Bircham-Newton, and still nearer to Bircham-Tofts, the plantations running close up to the latter.

HOUGHTON HALL is a most magnificent palace, and has the finest and most valuable collection of pictures in it that can be found in England. It was built by sir Robert Walpole, when prime minister to George I. and II. The foundation stone was laid May 24, 1722; but a more particular description of this noble building, by much superior to any in this county, will be given in its proper hundred. Houghton was much admired by his late royal highness the duke of Cumberland, who frequently honored the present earl with visiting it. It was likewise much resorted to every year in the time of sir Robert Walpole, the founder, by all the great officers of state and foreign ministers: this annual meeting, which usually lasted a fortnight, was called, The Congress.

BIRCHAM-TOFTS, or, as it was called at the survey, Stoftstan or Stony Tofts, after different grants in different reigns, was, according to Parkin, in the

8th

8th of Henry IV. conveyed by William Chaffere, and Alice his wife, (widow of Roger Davy) and from her heirs it came, with the advowson of the church, to sir John de Ingaldesthorp, knight, sir Henry Everard, Hamon and John L'Estrange, esqrs. thence it passed into the family of the Southwells: in 1603 it was in the Cornwallis's, and in 1726 sir Charles le Gros possessed it, and it was held of the hundred of Smithdon, and so of the dutchy of Lancaster.

The earl of Orford is at present the chief proprietor in this town, and patron of the living: on the death of Mr. Bagge, the late rector, his lordship presented the Rev. Briggs Cary, son of John Cary, esq. alderman and three times mayor of Lynn, to this church, which is dedicated to St. Andrew.

BRANCASTER, or as it was called by the Romans, BRANNODUNUM, is now a small country village, but was formerly a considerable city, and a garrison for the Dalmatian horse under the command of the Count of the Saxon shore, at the time that the Saxons began to infest Britain. It was built by the Romans, who gave it the name of Brannodunum, or a town upon a river. Here are the remains of a Roman camp, and from the Latin word CASTRA, most probably the town derives its present name of Brancafter. The figure of the camp* corresponds to Cæsar's description of his camp, *Commen. de Bello Gallico, lib. ii.* "Castra in altitudinem pedem xii " vallo fossaque duodeviginti pedum munire jubet."

This village looks upon the British ocean to the north, is distant from Wells to the west about ten miles, is east from Hunstanton cliff about seven, and north-east from Lynn about twenty-one. Many Ro-

* See the ichnographical plan made by Mr. Armstrong.

man coins have been at different times dug up here, and in the camp, which from the remains now visible, appears to have been a station of strength, and place of arms to resist any invaders from the continent.

The great antiquary, Selden, justly observes that this Roman Count or Earl of the Saxon shore, was an admiral, and placed against the maritime incursions of the Saxons, or those of the west part of Germany, that were known most commonly by that name, the Saxons; and had for his ensign nine maritime towns, placed (as the heralds term it) barways or barry.

One of which was this, Brannodunum, in the form of a castle, with lofty walls, &c. and near to these the sea is represented, shewing it to be a maritime charge, or government; and in a dexter canton of the said ensign, was a book clasped, and thereon these capital letters, F.L. INTALL. COMORD. PR. which Pancirollus, in his notes on the Notitia, interprets thus, "*Fælix liber injunctus notarijs Laterculi*" "*continens mandata principis or primicerij*," who was the master or president of the clerks of the crown; and by this book a parchment rolled up.*

I have seen a silver coin about the size of a sixpence; on one side a Janus Bifrons; reverse obscure, seemingly a trophy, &c. One of copper, the size of a shilling, with the head of Claudius, and TI. CLAUDIVS. CAES. AVG. Reverse obscure. A gladiator naked, in his left hand a shield, and the right uplifted.†

This town was given originally to the abbey of Ramsay, founded in 969; confirmed by William the Conqueror

* Parkin.

† Ibid.

Conqueror and Henry I. who is reported to have been at this town. At the time of the general dissolution of the abbies, the temporalities were granted to sir Richard Southwell by Henry VIII. when it appears that he had court baron, court leet, the advowson of the church, free warren, wreck at sea, a court of admiralty, escheats, reliefs, waifs and strays, felons goods, and outlaws, a free port to the sea, &c. privileges belonging to this lordship.

From the Southwells it came to the Cornwallis's, and thence to sir Ralph Hare, of Stowe-Bardolf, and from the Hares to the Berkeleys.

The lordship is at present in the dutchess dowager of Beaufort, sister of the late Norborne Berkeley, who was knight of the shire, and lord lieutenant for the county of Gloucester; afterwards claimed the title of Botetourt, and his right to it was acknowledged and confirmed by the house of lords, after several days hearing, in the reign of his present majesty: soon after, he was appointed governor of Virginia in North America, and died there. Parkin was mistaken in saying he was created lord Botetourt.

There was an ancient family of dignity, according to Parkin, who assumed their name from this place, as John de Brancastre, who was vice chancellor of England.

" In this town is a very remarkable malthouse, 312 feet long, and 31 broad, wherein are slept weekly, in the season, 420 quarters of barley, useful and beautiful in its structure and contrivance of its offices, and close to a key or staith for ships*."

The

This great malthouse was one of the most remarkable curiosities in this county, was much admired, and visited by all strangers; the number of visitors was also not a little increased by its situation being so near to the Roman camp above described; the country around it is extremely beautiful, commanding an open view of the British ocean from all the neighbouring hills. This country, extending along the sea-coast from Hunstanton beyond Holt and Felbrigge, the elegant seat of William Windham, esq. may truly be said to be the garden of Norfolk.*

This

* The ride from Warham by Stukey, is through a much more picturesque country than is commonly met with in Norfolk; the road runs on the brow of the hill looking down on Stukey vale, and commanding, for some distance, a very complete landscape. The vale, which is composed of meadows of the finest verdure, winds in a very beautiful manner from out a thicket of woody inclosures, and retires, at the other, behind a projecting hill: an humble stream glides through it, and adds a cheerfulness, which water can alone confer. The hills rise in a bold manner: they are bare of wood; but that is compensated by the thick enclosures in which the village is scattered; forming with its church in a dip of the hill, and that of Blakeney above it, in a prouder situation, a most complete and pleasing picture.

Between Stukey and Cley is the little village of Cockthorp, which contains but three houses, and yet has furnished Britain with three famous admirals, Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Sir John Narborough, and Sir Christopher Mims.

Near Blakeney is another uncommon view, quite different from that at Stukey: the road winds into a sequestered valley shut out from the sea, by a bold, uncultivated hill. To the right, the grounds shelve from the road into a narrow vale. In this little woody hollow, is a village half seen among straggling trees: the steeple is uncommonly picturesque; half of it is hid by a rising slope, and the church three-fourths obscured by a thicket of trees. The opposite hill rises very boldly; it presents a large inclosure, under the thick shade of a noble spreading wood; which hangs to the right into another valley, but is lost behind a regular bare hill of a conic form; which rises from the junction of the vales, in a very remarkable manner; and almost screens a distant range of rising inclosures. Immediately to the right, is a sloping tract of fields, and above them wild ground, with a white tower rising from behind it. The whole forms one
of

This great malthouse was built by Mr. Thurlow, a merchant at Burnham, on a long lease from the crown, and is now in the possession of Mr. Willis, of Thornham, three miles from Brancaster.

Here is a free school, in the gift of sir Edward Astley, bart. and Nicolas Styleman, esq. as joint heirs of sir Henry L'Estrange, bart. of Hunstanton. This school was built by Robert Smithe, esq. in the reign of queen Elizabeth: he died in 1596, and his sister afterwards endowed the school with 74 acres of land. Twenty-four boys are educated in this school, and are taken from the parishes of Brancaster, Thornham, Burnham-Depdale, and Titchwell. They are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic.

The church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. There is, among other monuments, one to the memory of Vowel Arford, widow of Thomas Arford, of Lynn, merchant, daughter of Toby Pedder, esq. of Hunstanton, who died Sept. 16, 1705. From this family most probably the road, called Pedder's Road at this day, derived its name. It runs almost in a strait line to Castle-Acre, and is fabulously said to pass in the same direction through all England, without entering a village or town.

The present rector of this parish is the Rev. Mr. Henry Shute. The late lord Botetourt, governor of Virginia in North America, presented in 1751 to this church.

What

of those half gloomy, and yet not unpleasing scenes, in which Poussin delighted; it is a spot worthy of such a pencil.

Sherringham Cliff is a very high steep shore; it looks on one side full upon the sea, and on the other a various country abounding with inequalities of ground: many hills scattered wildly about, numerous cultivated inclosures, and six or seven villages are seen. Sherringham is prettily overlooked, backed by a rising hill.

Farmer's Tour thro' the East of England, by Arthur Young, esq.

What in some measure confirms the conjecture that Pedder's Road took its name from some ancestor of the above Toby Pedder, esq. is an order of sessions made in the reign of Charles I. by sir Hamon L'Estrange, chairman, and other justices of the peace, at Walsingham in 1637, and is as follows:

SESSIONS ORDER, 1637.

“ Norff. W.

“ *SESSIO GENERAL. PACIS* Dm. Regis tent. apud
 “ *WALSINGHAM PARVAM* ibid. in com. prd. die jo-
 “ vis videlt. duodecimo die Octobris anno regni dmi.
 “ *Caroli* nunc regis Angliæ, &c. tertio decimo coram
 “ *AMMONE L'ESTRANGE* milite, Roberto Baron, et
 “ *Edwardo Gournay* armigeris iusticr. dict. dmi. re-
 “ gis ad pacem nec non, &c. Assign^s.

“ Whereas there was a variance betwene the in-
 “ habitants of the towne of Hunstanton on the one
 “ part, and TOBY PEDDER of the same towne, on the
 “ other part concerning ordinary rates in the said
 “ towne and complaint being made to this court
 “ theirott at Fakenham sessions houlden the twenti-
 “ eth of July last, the court then ordered that the
 “ cheife constables of the hundred of Smithdon
 “ should by all due meanes inform themselves of the
 “ severall qualities aud conditions of the severall
 “ lands furlongs and parts of the towne and fields
 “ within the said towne of Hunstanton and should
 “ according to their best discretion impose severall
 “ yearly values & estimates upon the said severall
 “ lands to the ende the particular estate in poundage
 “ of every inhabitant therein might appeare, & that
 “ they should at the next sessions for that hundred
 “ to be houlden certifie a particular accompt of their
 “ said labors & judgmentes, which certificate (if
 “ good

“ good cause should not be shewed to the contrary)
 “ should be ordered to stand for a steady rule of rates
 “ for the future quiet and good government of the
 “ said towne as by the saide order more at large ap-
 “peareth: And whereas the saide referees by ver-
 “tue of the saide order did take paines and viewed
 “ & observed the severall qualities of the severall
 “ partes of the saide towne & fields, & did duely
 “ consider of the rates & manner of taxation now in
 “ use and practise by the inhabitants of the same
 “ towne in the presence of the said Toby Pedder &
 “ most of the cheife inhabitants therein, the saide
 “ referees did find and certifie that the rates now in
 “ use & manner of taxation amonge them are both
 “ according to poundage & yearely value, & that the
 “ same hath already bene formed with so much labor
 “ diligence & faithfulness that they do much approve
 “ theirow and that the saide Toby Pedder is theirby
 “ rated with most ease & advantage, and that the
 “ other inhabitants did not much contradict the same
 “ and therefore the saide referees did forbear to
 “ make any alteration therein, as by the same certi-
 “ ficate also more at large appeareth.

“ NOW seeing that no cause is shewed unto this
 “ Court to the contrary, This Court ordereth the
 “ rates now in use & the manner of taxation in the
 “ saide towne of Hunstanton shall stand and conti-
 “ nue hereafter for a steady and constant rule for the
 “ future quiet & good government of the said towne
 “ of Hunstanton.

“ ANGUISHE.”

Now this order of sessions in 1637 has been men-
 tioned, we will hazard a few observations upon the
 usual method of assessment of poor rates at this day,
 now so exceedingly advanced as to become almost a
 national grievance.

The

The poor rates are usually made out according to a certain form of assessment, by which the taxation upon parishes in general is become very unequal. The form is, to lay a farmer or occupier of lands to the poor rate from his real or supposed rent, and most commonly from the latter: now this, *PRIMA FACIE*, is contrary to all reason and justice as well as to the practice of our ancestors, who we make no doubt were full as wise as we are. A farmer rents (for instance) lands for 300 or 400*l.* a year, that are worth 1000*l.* and which probably will be lett for a thousand at the expiration of his lease: this has happened in Norfolk, and is likely to happen again. Now will any magistrate say that this occupier of lands, who hires probably 2000 acres for his 300 or 400*l.* a year, is taxed to the poor rate according to his proportion because he is taxed to his rent? Our ancestors thought otherwise. Upon an appeal they ordered the high constable to go and reside for some time in the parish from which the complaint was made; “to take pains, view, observe, and inform themselves of the several lands, and the rates and manner of taxation in that parish, and to make a report of the same to the justices at the quarter-sessions of the peace.”

Such were the sentiments of our ancestors, and we recommend them to the serious attention of all the gentlemen in the commission of the peace for the county of Norfolk. The occupiers of lands were to pay in proportion to the lands occupied, the qualities and conditions of such lands, and the chief constables were to see the taxation formed according to the yearly value: but according to the present very unequal and partial mode of taxation in use for the relief of the poor, we may venture to affirm that many families in every parish are laid to an arbitrary rate for the relief of others, who stand themselves in
need

need of charitable contributions for their own support, while the great occupiers of lands shift off the burden from themselves, and by a specious assessment elude the vigilance of the acting magistrate.

DOCKING, with **SOUTHMERE**. Southmere was a considerable town in king Edward's reign, and at the survey, though now all included in Docking: it lies north-west, about two miles from Docking, where now is a large farm and house, called by corruption Summer-Field House*.

This Summer-Field House, as it is now called, is in fact a large farm belonging to Mrs. Henley, of Docking, and, with Sunderland, in the occupation of Mr. John Curtis. These two farms consist of about 1700 acres, on which 1000 wethers are fattened yearly; and, by the judicious use of turnips and spring-grass, are esteemed amongst the most profitable and well-conducted farms in the kingdom.

Southmere is a rectory, and the patronage is in the provost and fellows of Eton college, who in 1744 presented the Rev. Mr. Thomas Derisley, vicar of Houghton, at the instance of Dean Bland, then provost of Eton, to whom Mr. Derisley was at that time curate for the rectories of Harpley and Bircham, held with his deanery of Dutham and provostship of Eton. The present rector is the Rev. Mr. Pulton, rector of Titchwell, and one of the lecturers, or Conducts, as they are called, of Eton chapel. The church has been long dilapidated, but the rectory is valued at 100l. per annum.

SOUTHMERE Manor. This manor was originally in the family of the Luvels, or Lovell's, and in the year 1544, Henry VIII. granted it to John lord Lo-

C 2 J. Lovell, 1544.

vell, with right of free warren, and a weekly market to be held at Docking, into which town this manor extended. In his time there was a capital house, 600 acres of land, and 240 of heath belonging to it, and at Docking another capital house, called Sand-issland, and now by corruption Sunderland, with 300 acres of land. The market-day at Docking was Thursday.

This John lord Lovell was descended from the lord Lovell, who, in the time of Richard III. was a great favorite at court, and who, from his bearing a dog for his crest, and supporting the iniquitous and bloody measures of that usurper and horrid murderer, was distinguished by the following sarcastical verses:

“The Rat, the Cat, and Lovell the Dog,
“Rule all England under the Hog.”

By the rat and cat were meant Richard's other despicable favorites and creatures, Ratcliffe and Catesby.

LOVELL'S MANOR, or SOUTHMERE. From the Lovell's this manor went to sir John Ratcliffe, and in this family it continued till Robert Ratcliffe, earl of Suffex, sold it in 1597 to John Hare, esq; son of John Hare, citizen and mercer of London, whose son Hugh Hare was created lord Colrain, in Ireland, August 3, 1625.

Hugh Hare, esq. second son of Hugh, lord Colrain, had the grant of it from his father. He married Catherine, daughter of John Holt, esq. of Salisbury in Wiltshire, by whom he had issue three sons and one daughter, viz. Henry, many years collector of the customs in the port of Lynn; he died October 24, 1733.—2d. John, a captain in the royal navy,

navy, who died in the service of his country.—3d. Lucy, married to major-general Henry Holt; she died in the year 1723.—4th. Hugh Charles, rector of Southmere, and Gressenhall: he married Mrs. Winifred Brady.

Upon the death of the Hon. and Rev. Hugh Charles Hare, January 28, 1743, the estate and manor above-mentioned devolved to his only surviving child and heiress Catherine, who was married August 28, 1740, to Henry Holt Henley, esq. of Leigh, representative in parliament for Lyme Regis in Dorsetshire: he died May 8, 1748.

Mrs. Henley found the lands here ill cultivated, destitute of wood and spring water, and proverbially called Dry Docking*.

Mrs. Henley has enriched all this country with very numerous and beautiful plantations, the site of which has been particularly well chose. By her constantly residing in, and by a benevolent and sensible attention to the various interests and wants of the place, both have been consulted and provided for.

In different parts of her estate above 140 acres have by her been planted with various kinds of wood; and four wells sunk between 180 and 190 feet deep; exclusive of one in the centre of the town, 195 feet deep, for the common use of the inhabitants, who are daily reaping the advantages, and enjoying the fruits of the well-directed beneficence of a lady, whose name will be ever dear, and whose memory will always be respected in the place: she is happy in seeing (and may she long survive to see) it flourish in plenty and prosperity†.

Mrs.

* Parkin.

† Ibid.

Mrs. Henley's plantations have been exceedingly extended of late years, since Parkin wrote, and many buildings, some for ornament and others for use, erected on them with great elegance and taste: amongst these is a cenatoph, called Mount Clifford, in honor of the countess of Leicester, baroness Clifford in her own right, encircled with a beautiful plantation, and commands a fine prospect upon the sea: it is easily distinguished with a Dollond's telescope from the Belvidere of sir Edward Astley at Melton-Constable, a distance of 25 miles.

This lady has resided generally at Docking, the only method of improving an estate to advantage, and has continued in one uniform tenor of doing good throughout life; but as she is still living, it is impossible to speak with that justice to her character, that will be done to her memory by posterity, when her unbounded liberality, and her other virtues can be related; for to relate them now must be to celebrate them, and of course we should be suspected of an ill-timed flattery, that will be found no flattery hereafter.

DOCKING, or ZOUCHE's Manor, so called from William Zouch, lord Haringworth, who possessed this lordship in right of his wife, the daughter and heiress of John lord Lovell. This William lord Zouch was a great warrior, and accompanied king Edward III. in many of his expeditions into France and Scotland.

From John lord Zouch it came to sir Thomas L'Estrange, in the 21st year of the reign of Henry VIII. and it remained in the L'Estrange's till the end of the reign of queen Elizabeth. It then came to the female heirs of sir John Zouch, of Derbyshire, and from them to the family of the Hovells, in James I.

Sir William Hovell was lord in the reign of James I. and by the marriage of Dorothy, his second daughter and co-heir, it came to Martin Folkes, esq. whose son Martin Folkes, esq. President of the Royal Society, died possessed of it, and it descended to his brother, the late William Folkes, esq. of Hillington.

His only son, sir Martin Folkes, created a baronet in the reign of George III. and afterwards elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, is the present lord. His mother was only daughter and heiress to the late sir William Browne, an eminent physician, formerly at Lynn, and afterwards at London, President of the Royal College of Physicians in Warwick-lane.

William Folkes, esq. married for his first wife the sister of Andrew Taylor, esq. formerly alderman and mayor of Lynn; at whose decease his estates at Beechamwell, and many other places, became divided between his four nieces, daughters of William Folkes, esq. one married to captain M'Bride of the royal navy; a second to Edmund Rolfe, esq. of Heacham; a third to — West, esq. and the fourth to — Weston, esq. of Gloucestershire.

In Southmere was a manor called Warners.—Anthony Gamage had, in the 4th of Elizabeth, licence to convey it to Robert Futter, and the earl of Suffex, in the 39th of that queen, to grant it to John Hare, esq.

The church of Docking is dedicated to St. Mary, covered with lead, and a chancel tiled. At the west end is a large square tower, with one bell. In the chancel, on a marble grave-stone, “Carolus Hare, armiger, filius quarto genitus Hugonis baronis de Colerain, sub spe beatæ resurrectionis, cælebs vixit et mortuus est, sepult. Maij 18, 1685.”

On

On three marble stones adjoining are the following inscriptions: "The honourable Henry Hare, esq. Oct. 24, 1733, aged 62."—"The honourable and reverend Hugh Charles Hare, Jan. 28, 1743, aged 68."—"Winifred, the faithful wife and widow of the honourable and reverend Hugh Charles Hare, Aug. 14, 1761, aged 82."

The plate for the communion service, viz. one large flagon, one covered cup, and a plate to receive the alms of the communicants, were presented to the church by this family; and a complete and handsome furniture for the pulpit, desk, and communion table, by Mrs. Winifred Hare*.

It was anciently a rectory valued at 46 marks, and appropriated to the priory of Ibrey in France, given by Goel de Ibreyo, as is said, and in the 28th of Edward I. John lord Lovell quit-claimed to that abbot, and his successors, all his right in the advowsons of this church, with those of Southmere and Titchwell.

This parish is now a vicarage, in the gift of the bishop of Norwich, who in 1773 presented the present vicar, the Rev. Henry Lloyd, of Caius and Gonville college, Cambridge; and brother to Richard Lloyd, esq. of Bylaugh, in the hundred of Eynsford in this county.

In the time of queen Elizabeth there was an organ in the church of Docking, but for want of repair was probably spoiled and lost; for there are no remains of an organ at present.

The rectors of Southmere, or Summerfield, in the present century, were,

1703. Abraham Wilkins, presented by queen Anne, a lapfe.
1704. Charles Trimnell, by the queen, afterwards bishop of Norwich.
1707. Robert Cannon, afterwards dean of Lincoln.
1722. Hon. Hugh Charles Hare, father of Catherine, the present Mrs. Henley of Docking.
1744. Thomas Derilley.

FRING, Frenge or Frenze. This little village is situated in a great valley between two considerable hills, and a rivulet running through it; the name of it is truly antique, and as it was called by the ancient Britons, Frau or Fran, signifying in that language a stream, and Gey, water; and Frau is a river in Wales.

NORWICH PRIORY MANOR. This lordship was settled on the monks of the priory of Norwich, founded by bishop Herbert, who removed the see from Elmham to Norwich, and founded the priory A. D. 1001.

On the dissolution of the priory, and surrender of it to king Henry VIII. in 1538, by William Castleton, the prior, (probably an ancestor of the present Rev. Mr. Edward Castleton, brother of sir William Castleton, bart. presented to the vicarage of this parish in 1744) that king founded it for a dean and six prebendaries, and six minor canons.

FRING MANOR. In the 20th of Henry VIII. Thomas L'Estrange, esq. was lord, and held 300 acres of land, 12 of meadow, 30 of pasture, 4 of wood, 100 of furze and heath, 4l. per ann. rent, with six messuages; and in the 36th of that king died seised of it, being then a knight.

D

Sir

Sir Hamon L'Estrange sold it in the reign of queen Elizabeth to John Richers, gent.*

HACKFORD and UPHALL Manors. This lordship in the reign of Richard III. was conveyed by sir William Say to Henry L'Estrange, esq. of Hunstanton.

In the time of Oliver Cromwell, that æra of glory to the English nation, when the name of an Englishman was really, as he said he would make it, as terrible to France and Spain, as that of an old Roman, this lordship was sold from the family of Richers, of Derfingham, to the lord viscount Purbeck, nephew to George Villers, duke of Buckingham, favorite to king Charles I. and lord high admiral of England, who was assassinated at Portsmouth by lieutenant Felton, having made himself very obnoxious to the kingdom in general. This lord Purbeck was son of John lord viscount Purbeck, brother to George Villers duke of Buckingham, by Frances Coke, daughter of sir Edward Coke, lord chief justice of England, founder of the Holkham family and fortune: a man of great abilities in the law.

Robert Villers, the son of this lord Purbeck, by Frances, daughter of lord chief justice Coke, and who married Elizabeth, daughter of sir John Danvers, sold this lordship to the Delavals, who obtained from king Charles II. the grant of an annual fair, to be held on the 10th of May.

From the Delavals it came to a Mr. Framingham, a baker at Lynn, whose daughter married sir Peter Seaman, a brewer at Norwich, who lies buried in St. Gregory's church in that city, where there is a marble monument erected to his memory, and a family vault.

It then came by marriage to captain Goodwin, son of alderman John Goodwin of Lynn, and he dying without issue, his brother, Mr. Henry Goodwin, a brewer at Greenwich, is the present proprietor. It lies in an open uninclosed country, is a very valuable estate, and has been estimated at 30,000*l*. The parish is now very small, but in the year 1603, according to Parkin, there were 186 communicants.

Captain Goodwin abovementioned married the sister of sir John Nelthorp, bart. of Barton in Lincolnshire, upon the Humber.

HEACHAM, or, as it was called in Domesday book, Hecham, or a hamlet, or ham, by the water, is supposed to take its name from a river running through the town into the sea. This river rises from springs near Bircham, and passes through Fring, Sedgeford, and Heacham, to the Lynn channel. There was formerly a harbour here, which might be opened again with great facility, and made navigable; and probably this event will in process of time take place: at present small vessels, such as sloops, annually put in here with coals, but it is only in summer time, the riding at anchor being unsafe in winter. The neighbourhood, as these ships appear, send waggons down to the beach and shore, and load them from the vessel.

Edmund Rolfe, esq. with sir Edward Astley, bart. and Nicolas Styleman, esq. as joint heirs at law of sir Henry L'Estrange, of Hunstanton, are the chief proprietors of estates in this village, which is most beautifully situated near the sea; a fine open campaign country all around it, and rising gradually from the ocean in pleasing ascents, which command an inviting prospect cross the channel upon the coast of Lincolnshire.

Edmund Rolfe, esq. who has an elegant seat in this village, lately much improved and ornamented with spacious gardens and shrubberies, married Dorothy, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of William Folkes, esq. of Hillington in the hundred of Freebridge Lynn, and half sister to the present sir Martin Folkes, bart. only son of the above William Folkes, esq. of Hillington.

Mr. Rolfe served the office of High Sheriff of this county in the year 1769.

LEWES PRIORY MANOR. At the dissolution, Robert, prior of Lewes, and the convent, on December 22, in the 29th of Henry VIII. granted this manor, the appropriated rectory, and patronage of the vicarage, with a cell here belonging to the said priory, to the king, who, in the said year, gave it to Thomas duke of Norfolk.

It was afterwards in Philip earl of Arundel, who being attainted, Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk, had a grant of it from the crown, November 22, in the 6th of king James I.

In the following year, November 3, the said earl conveyed all the aforesaid premisses to sir Hamon L'Estrange, of Hunstanton, knt. whose immediate descendant and heir, the Hon. sir Henry L'Estrange, bart. died lord in 1760, and on a division of his estate, this came to his sister, Mrs. Armine Styleman, widow, relict of Nicolas Styleman, esq. of Snettisham, and Nicolas Styleman, esq. her eldest son and heir, the present lord*.

The town of Heacham probably takes its name from Itche, the common name of a river among the

the Icenî. In the book of Domesday it is called Hecham, and to this day it is spelt by the inhabitants Heacham.

CALEY'S HALL. This manor was originally in the family of the Caley's, and from them so called, In the reign of Henry VIII. it came into the possession of sir Thomas L'Estrange, knt. and in this family it remained from that time. Sir Henry L'Estrange, bart. died possessed of it, and it is now in Nicolas Styleman, esq. of Snettisham, whose mother was one of the sisters of sir Henry.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and built in a cathedral or conventual manner, has a nave, a north and south isle, with a north and south transept, or cross isles, and a chancel covered with lead, a square tower and one bell.

This church being greatly in decay was repaired lately at the expence of the parish, but a scheme is in agitation of taking part of it down, and erecting a new tower; for the church at Heacham is a landmark to all vessels bound to Lynn. Sir Edward Astley, who with Nicolas Styleman, esq. are lords of the manor, has had a plan and drawing taken for a new church, which probably may be put in execution some years hence.

On a mural monument against the wall of the north isle:

" Hic positæ sunt mortales exuviæ venerab. viri
 " Robti Redmayne L. L. D. cujus dignitatem et
 " præstantiam testantur copiose ager Lancastrenf. aca-
 " demia Cantabrig. civitas Norvic. comitatus Nor-
 " folc. totusq; fere hic alter orbis Anglia quinq; epif-
 " copor. Nordovic. p. 37 annos et ultra cum sum-
 ma

“ ma nominis fui amplitudine cancellarius fletit digni-
 “ nissimus, nulli fui ordinis fuit secundus, omnium
 “ ornamentum, quâ prudentiam quâ pietatem erudi-
 “ tionis omnimodæ varietatem, memoriæ felicitatem,
 “ iudicii maturitatem, morum suavitatem, vitæ in-
 “ tegritatem, et in omni re gerandâ mirandâ dexte-
 “ ritatem præstitit, vir fuit spectantissimus,

“ Sed mortalis erat, tumulus mortalia condit,

“ Spiritus in Christi vivit agitq; sinu.

“ Excessit vitâ 5 Aug. 1625, ætat suæ ao. 74.”

On a gravestone by it, “ Here lyeth the body of
 “ Dorothy Redmayn, widow, sometime wife of John
 “ Rolf of Hecham, gent. afterwards wife of Dr.
 “ Redmayne, chancellor of Norwich, after whose
 “ death she lived a widow 20 years, and died Octo-
 “ ber, 1645, in the 80th year of her age, and is
 “ buried at the feet of her 2 husbands.

“ In their lives they were lovely, and in their
 “ deaths they were not divided.”

At the mouth of a sweet stream that flows mæan-
 dering from Fring and Sedgford, through Heacham,
 to the sea, was formerly a convenient haven for smal-
 ler ships: it is at present choaked up, but the chan-
 nel might be opened with great ease, and proba-
 bly a century hence Heacham may be a town of
 great flourishing trade and commerce, and a dange-
 rous rival to Lynn, the outlet being situated so near
 the main British ocean, and so convenient for all
 shipping to proceed to sea on their separate voyages.

The present vicar of Heacham is the Rev. Tho-
 mas Weatherhead, formerly of St. John's college in
 the university of Cambridge: a man of great abili-
 ties, and a learned divine. He was presented by the
 late sir Thomas L'Estrange, bart. elder brother of sir
 Henry, and instituted during the vacancy in 1738.

HOLM BY THE SEA. This town is situated within a mile of Hunstanton, looks upon the British ocean, north, and is bounded by that sea. It is called Holm by the sea to distinguish it from Holm-Hale in the hundred of South Greenhoe, and Holm-Runcion in Clackclose hundred.

On this shore, and near the town, are a number of stumps or roots of great trees, what are called by country people Sleepers: these at high water are covered by the sea to the height of 20 feet: a strong proof that the sea has gained on this northern shore considerably, as has been observed before. These sleepers are evident marks of acquisition from the land, and have been pointed out to us by John Holley, esq. of Holm, who also in his own time and memory has observed the tides and influx of the sea to rise to greater heights than formerly, and to gain upon the shore and village.

Sir Henry L'Estrange, bart. was the last lord of that name who held this lordship. It is now in sir Edward Astley, bart. and Nicolas Styleman, esq. joint heirs of sir Henry.

HOLKHAM and BERRY'S Manor. This manor is part of the honor of Clare, and after a number of possessors, came to the late sir Henry L'Estrange, bart. The Rev. Mr. Case, of Mildenhall in Suffolk, is the present lord.

BAYNARD'S Manor. This manor was in the family of the L'Estranges, and continued in that family till Hamon L'Estrange, esq. of Bury, gave it, with the vicarage, of which he was patron, to James Johnson, esq. of Norwich, barrister at law, who married one of his daughters and co-heiresses.

The

The church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and is a regular pile, containing a nave, a north and south isle, with a chancel covered with lead, and a four-square tower at the west end of the south isle, with five bells, and was built by Henry de Nottingham, who was one of the council of the duchy of Lancaster, in the 5th, 6th, &c. of Henry IV.

In the 15th of Richard II. he sold lands here and in Ringstead to sir John White; is said to have been an itinerant judge in that reign, and lies buried in a chapel at the east end of the south isle, under a marble grave-stone, with the effigies or portraiture of himself and wife in brass, and this epitaph:

Herry Notyngham and hys wyff lyne here,
Yat maden this chirche, stepull and quere.
Two vestments and bells they made also,
Christ hem save therefore ffro wo.
Ande to bring ther faulls to blifs of heven
Sayth Pater and Ave with mylde Steven*.

This church being found too large for the present number of inhabitants, and being much in decay, is going to be pulled down in part, and otherwise repaired. It is proposed to take down the south and north isles, and to leave the nave of the church standing; and application has been made to the bishop of Norwich for that purpose, and commissioners appointed.

This parish was anciently a rectory, and the patronage of the rectory was in lord Strange. It is now a vicarage, and the present vicar is the Rev. Mr. Edward Castleton, who was presented in 1761, by Samuel Johnson, esq. of Norwich.

In

In December, 1626, a great whale was cast on the shore here, the wind blowing strong at north-west, 57 feet long, the breadth of the nose end eight feet, from nose end to the eye 15 feet and a half; the eyes about the same bigness as those of an ox, the lower chap closed, and shut about four feet short of that of the upper; this lower chap narrow towards the end, and therein were 46 teeth, like the tusks of an elephant, the upper one had no teeth, but sockets of bones to receive the teeth: two small fins only, one on each side, and a short small fin on the back: it was a male, had a pizzle about six feet long, and about a foot in diameter near its body; the breadth of the tail from one outward tip to the other was 13 feet and a half. The profit made of it was 217l. 6s. 7d. and the charge in cutting it up and managing it came to 100l. or more.

HUNSTANTON LORDSHIP. This great lordship and manor was in the king at the time of the grand survey.

The town and village of Hunstanton stands at the north-east point of Norfolk, where it is washed by the great British ocean, and is remarkable for its lofty cliff, about 100 feet high, against which the raging sea comes with such force and fury, that it is supposed to have gained by length of time a considerable tract of land, about two miles. The strata of this cliff, thus placed at this point, are worthy of observation: under the surface of the earth or mould, which is about two or three feet deep, lies a strong white chalk, then a red hard clunch stone, below that a stone of a yellow colour, and the lowest stratum is an exceeding durable and hard rock stone of an iron colour; yet it is said that sometimes, in great storms, &c. the sea surmounts all,

E

Here,

Here, on certain great refluxes of the sea, called a dead neep, about the end of September, the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages can walk or ride, about two miles, to a place called the Oister-Sea, where they take, in their season, great quantities of oysters, some lobsters, &c. and indeed the shore abounds at all times with great variety of curious fish.

The fish taken are chiefly turbot, bredcocks, sand-lins and soles, maids, plaice, salmon-trout, horn-pikes, and occasionally smelts in great quantities.

This point bears the name of St. Edmund, who, as our historians relate, landed hereabouts when he came from Germany to be crowned king of the East Angles, bequeathed to him by king Offa*.

Edmund is also said to have built a royal tower here, to have resided here near a year, to get the whole book of Psalms by heart, in the Saxon language, and from hence arose the first foundation of this village; but this formal history favours too much of the cloister to be credited.

It is probable that it takes its name from a little rivulet that arises in Hunstanton park, and running thence to the hall, makes its way to the sea.

The village was at first royal demesne, but was afterwards given to Alfrick, bishop of Elmham, in king Canute's reign, who gave it, with the village of Holm, (whose church Henry Nottingham built) to the abbey of St. Edmund at Bury; but being taken away when the Normans entered England, it came to the Albinys, and from them to the family of Le Strange, of whom it hath been the seat ever since.

Their

* Parkin,

EDMUND, King, *of the East Angles, landing at HUNSTANTON.*





Their feat is called Hunstanton hall, is a fine old building, much in the stile of a college, and around it a beautiful and extensive park, in the middle of which, upon an eminence, stands a tower that commands the British ocean, and the coasts of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire; in it is a room capable of entertaining a company of eight persons at dinner. Hunstanton itself was at first a royal tower only, built by St. Edmund, though now and for many ages past a considerable country village. The family of L'Estrange held this manor of old upon condition that they should find two soldiers to defend Rising-Castle.

Soon after the survey, king William I. granted to Alan, son of Flaald, the town and castle of Oswaldestre in Shropshire, &c. which belonged to Meredith ap Blethyn, the Britain, and had also a grant of the manor of Mileham in Norfolk, &c. for his and his father's services in that king's expedition into England, and was ancestor of the noble family of Fitz-Alans, earls of Arundel.

Guy L'Estrange, or Extraneus, a principal officer under the aforesaid Alan, had a grant from him of the lordship of Knockin in Shropshire; and from this Guy descended the ancient family of the L'Estranges, lords and barons of Knockin, the barons of Blackmere, and the L'Estranges of Hunstanton*.

The first account we find mentioned of this family (in Latin called Extraneus, in English L'Estrange) is by sir William Dugdale, in his Baronage of England, where he says, " At a great just, or tournament, held
 " at Castle-Peverel, in the peak of Derbyshire, where
 " among divers other persons of note, Owen prince
 " of Wales, and a son of the king of Scots, were
 E 2 present;

* Parkin,

“ present; there were also two sons of the duke of
 “ Brettaigne, and that the youngest of them being
 “ named GUY, was called GUY L'ESTRANGE, from
 “ whom the several families of the L'Estranges do
 “ descend.”

Lord Guy L'Estrange, a younger son of the duke of Brettaigne tempore Will. Conq. 1081, and was succeeded by his only son

John, lord Strange of Knockin in Shropshire, temp. Hen. I. 1100, 1135. He had four sons, viz.

1. John, the second lord Strange of Knockin, held Nefs and Cheswardyn of Henry II. and received a precept from Henry III. for aid to repair his castle of Knockin. He died the 3d of Henry III. 1218.

2. Guy L'Estrange, had the lordships of Weston and Avinthele in Shropshire, of the gift of Henry II. by several knights fee, was high sheriff of Shropshire. He died the 6th of Richard I. 1194, and left a son, sir Ralph L'Estrange, and three daughters.

3. Hamon L'Estrange; he paid 60 marks for the manor of Wrockwurdin, and gave his part of the woods in Wembrugg to the canons there. He died without issue, as did also his brother,

4. Robert L'Estrange, who held half a knight's fee of William Fitz-Allen, in Shropshire.

John, the second lord Strange, married lady Amicia, or Martha, the daughter of ———, by whom he had five sons and one daughter, viz.

1. John, the third lord Strange of Knockin, who, in the 16th of John, was at the wars in Poitiers; in
 the

the 21st of Henry III. sheriff of Salop and Staffordshire; governor of Montreal, Salop, Bruges, and Ellsmere castles; in the 44th of Henry III. one of the Baron Marchers of Wales; stood loyal to the king in the Barons wars. He died the 53d of Henry III. 1268.

2. Hamon L'Estrange; in the 48th of Henry III. was made steward of the forest of Salop, governor of the castle and honor of Montgomery, &c. sheriff of Salop and Staffordshire; he had the manor of Ellsmere and Stretton for his service against the rebel barons. He gave Ellsmere to his brother Roger when he went to the Holy Land, and died in the 32d of Edward I, 1303, without issue.

3. Sir Robert L'Estrange, knt. had Chanton of the gift of his brother Hamon, and Wrockwardyn of his brother John. He died the 4th of Edward I. 1275, seised of the manor of Whitechurch, in right of his wife Eleanor, sister and coheir of William de Whitechurch, alias Blackminster, and left two sons, 1. John, the first lord Strange of Blackmere, born at Wittington, and died, aged 23, 17th of Edward I. 1288, seised of the manors of Mewberry in Cheshire; left Fulk his brother and next heir.—2. Fulk, lord Strange of Blackmere, and Corfham, was in the wars of Scotland, and in consideration of his services in Gascoign, was rewarded by Edward I, and in the 16th of that king was made seneschal of the duchy of Aquitaine, and summoned to parliament as baron in the reigns of Edward I. and II. He married Eleanor, daughter and co-heir of John lord Giffard, baron of Bromsfield, by Maud Clifford, countess of Sarum, and died the 17th of Edward II. 1323.

In this collateral branch of the L'Estrange family, the title of lord Strange of Blackmere remained, till
it

it became extinct by the death of John, the sixth lord Strange of Blackmere, whose only daughter and heiress married Thomas de Mowbray, earl of Nottingham,

4. Sir Roger L'Estrange, knt. he had divers lands given him by Henry III. for his loyalty; was several times sheriff of Yorkshire; 1st of Edward I. had confirmed his brother Hamon's grant of the castle and hundred of Ellsmere, in the 11th of Edward I. justice of the forests of Trent, lord Kinnodal of the marches of Wales, baron of Ellsmere. He died the 32d of Edward I. 1303, and left, by his wife Maud, widow of Roger de Mowbray, and daughter of William de Beauchamp, earl of Bedford, Roger, lord Strange of Ellfinere, who slew Leoline, last prince of Wales, and cut off his head with his own sword, and bore rule in Wales, at Buleth castle. He and Fulk lord Strange of Blackmere, were two of the barons that subscribed the answer and declaration to Pope Boniface, 28th of Edward I. 1299, "That the king of England was to answer no tribunal under heaven for the right of the crown, which, with the help of God, they would maintain and defend against all men."

5. William, who died young; and

6. Avise, married to Griffin de la Poole.

John, the third lord Strange of Knockin, married Lucy, daughter of Robert Baron Treges, a Norman lord, who died in the battle of Evesham, by whom he had

John, the fourth lord Strange of Knockin, who was deputy-governor of Winchester castle, governor of Montgomery castle, and had several skirmishes
with

with the prince of Wales. He died the 4th of Edward I. 1275, and by his wife Joan, daughter and co-heir of Roger de Somery, baron Dudley, by Nicha, eldest daughter of William de Albani, earl of Arundel, daughter and co-heir of Hugh de Albani, left

John, the fifth lord Strange of Knockin, who, in the 22d of Edward I. was in the Gascoign expedition; 25th and 31st of Edward I. was in the Scottish wars; in 33d of Edward I. was made a knight by bathing, and summoned amongst the barons to parliament, from 28th of Edward I. subscribed the declaration against Pope Boniface, 1301. He married Maud, daughter and heir of Roger Deivill, of Warwickshire; or widow Strathling, daughter and heir of Sim. Wanton, and died the 3d of Edward II. 1309. His three sons were,

1. John, the sixth lord Strange of Knockin, who was in the Scotch wars, 34th of Edward I. his father then living; as likewise in the 2d and 4th of Edward II. and married Ifolda, daughter of ——. He died the 4th of Edward II. 1310, and left his only son John, aged 14.

2. Ebulo, lord Strange, knight of the Bath. In the 1st of Edward III. he was in the Scotch wars, in the retinue of Roger Mortimer, earl of March; in the 8th and 9th of Edward III. held divers manors and castles of the king, by two knights fees, and summoned as baron to parliament from the 9th of Edward II. to the 20th of Edward III. He married Alice, daughter and heir of Henry de Lucy, earl of Lincoln, and widow of Thomas Plantagenet, duke of Lancaster, and had the title of earl of Lincoln, during life, in right of his wife. He died the 20th of Edward III. 1346, without issue.

3. Sir

3. Sir Hamon L'Estrange, knt. was enfeoffed of the manor of Hunstanton in Norfolk, by his brother John, the sixth lord Strange of Knockin. This original grant or deed was dated in the 3d of Edward II. 1309.

John, the seventh lord Strange of Knockin. In the 14th of Edward II. had livery of his lands, &c. and left Roger his brother and heir, 17th of Edward II. 1323.

Roger, the eighth lord Strange of Knockin, knight of the Bath. In the 20th of Edward II. was in the Scotch wars; found 10 men at arms and 20 archers in the French wars, in the 14th and 19th of Edward III, with the earl of Arundel in France. He had Hingham with his wife Joan, daughter and co-heir of Oliver baron de Ingham in Norfolk. He was feneschal of Aquitain. Roger died the 23d of Edward III. 1348, and was succeeded by his only son,

Roger, the ninth lord Strange of Knockin: in the 29th of Edward III. was in the French wars, and in the 30th of Edward III. in the wars in Britany and Gascoign; also in the 43d of Edward III. and the 3d of Richard II. summoned as baron to parliament from the 16th to the 49th of Edward III. and from the 1st to the 6th of Richard II. 1382, in which year he died. By his wife Aliva, or Aleyne, daughter of Edmund, and sister of Richard Alan, earl of Arundel, he left

John, the tenth lord Strange of Knockin, who had livery of his lands in the 10th of Richard II. was in garrison at Berwick upon Tweed in the Scotch wars, and summoned to parliament from the 7th to the 21st of Richard II. He married Maud, daughter and co-heir of sir John de Mohun of Dunster castle,

last lord Mohun, and died the 21st of Richard II. 1397. His only son

Richard, the eleventh lord Strange of Knockin, cousin and heir to Philippa, duchess of York, sister to Maud his mother, was summoned to parliament from the 5th of Henry IV. to the 27th of Henry VI. Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Reginald, lord Cobham, was his second wife. He died the 27th of Hen. VI. 1449, and was succeeded by

John, the twelfth lord Strange of Knockin, the last baron of the L'Estranges of Knockin, leaving Joan his sole daughter and heir, who married sir George Stanley, son and heir of Thomas, lord Stanley, earl of Derby.

The said John, last baron of the L'Estrange's of Knockin, married Jaquetta, daughter of Richard Woodvile, earl Rivers, and Constable of Ireland. She was sister to Elizabeth, wife of Edward IV. king of England, and died the 15th of October, 1477, in the 17th of Edward IV. and was buried in Great Hellinden church, near Uxbridge in Middlesex.

We shall now return to that branch of the family in which we are more immediately interested.

Sir Hamon L'Estrange, knt. of Hunstanton*, married Margaret, daughter of Ralph Vernon and heir of Richard Vernon, descended from the lords Vernon of Shipbrook in Cheshire. He died the 10th of Edward II. and was succeeded by

Hamon L'Estrange, esq. his son and heir, who married Katherine, daughter and heir of the lord Camoys. He died in the reign of Richard II. and

F was

* See the preceding page.

was buried east of the pulpit in Hunstanton church. Edmund, his twin brother, died young.

Sir John L'Estrange, knt. son and heir of the last mentioned Hamon L'Estrange, esq. accompanied John duke of Lancaster into Spain, which duke being lord of Smithdon hundred, granted to him (for his services) "that his tenants here should be exempt from serving on juries in his courts of the duchy of Lancaster, in Norfolk." He had also a brother named Edmund, who died young. He married Eleanor, daughter and heir of sir Richard Walkfare, knt. and heir of sir Thomas Morieux, and dying in the 6th of Henry V. 1417, was succeeded by his eldest son,

John L'Estrange, esq; the fourth lord of Hunstanton, who had two brothers, viz.

1. Christopher; returned in the roll taken of the gentry of England, in the 12th of Henry VI. 1433.

2. Leonard L'Estrange; had lands in Suffolk, and died young. He married Alice, daughter and heir of Nicholas Beaumont, gent. and co-heir of John Pyke and John Rushbrook, and by her had Roger L'Estrange, esq. who left by his wife, Jane Bebe, two sons, viz.

1. John L'Estrange, esq. of the city of Norwich; returned in the roll the 12th of Henry VI. he died without issue, 1476, and was buried in St. Mary's Chapel-field College, Norwich.

2. Sir Henry L'Estrange, knt. who succeeded his brother at the age of 30, and married Katherine, daughter of Roger Drury of Halsted, esq. in Essex. He died seised of manors in Hunstanton, Holme, Ringstead,

Ringstead, Heacham, Sedgeford, &c. in this hundred, and of other lordships in the county, and was, in compliance with his will, which bears date the 29th of November, 1485, buried in the north wall of Hunstanton chancel. He left three sons and one daughter, viz.

1. Sir Roger L'Estrange, knt. esquire of the body to king Henry VII. high sheriff of Norfolk in the 11th of Henry VII. 1497, and was buried under the raised tomb in the middle of Hunstanton church. He built the gate-house of Hunstanton hall at present remaining, and having married Amy, daughter of sir Henry Heydon, died the 27th of October, 1506, without issue alive.

2. Sir Robert L'Estrange, knt. who succeeded his brother, sir Roger.

3. John L'Estrange, esq. of Maffingham Parva; he was a counsel at common law, and made a judge of the Common-pleas. He married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Thomas L'Estrange, of Wellisburne in Warwickshire, by whom he had a son and daughter.

4. Ann, married to — Gurney.

The abovesaid sir Robert L'Estrange was the ninth lord of Hunstanton, in a direct line from the first sir Hamon L'Estrange, and married Ann, daughter and co-heir of Thomas, son of sir Thomas L'Estrange, of Wellisburne in Warwickshire, who was lord-deputy of Ireland in 1429. Sir Robert died the 3d of Henry VIII. 1511, and was succeeded by his only son; leaving also three daughters, the eldest of whom married sir Hugh Hastings, and had issue.

Sir

Sir Thomas L'Estrange, knt. the tenth lord of Hunstanton; born in 1494, in the 10th of Henry VII. was high sheriff of Norfolk in the 24th of Hen. VIII. 1532, and married Ann, daughter of Thomas lord Vaux; she was the 5th descendant from John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III. He died January 16, in the 36th of Henry VIII. and had sixteen children; one of whom, Roger L'Estrange, for his great services performed to the house of Austria against the Turks, had 300 crowns per ann. granted him by Maximilian, second emperor of Germany, in the 17th of his reign, and the 7th of Elizabeth, 1565, signed with his own hand, and dated at Vienna. He was recommended to queen Elizabeth by the emperor, as follows; "*Rogorum* "*Strangium virum genere et nobilitate clarum quem* "*vehemetur amamus charumque habemus.*" Sir Thomas was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Nicholas L'Estrange, knt. aged 30; knighted in Ireland, high sheriff of Norfolk in the 2d of Edward VI. 1548: he was also knight of the shire, and died the 20th of February, 1579, the 21st of Elizabeth. By his first wife, Elianor, daughter of sir William Fitz-Williams, he had three sons*, and a daughter, and was succeeded by

Sir Hamon L'Estrange, knt. the twelfth lord of Hunstanton; he was high sheriff of Norfolk in the 16th of Elizabeth, 1573, and married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of sir Hugh Hastings, of Elsing, by whom he had five sons and four daughters. He enjoyed this inheritance but one year, and died the 7th of October, 1580, 22d of Elizabeth, leaving his eldest son,

Thomas

* A daughter of one of those sons, by Ann Gooding, married that famous and learned antiquary, sir Henry Spelman, knt.

S M I T H D O N.

Thomas L'Estrange, esq. who died February 1, 1590, aged only 18 years, without any issue by his wife, Griffel, daughter of sir William Yelverton, and was succeeded by his brother,

Sir Nicholas L'Estrange, knt. the fourteenth lord of Hunstanton. He was knighted in Ireland in 1586, 28th of Elizabeth; died seised of this manor the 22d of December, 1592: married to Mary, daughter of sir Robert Bell, lord chief baron of the Exchequer, and Dor. Beaupre. He was buried in Nottinghamshire, and succeeded by

Sir Hamon L'Estrange, knt. whose brother, Roger L'Estrange, was drowned at Emanuel college, Cambridge. He married Alice, daughter and co-heir of Richard Stubb, of Sedgford; was high sheriff of Norfolk in 1609, and died June 1654, aged 71.

Sir Hamon flourished in the reign of James I. and died during the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell: in which troublesome times he sustained many losses in support of the royal cause. He was a learned man, and an active magistrate. The following letter, taken from the Latin MSS. at Hunstanton, will give an idea of his learning and very benevolent turn of mind. Writings and actions bear the best testimony to the real characters of the dead and living; they alone stamp the true value upon all mankind: title, family and fortune, will never recommend proud and insolent fools or tyrants to the notice of an historian, or to the consideration of posterity.

The substance of a letter from sir Hamon L'Estrange to Dr. Speling, of Copenhagen, concerning the ship Bonaventura, Van Copenhagen, dated the 11th of June, 1649.

" I received

“ I received your letter, dated the 27th of April,
“ on the 8th of June, in which you request to have
“ an account of the ship called the Bonaventura,
“ Van Copenhagen; which is as follows.—About
“ the latter end of September, 1647, there happened
“ a very violent storm; and late in the evening, the
“ inhabitants of the sea-port town where I live,
“ heard a firing of guns near the shore, which they
“ imagined to be a signal of distress; but the storm
“ continuing very violent, and every thing involved
“ in darkness, no one would venture out to their as-
“ sistance. The next morning the shore (the great-
“ est part of which was upon my manor) was co-
“ vered with timbers, planks and boards, that were
“ thrown up from the wreck, and from other parts
“ of the ship there were some chests that were found
“ empty, opened, and dashed a-pieces against the
“ shore. The next day I set out from London for
“ my own house, and being better ascertained of
“ the loss of the ship and her cargo, I immediately
“ summoned my servants and vassals, with such as
“ lived nearest my manor, and ordered their carts
“ and carriages to be loaded with the wreck, and to
“ be safely deposited at my own estate, and to prevent
“ its being stolen, I maintained these men night and
“ day at my own expence, till the whole could be
“ sold. A small part of the ship that was driven
“ ashore, or upon my premises, was so closely nail-
“ ed together, that it could not possibly be separated
“ without greatly damaging the planks, so that the
“ the profit would scarcely have balanced the trou-
“ ble. At a distance from the shore were observed
“ some still larger parts of the abovementioned ship,
“ and many of her planks floating in the sea; but
“ the wind laying contrary, they were carried into
“ other people’s manors. Though, doubtless, many
“ passengers and sailors were drowned, yet not a
“ soul

“ soul was found washed ashore by the waves. I
“ put an entire confidence in what you say in your
“ letter, and make not the least doubt that you are
“ the real owner and proprietor of the above ship and
“ her cargo; in which I am moreover confirmed,
“ by several letters and papers that were afterwards
“ found, and dried from the salt-water by a gentle
“ fire,

“ So much for the history and account of the
“ ship: let us now canvass this business in a friend-
“ ly manner.—There is an old English law, made
“ in the 1st year of Edward I. which runs thus, ‘ If
“ there happens a shipwreck, or wreck at sea, and
“ no person on board, either a dog or a cat, should
“ come to shore alive, then that ship so driven ashore,
“ with whatever is in her, becomes the property of
“ the lord of the manor, or of the king: but if any
“ persons aboard, either dog or cat, should come
“ alive to shore, and the owner of the ship should
“ claim her within a year and a day, then the ship
“ and her cargo shall be restored to the right owner:
“ in like manner, if any astray cattle are taken up,
“ and not claimed by the owner within a year and
“ a day, they are seized of the king, or the lord of
“ the manor.’ From hence you may observe, that
“ all goods, whether lost at sea, and all cattle found
“ astray by land, are subject to this claim: from
“ these premises it appears likewise, that all goods
“ so lost by the inclemency of the weather, and cast
“ upon my manor are my property, and because too
“ they were not claimed by any body within the
“ time limited by the statute, viz. within a year and
“ a day; for, from the 29th of November, 1647,
“ to the end of February, 1648, is a year and three
“ months, and in that interim no enquiry was ever
“ made after them. I have not thought of, nor
“ mentioned any thing of the expence, the trouble
and

“ and fatigue that I have been at, in collecting, preserving, and guarding of these goods, nor my frequent personal attendance and attention to them. However, in Christian sincerity, permit me to remind you of this precept of our great and ever-living Master, that whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do unto them. I am ready to pay you, or any one you shall appoint in your own name, and under your own hand, 100*l*. sterling, (or 500 dollars) towards repairing the loss you have sustained.

“ I am, &c.”

The above letter, on the subject of a Danish wreck on the Norfolk coast, in the year 1647, does much honor to the memory of the worthy baronet who wrote it: it is a noble example of humanity and generosity: it is a lesson to those, worse than canibals, who assemble too frequently on the beach, to plunder and not to save: it is a brilliant record, and reflects a lustre on the respected family of L'Estrange.

A ship foundering at sea in all the horrors of a tempest!—It is a dreadful prospect!—The raging winds, the mounting billows, the labouring vessel, and expiring mariners, are objects to chill the soul with terror and dismay! Can there be any being then so hardened and depraved, as to meditate on rapine in these heart piercing moments of distress? Humanity must shudder at the thought.

Yet such there are, lost to all sentiments of pity and compassion: alas! too many such there are, more cruel than the waves, more unfeeling than the tempests. Rocks have protected seamen from destruction, but the long expected native shore, covered with our countrymen, has proved the bane of thousands: the fainting shipwrecked sailor escaped the





S^r. ROGER L'ESTRANGE, Kn^t.

Published as the Act directs, Feb^ry 4th 1779, by M Booth Norwich.

the fury of the devouring ocean, is murdered on the shore, the British shore! Howling winds and rattling peels of thunder, as preludes of approaching storms, are musick to the ears of plunderers. Perdition light on all such monsters!

Our baronet was formed of a softer mould; when all relief was ineffectual to save the crew, his next attention was to save the shattered remnants of the ship cast upon his lands, or floating on the waves: when the wreck became his property by law and statute of England, and all former right was forfeited to the foreign owner, he generously returned it back, in obedience to that divine command, "Do as thou wouldst be done unto."

May the present and succeeding lords of manors on the Norfolk coast imitate the bright example of the Hunstanton baronet! Acts like these do honour to a country.

A remarkable instance of this philanthropy and humanity to seamen in the case of shipwreck, as well as of extraordinary courage and resolution, has been given lately on the French coast, near Dieppe, as appeared by a letter from Monsieur De Crofne, intendant of Roan, to Monsieur Necker, director-general of the finances of France, Dec. 17, 1777, and copied into all the English papers.

Sir Hamon had three sons, namely Nicholas, Hamon, and sir Roger L'Estrange; the latter of whom, like his noble father, distinguished himself by many celebrated writings. He was born at Hunstanton, December the 17th, 1616; and upon the breaking out of the civil war, he espoused the royal cause, for which he was a remarkable sufferer, and was once in the most imminent danger of losing his life;

for having, in 1654, obtained a commission of his majesty for surprising Lynn in Norfolk, then in possession of the parliament, his design was discovered by two of his associates; and he was accordingly seized, conducted to London, and tried by a court-martial, who condemned him to suffer death; but he was afterwards reprieved, and continued in Newgate for upwards of three years. Escaping thence in 1648, he retired beyond seas; and returning to England about five years after, he applied to Oliver Cromwell, before whom, having once happened to play on a bass-viol, he was, from that circumstance, nick-named Oliver's Fidler. Being naturally a man of lively parts, and of a fluent style, he begun, soon after the Restoration, to establish a news-paper, called, "The Public Intelligencer and the News;" but this was laid down to make room for the London Gazette, the first paper of which appeared on the 4th of February, 1666. Mr. L'Estrange, however, by way of compensation, was appointed Licenser of the Press; a post, at that time, of some trust and profit. He afterwards wrote a periodical paper, called, "The Observator," in defence of the government; and, upon the accession of king James the Second to the throne, he was advanced to the honor of knighthood. After the Revolution he met with some trouble on account of his attachment to the abdicated prince; but he was suffered, nevertheless, to go to the grave in peace. He died December the 11th, 1704, in the 88th year of his age. His original compositions are but little esteemed; his translations are better known; particularly his Seneca's Morals, and Æsop's Fables.

During Mr. L'Estrange's confinement in Newgate, he wrote the following lines on the walls of the prison:

BEAT

BEAT on, proud billows; Boreas blow;
 Swell, curled waves, high as Jove's roof;
 Your incivility doth show,
 That innocence is tempest proof;
 Though furly Nereus frown, my thoughts are calm;
 Then strike, Affliction, for thy wounds are balm.

That which the world miscalls a jail,
 A private closet is to me:
 Whilst a good conscience is my bail,
 And innocence my liberty:
 Locks, bars, and solitude, together met,
 Make me no prisoner, but an anchorèt.

I, whilst I wish'd to be retir'd,
 Into this private room was turn'd;
 As if their wisdoms had conspir'd
 The salamander should be burn'd;
 Or like those sophists, that would drown a fish,
 I am constrain'd to suffer what I wish.

The cynick loves his poverty;
 The pelican her wildernels;
 And 'tis the Indian's pride to be
 Naked on frozen Caucasus:
 Contentment cannot smart, stoicks we see
 Make torments easy to their apathy.

These manacles upon my arm
 I, as my mistress' favours, wear;
 And for to keep my ancles warm,
 I have some iron shackles there:
 These walls are but my garrison; this cell,
 Which men call jail, doth prove my citadel.

I'm in the cabinet lock'd up,
 Like some high-prized margarite,

Or, like the great mogul or pope,
Am cloyster'd up from publick fight;
Retirement is a piece of majesty,
And thus, proud sultan, I'm as great as thee,

Here sin, for want of food, must starve,
Where tempting objects are not seen;
And these strong walls do only serve
To keep vice out, and keep me in:
Malice of late's grown charitable sure,
I'm not committed, but I'm kept secure.

So he that struck at Jason's life,
Thinking t'have made his purpose sure,
By a malicious friendly knife
Did only wound him to a cure;
Malice, I see, wants wit; for what is meant
Mischiefe, oftentimes proves favour by th' event,

When once my prince affliction hath,
Prosperity doth treason seem;
And to make smooth so rough a path,
I can learn patience from him:
Now not to suffer shews no loyal heart,
When kings want ease subjects must bear a part,

What though I cannot see my king
Neither in person or in coin,
Yet contemplation is a thing,
That renders what I have not, mine:
My king from me what adamant can part,
Whom I do wear engraven on my heart?

Have you not seen the nightingale,
A prisoner like, coop'd in a cage,
How doth she chaunt her wonted tale
In that her narrow hermitage?

Even

Even then her charming melody doth prove,
That all her bars are trees, her cage a grove.

I am that bird, whom they combine
Thus to deprive of liberty;
But though they do my corps confine,
Yet, maugre hate, my soul is free:
And though immur'd, yet can I chirp, and sing
Disgrace to rebels, glory to my king.

My soul is free, as ambient air,
Although my baser part's immew'd,
Whilst loyal thoughts do still repair
To accompany my solitude:
Although rebellion do my body bind,
My king alone can captivate my mind.*

Sir Hamon L'Estrange was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Nicholas L'Estrange, bart. He was created the 288th baronet on the 1st of June, 1629, in the 5th of Charles I. and married Ann, daughter of sir Edward Lewkner, of Denham in Suffolk, by whom he had several children, who married into many honorable families. Sir Nicholas's eldest son, sir Hamon L'Estrange, dying the 15th of February, 1655, before his father, (who died the 24th of July, 1656, 8th of Charles II. aged 52) he was succeeded by

Sir Nicholas L'Estrange, bart. the sixteenth lord of Hunstanton. His first wife was Mary, daughter of John Coke, of Holkham, esq. son of sir Edward, lord chief justice, by whom he had a son and daughter, who died young. His second lady, Elizabeth, daughter of sir Justinian Isham, bart. of Lamport in Northamptonshire, had by him a son and two daughters.

ters. Sir Nicholas died in 1669, and was succeeded by his only son and heir,

Sir Nicholas L'Estrange, bart. who married Ann, daughter of sir Thomas Wodehouse, bart. of Kimberley. He died the 18th of December, 1724, in the 11th of George I. and had three sons and two daughters, viz.

1. Hamon L'Estrange, who died on his travels in Italy, unmarried.

2. Sir Thomas L'Estrange, bart. who married Ann, daughter of sir Christopher Calthorpe, but died without issue.

3. Sir Henry L'Estrange, bart. the eighteenth and last lord of Hunstanton of the name. He married Mary, daughter of Roger North, esq. of Rougham, and died September the 9th, 1760, also without issue.

Lady L'Estrange, relict of the above sir Henry, daughter to the Hon. Roger North, solicitor-general to the queen in the reign of Charles II. and sister to the late Roger North, esq. of Rougham, still survives, to the joy of all her friends and acquaintance, being a lady universally esteemed for her great benevolence of heart, and many other most amiable accomplishments: she has long lived an honor to both the illustrious families to which she is united by birth and marriage. The late sir Henry, for his noble hospitality, his residing constantly in the country, and his social virtues, acquired an influence and weight in the county of Norfolk, superior to any gentleman of his time.

4. Armine L'Estrange, who married Nicolas Styleman, esq. of Snettisham in Norfolk.

5. Lucy

5. Lucy L'Estrange, married to sir Jacob Astley, bart. of Melton-Constable in Norfolk.

Armine L'Estrange, sister to sir Henry L'Estrange, of Hunstanton, and married to Mr. Styleman, had two sons, namely,

1. Nicolas Styleman, esq. of Snettisham, the present worthy lord of Hunstanton, jointly with sir Edward Astley, bart. He married Catherine, daughter of Henry Holt Henley, esq. of Leigh in Somersetshire, by whom he has no issue.

2. The Rev. Armine Styleman, of Ringstead in Norfolk, who married Ann, daughter of James Blakeway, esq. of the royal navy, and has sons and daughters.

Lucy L'Estrange, sister to sir Henry L'Estrange, bart. of Hunstanton, married sir Jacob Astley, bart. of Melton-Constable in Norfolk; by whom were,

1. Isabella, who died young.

2. Blanch, married to Edward Pratt, esq. of Riston in Norfolk, and has a son and two daughters.

3. Sir Edward Astley, bart. of Melton-Constable, joint lord of Hunstanton with Mr. Styleman of Snettisham, and knight of the shire for the county of Norfolk. An eulogium to whose public virtue as a national senator, and amiable conduct as a gentleman and magistrate, would be offering an insult to the understanding and feelings of his constituents, and the kingdom at large; whilst every action of his life is marked with the patriotism, hospitality, and politeness of his noble ancestors. Sir Edward married, 1st. Rhoda, daughter of Francis Blake Delaval, esq.
of

of Seaton-Delaval in Northumberland, by whom he had two sons, Jacob and Francis. 2d. Ann, daughter of — Milles, esq. of Nackington in Kent, and sister to Richard Milles, esq. of Elmham in Norfolk, representative in parliament for the city of Canterbury, by whom sir Edward has several sons.

4. The Rev. John Astley, of Thornage in the hundred of Holt, L. L. B. who married Catherine, daughter of — Bell, esq. of Wallington in Clackclose hundred, and sister to the present Henry Bell, esq. of the same place.

From what has been abovementioned of this family, it evidently appears to be of great antiquity, and to have been possessed of this lordship from the beginning of the reign of Henry I. (if not before) about 650 years. Parkin seems to doubt the authenticity of sir William Dugdale's account of the origin of this family, but with how much forcibility of argument and proof, we will not venture to determine; it being, in our consideration, a matter of little moment to posterity. We will, however, do Mr. Parkin the justice to offer his reasons to the option of our readers notice.

“ Guy, the founder of it in England, was not a son of the duke of Brettagne in France, but came into England with Alan, son of Flaald, ancestor of the earls of Arundel, at the Conquest.

All the lordships and fees that they anciently held, both in this county, and that of Shropshire, (where they had very great and valuable possessions) being held of the said Alan and his descendants.

If this family had been so nearly, or any way related to the dukes, or earls of Brettagne, what might they

they not have enjoyed and been enfeoffed of by Alan Rufus, or Fergeant, earl of Brettaigne in France?

Alan married a daughter of the Conqueror, was made earl of Richmond, in England, on the Conquest, and rewarded with 436 lordships, 81 of which (as Dugdale says) were in Norfolk, whereas in none of these (as far as I have seen) had the Stranges any interest. Another prevailing reason or proof is from the arms of this family.

It is very well known, that in ancient days it was a common practice for those who were enfeoffed of any lordship, to take up the chief bearings of their capital lords, only changing or varying the colours, or position of their bearings, and as earl of Arundel bore gules, a lion rampant, or, so the L'Estrange's assumed the lion; whereas the dukes of Brettaigne bore a field, ermine.

It is most probable, that Guy Le Strange afore-said, and so called in the time of the Conqueror, brought that name with him from France, and did not assume it as being a stranger, but took it (as most of the Norman chiefs and leaders did) from some town or lordship that they held in France.

Charles, marquis de Chateauneuf, second brother of Henry, duke de la Ferte, &c. peer and marshal of France, married Mary de Hautefort, daughter and heir of Claude de Hautefort, viscount de la Strange, and had issue, Henry, marquis de Chateauneuf, and viscount Le Strange. William Le Strange was archbishop of Roan in Normandy, legate of Pope Clement VI. and died 1388.

The family is highly ancient in France, originally of the province of Limosin, where is the castle of

Le Strange, in a parish of the same name, and very lately, if not at this time, there were two branches of it, one in the county of Vivanois, in the province of Languedoc, and the other in the county of La March, who were allied to most of the houses of France; and here in England there were the lords Le Strange, barons of Knockin, the lords Le Strange of Blackmere, also the lords of Ellesmere, and of Corsham.

The lord Le Strange of Knockin, in the reign of king John, bore gules, 2 lions passant, argent; and Le Strange, lord of Blackmere, argent, 2 lions passant, gules; so this family bore the lions as the lord Knockin.

John Le Strange, lord of Hunstanton, and Ralph Le Strange, were living about the year 1173*."

This barony and peerage now remains in obedience, and is subject to the claim of Nicolas Styleman, esq. the present lord of the capital manor of Snettisham, in right of his mother, and to that of his heirs.

There are three manors belonging to Hunstanton, called,

BIGOT'S FEE MANOR,

MUSTRELL'S MANOR, and

CLARE FEE, or LOVELL'S MANOR.

This last is subject to the claims of the Honor of Clare, lately revived by Mr. Jenney, of Bungay in Suffolk.

There

There was an ancient family of the name of De Hunstanton. In the 4th of king John, it appears by a fine, that Ralph Hunstanton bought of Ralph Le Strange, 40 acres of land here; and Roger de Hunstanton was living in the reign of king Hen. II. and had exported corn without license, which was not then lawful to be done, and was fined on that account,

Elfride de Hunston was one of the jury for this hundred in the 3d of Edward I.

Hunstanton hall, the ancient seat of the family of Le Strange, was built at several times, and consists chiefly of an oblong square: before the front runs a pretty stream, or rivulet, (which we have before mentioned) walled on each side, to preserve it clean and regular, serving not only as an ornament, but as a moat or guard to the house; over this is a bridge, leading to the gate-house, which, with the wings and buildings on each side, were erected by sir Roger Le Strange, in the reign of Henry VII. as may be seen by his arms, carved on the stone work, on one side of the great arch, and by that of his lady, a Heydon:

Quarterly, argent and gules, a cross ingrailed, counterchanged on the other.

In the windows of the hall were, in the painted glass, many arms of the families into which the Le Stranges married; and in the great dining-room which is above stairs, on the summit of the wainscot, are painted in their proper colours the shields of their matches.

By the sea side, on the cliff, stands some remains of the old chapel of St. Edmund, built chiefly of the

chalk-stone out of the cliff; it had one window on the north side to the sea, with a north door, and a door on the south side, with three windows, and one at the east end: it is now all open, great part of the walls, which were about five feet thick, being dilapidated, and seems to have been built about the reign of Edward I.

Near to this old chapel stood a light-house for ships.

This light-house being burnt down, another of a new construction, and improved from that of Liverpool, has lately been erected by Edward Everard, esq. alderman of Lynn, who has a grant or lease of the light-house upon this cliff. The old one burnt down was a fire light by coals, but the present light is thrown out by a lamp of oil, which plays upon a great variety of pieces of glass, artfully disposed, by which the flame from the lamp is multiplied and reflected, and clearly distinguished at sea at the distance of seven leagues. By this construction the light is constant and certain, whereas the seamen were sometimes obliged to awaken the old gentleman at the former light-house with a shot, to put him in mind that his fire wanted blowing.

St. Edmund's chapel, on this promontory, takes its name from St. Edmund, king and martyr, who being adopted by Offa, king of the East-Angles, is thought to have landed here, to take possession of his kingdom. Being arrived, he was joyfully received, and without any opposition made king of the East-Angles, anno domini 870. He ruled some years quietly and without interruption, and gave great satisfaction to his people, being a Christian himself, and his subjects Christians also: but in his reign the Danes, bitter enemies to Christianity, entered the
mouth

mouth of the Humber, and having miserably ravaged York, Northumberland, and Nottingham, turned their arms against the territories of king Edmund; besieged and took Thetford, at that time a populous and much frequented city. The king fled for safety to the castle of Framingham, but was drove out, and obliged to leave it, and being soon after taken by the Danes was put to a miserable death; some say, tied to a stake and shot through with arrows, because he would not renounce the Christian faith. Hence he has ever been considered as a royal martyr, and honoured with the title of Saint; and this chapel was dedicated to his memory.

The coast about this cape is secured against the incursions of the sea by sand heaps, commonly called meales, which sir Henry Spelman says comes from the German word mul, which signifies dust.

The church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a large regular building, with a north and south isle, and nave, and a chancel, all covered with lead, and at the west end of the north isle is a strong four-square tower, with one bell.

In the center of the chancel stands a most noble and beautiful altar monument of marble, curiously ornamented with brass, and the portraiture of a knight in compleat armour, having on his surcoat the arms of L'Estrange, quartering Vernon, Camois, Walkfare, Morieux, Pike, Rushbrook, &c. with his crest on his helmet, a lion passant, guardant; over his head have been two brass shields, with the arms of L'Estrange, impaling Heydon, one of which still remains, and two at his feet, now one remaining, quarterly, L'Estrange and Morieux; also one on each side of him, now reaved.

On

On each side of this is a rim or fillet of brass, setting forth the pedigree of the family, with their portraiture and arms, since their settlement here, some of which are now reaved.

On the right side sir Hamon L'Estrange, impaling Vernon;—Hamon L'Estrange, esq. and Camois;—sir John L'Estrange, and Walkfare and Morieux; John L'Estrange, esq. and Bemond, Pike and Rushbrook.—On the left side Roger L'Estrange, esq. and Bebe, John L'Estrange, esq. and de Park;—Henry L'Estrange, esq. and Drury—and sir Roger L'Estrange and Heydon.

On the foot of the monument;

“ Remembrer a moy,—remembyr L'Estrange.”

On a fillet of brass round the edge of the stone—
“ Orate pro a'i'a. - - - -.”

“ Orate p. a'i'a. p. nominati Rogeri Le Strange,
“ militis p. corpore illustrissimi nup. regis Anglie
“ Hen. VII. ac. filii et hered. Henrici L'estrangle,
“ armigi. fratris et heredis Joh's. L'estrangle, filii &
“ heredis Rogerii L'estrangle, filii & heredis tam Johs.
“ L'estrangle qua' Alicie Bemant consanguinee & he-
“ redis Johs. Pyke et Johs. Ruschebroke, et dictus
“ Johs. L'estrangle, fuit filius et hæres tam Johs.
“ L'estrangle, militis, qua' Elianoro filie et heredis
“ tam Ricci. Walkfare, militis, qua' consanguinee et
“ heredis, Tho. Moreaux, militis, et dictus Johs.
“ L'estrangle, miles, fuit filius et heres Hamonis
“ L'estrangle, armigi et Katherine filie D'ni. Johs. Ca-
“ mois, et dictus Hamo Lestrangle fuit filius et heres
“ Hamonis Lestrangle, militis, et Margarete Vernon
“ de Mottron, consanguinee et heredis magistri Ricci.
“ Vernon, et dictus Hamo Lestrangle, miles, fuit fra-
ter

“ ter Johs. Lefstrange, D'ni de Knocken et Mohun.
 “ —Qui quidem Rogerus Lefstrange, miles, obt. 27
 “ die Octob. Ao. Dni. 1506, et nup. regis dicti 21,
 “ cuj; a'ie & a' i' ab; antecessor. benefactor. suor.
 “ nec non a' i' e. Johs. Lefstrange de Maffingham Pa.
 “ armigi. fratris et executoris precitati Rogi. Le-
 “ strange, militis, Deus p'pitietur. Amen.”

On the pavement lie several grave-stones of marble, in memory of this family here buried, and others.

“ Here lies the body of Elizabeth Calthorp, daughter of sir Christopher Calthorp, knt. of the Bath, of East Barsham in Norfolk, the eldest of 14 children, 9 daughters and 5 sons, by his lady Dorothy, daughter of sir William Spring, baronet, of Pakenham in Suffolk, born Feb, 27, 1666, died Feb. 20, 1745;” with the arms of Calthorp.

“ In memory of Dame Anne Lefstrange, wife of Sir Thomas Lefstrange, baronet, daughter of Sir Christopher Calthorp, born August 8, 1685, died Febr. 4, 1742;”—with the arms of Lefstrange and Calthorp, in an escutcheon of pretence.

“ Charles Lefstrange, 7th son of Sir Nicholas Lefstrange, and Dame Anne, born Apr. 3, 1647, died August 25, 1698.”

“ Dame Mary Lefstrange, wife of Sir Nicholas Lefstrange, baronet, died Decr. 10, aged 32.”——
 Lefstrange impaling Coke.

Within the rails of the altar, grave-stones of marble, for

“ Sir Nicholas Lefstrange, Bt. eldest son of Sir Hamon Lefstrange, knt. died July 24, 1655, aged 52;”—with the arms of Lewknor impaled.

— Dame

“ Dame Anne Lefstrange, wife of Sir Nicholas
 “ Lefstrange, Bt. daughter of sir Edwd. Lewknor,
 “ died July 15, 1663, aged 51;”—with the same
 arms.

“ Sir Nicholas Lefstrange, Bt. 2d son of Sir Ni-
 “ cholas Lefstrange, Bt. died Decr. 13, 1669, ætat.
 “ 37;”—Lefstrange impaling Coke and Isham.

Against the north wall an altar monument under
 a lofty arch of stone work, carved, and thereon the
 letters H. and K. in many places :

“ Orate p. a'īab; Henricus Lefstrange armigeri et
 “ Katherine uxoris ejus p. benefactorib; suor. et p.
 “ fidelib; defunctis, qui quidem Henricus obt. vicef-
 “ simo quinto die mensis Novem. Ao. Dni. 1485,
 “ quor. a'īab; p'pitietur, Deus, &c.

At the four corners of the slab of marble, Lefstrange
 quartering Walkfare and Morieux, impaling Drury.

On the south side of the chancel—Sir Robert Rat-
 cliff, knight, who married Katherine, relict of the
 aforesaid Henry Lefstrange, by his last will, dated on
 the vigil of St. Catherine the Virgin, 1496, bequeaths
 his body to be buried, and his tomb to be made of
 free-stone, with a marble on the top thereof, with the
 image of his person, and his two wives, and proved
 May 19, 1498; but here are no remains of it, if
 it was ever built.

In the church, at the north-east corner of the chan-
 cel, is a tumulus.

In 1754 the Rev. Ralph Bird was presented to this
 vicarage by the bishop of Ely, and is the present
 vicar.

INGOLDISTHORPE.

INGOLDISTHORPE. Some suppose this town to take its name from one Ingulf a Saxon, who was lord of it; but it is more probable it derives its name from a small rivulet that runs by it, called now corruptly Ingol, but formerly Eulves, and in the grand survey, Eulves-Thorp, and also Thorp alone, without any additional name, and lying by meadows and marshes, obtained the additional word Ing, and so Ingeulves-Thorp, or Ingaldesthorp*.

These marshes being secure from the sea, are very valuable to the several proprietors from Wolferton-Point to Snettisham. At Wolferton is a small harbour, or cover, for smaller vessels, such as coal-ships, where they lie safe and secure, and from which a navigation was formerly carried through the marshes to Snettisham, by Derfingham and Ingoldisthorpe: this, if restored, as it might be with no great expence, could not fail of being of great advantage to the neighbouring country around; and probably will take place hereafter, when prejudices cease, and reason begins to operate. These marshes are lett from 25 to 35 shillings per acre, to the inland farmers for their stock.

After many possessors, too tedious to mention, and of which the recital, as in other lordships, is totally uninteresting, uncertain, and unentertaining, this manor devolved to sir Richard de Walkefare, about the year 1340.

Of this family was sir Thomas de Walkefare, who signalized himself at the battle of Poitiers in France; and in the 31st of Edward III. had from that king a safe conduct for his prisoner, sir Tristram de Mugalies, for Broinard, Gerrard de Brois, and Megerdos, the scutiferi or esquires of the said sir Tristram,

I

and

and for his three valets, to go on horseback or on foot to France, to procure his ransom.

In the 43d of the said king, sir Thomas Felton, knight of the Garter, possessed it; but in the 8th of Richard II. sir John L'Estrange, of Hunstanton, and Elianor, his wife, who was daughter and co-heir of sir Richard Walkefare, for 500 marks, sold their right in this and Derfingham manor, to the lady Joan, relict of sir Thomas Felton.

From the Feltons it passed to the Curzons, and continued in that family till the reign of queen Elizabeth.

About the year 1600, John Cremer, gent. was lord and patron, and by Anne his wife, daughter of ——— Taff, had John Cremer of Ingoldisthorpe, who married Margaret, daughter of William Boyton, of Flitcham in Norfolk, esq. Francis Cremer was his son and heir, who by Margaret his wife, daughter of John Pell, of Derfingham, gent. had Francis, a son, aged 10 years, and a son Charles, in the year 1664: the arms of the family were argent, three wolves heads erased, fable, on a chief, gules, as many cinquefoils; crest, a ram's head erased.

Sir John Cremer, of Ingoldisthorpe, was high sheriff of Norfolk in 1660.

Robert Cremer, gent. sold this manor about 1730, (and afterwards entered into holy orders) to Theodore Hoste, esq. brother to major Hoste, of Sandringham, to whom he devised it, and Theodore Hoste, esq. second son of the said major, succeeded him as his male heir. Dixon Hoste, esq. eldest son of the last mentioned Theodore, is the present lord.

This

This lordship soon after the survey came into the hands of the earl Warren, and was held by the ancient family of Ingaldesthorp, who took their names from this town.

In the 9th year of king John, a remarkable instance, relating to a murder of a person, offering itself, wherein one of the family of the Ingaldesthorps being concerned, we cannot omit mentioning it in this place:

John Chamberlain (Camerarius) then sued Herbert de Patesle, for the murder of Drugo Chamberlain, his brother, and by the king's license, the crime and punishment was thus compromised and agreed to:

Herbert was to travel to Jerusalem, there to serve God, for the soul of Drugo, who was slain, the space of seven years, including the time of his going and returning, and if he returned into England before that time, he was to be punished as a convict; and Thomas de Ingaldesthorp (whom we presume was an acceffary) was to find a monk of Norwich, Castleacre or Binham, or a canon of Thetford, Cokesford or Walsingham, to pray for the soul of the said Drugo, and also to pay to his parents the sum of forty marks.

Sir Thomas de Ingaldesthorp was lord in 1272, and sir John de Ingaldesthorp, son and heir of sir William, in the 7th of Richard II.*

The church is dedicated to St. Michael, has a nave, a north and south isle, and a chancel covered with lead, and at the west end a square tower with three bells, and directly before the south porch, at about 15 feet distance, stands a stone cross.†

* Parkin.

† Ibid.

The present rector is the reverend and learned Thomas Weatherhead, vicar of Heacham, who was presented in 1745, by Robert Lawson, esq.

The patronage was sold a few years since to a gentleman at Norwich.

There are many gravestones in this church and chancel, inscribed to the memory of the family of Cramer; also one to John Davy, esq. of this town, who in 1745 built the house upon the hill, now called Mount Amelia. This house is pleasantly situated, commanding a view of the channel leading to Lynn, on which all ships and vessels passing to and from that port are easily distinguished from every window. The hills of Snettisham on the right, and Sandringham on the left, with the country which rises in a gradual ascent behind the house, form a beautiful semi-circle; the hills are crowned by the lodge at Snettisham on the one side, and the lodge at Sandringham on the other, both sea-marks, and seen at a great distance at sea and within the inland country, and to the north-west the high tower of Boston church in Lincolnshire, across the channel, bounds the prospect. This house stands, as it were, at the head of a large and spacious bay, with the sea in front, at the distance of about three miles, and which viewed from the sea, has much the appearance of what the French call a cul de sac, in all their American islands.

This village, so beautifully situated, is remarkably free from violent tempests; the hills on each side breaking the clouds, so that little damage has been at any time sustained from lightening, the forked rays of which are seen to dart into the ocean at a very great distance.

Ingoldisthorpe,

MOUNT AMELIA.





Ingoldisthorpe, being so near the sea, is warmer than the inland country, which is frequently covered with snow when there are no remains of it in this village. In the year 1708 the rosemary trees, which generally abide unhurt during the most inclement seasons, all perished throughout the inland country by the severity of the air, while those at Ingoldisthorpe, and indeed along the whole coast, were found alive and flourishing.

We wish we could add that this coast was as safe to mariners as it is warm to the inhabitants, but it is extremely dangerous to that valuable order of men, abounding in sands and shallows. These sands; however, protect it from foreign invasions* and insult from our enemies on the continent: such is the advantage of our insular† situation, and such the security of the northern coast of these kingdoms. The inhabitants on this coast ludicrously call the king of Denmark their next-door neighbour, and his ancestors knew their way into this country tolerably well; at

* Remember, fir, my liege,
The kings your ancestors; together with
The nat'ral bravery of your isle, which stands
As Neptune's park, ribbed and paled in
With oaks unscalable and roaring waters,
With sands that will not bear your enemy's boats,
But suck them up to the topmast. ———

Cæsar was carried
From off our coast twice beaten, and his shipping,
Poor ignorant baubles, on our terrible seas,
Like egg-shells mov'd upon their surges, crack'd
As easily 'gainst our rocks. ———

Cymbeline, Act III. Scene I.

† In the world's volume
Our Britain seems as of it, but not in it,
In a great pool, a swan's nest.

Cymbeline, Act III. Scene IV:

at present they are not open to such visitors, but prefer to keep their neighbours at a distance.

There have been (according to Parkin) Roman coins found here. A small silver one of Nero;—legend, NERO. CÆ. AVG. IMP. bare-headed;—reverse, a civic crown, and PONTIF. MAX. TRIB. P. V. P. P. EX. S.C.

Also one less than a silver six-pence, an head with an helmet, no legend, the reverse, one (but obscure) in a chariot, and four horses in career; under them, ROMA. and one very small, antique and rude;—an horse in full speed, probably a British coin.

The manor-house of Ingoldisthorpe is the property of Dixon Hoste, esq. Mount Amelia is in the possession of major Gardiner, who served in the last war in the West-Indies as captain of marines, and commanded a company on board the Rippon man of war of 60 guns, captain Edward Jekyll, at the sieges of Martinico and Guadelupe. In 1773 major Gardiner was appointed to the command of a troop of dragoons, with the rank of major.

Ingoldisthorpe took its name, without doubt, from the little river Ingol, which runs through it, and rises from the springs at Shernbourne, falls into the carrs at Ingoldisthorpe, traverses the meadows at Snettisham, forms the beautiful cascade at Newbridge, a delightful plantation of Mrs. Styleman's, and winding round the grotto there, loses itself amidst the creaks in the marshes near the sea. This town gave name to a family, of whom Hubert and Thomas Ingolthorp, were high sheriffs of Norfolk and Suffolk the 8th of Henry III. John Ingolthorp was sheriff of Norfolk in the reign of Henry IV.

The

The late captain Hoste, lord of the manor of Ingoldisthorpe, married Maria, grand-daughter of ——— Dixon, esq. of Illington, by whom he had three sons, the present Dixon Hoste, esq. of Ingoldisthorpe, cornet William Hoste, of the horse-guards blue, and an elder son, who died in his infancy, and is buried in a vault at Illington, built by his father. Mrs. Hoste was a most amiable woman, and esteemed by all who knew her: perfectly well bred; easy and chearful in her conversation, though of a weak constitution and very fluctuating state of health; of an open, generous heart; sincere and steady in her friendships; in her carriage uniformly pleasing, and in her dress the simplex munditijs of Horace, inexpressibly neat. She died in the year 1775, greatly lamented, and was buried, December 23, near her grandfather, in the church of Illington in Marshland. The following verses were inscribed to her memory by major Gardiner, of Mount Amelia at Ingoldisthorpe, where she had resided, in a very ill state of health, many years before her decease.

To the memory of

Mrs. HOSTE, of INGOLDISTHORPE.

Long in affliction, long in sickness tried,
Calm and serene the patient parent died:
In all the duties of domestic life,
The tender mother, and the careful wife:
O early lost!—Let mausoleums boast
A name more honor'd than the name of Hoste!

Peace to thy ashes, lady! may thy grave
No storms assail, or hoarse resounding wave;
But “angels sing a requiem to thy soul,”
Till lightnings scorch and whirlwinds shake the pole:
Till the last trump, re-echoing thro’ the skies,
In awful summons calls the dead to rise!
Then Heav’n shall ope its everlasting door,
And pain and sorrow be thy lot no more.

RINGSTEAD

RINGSTEAD MAGNA. This town till lately contained two parishes, Ringstead St. Peter's and Ringstead St. Andrew's. They were consolidated March 11, 1771, and one of the churches (St. Peter's) is pulled down, and the other (St. Andrew's) repaired with the materials, which is now an handsome church.

The town seems to take its name from Ring, the name of a river in many counties; thus Ringleton in Kent, Ringston in Lincolnshire, &c. Ringshall in Suffolk, and Ringsted, a town in Denmark of great antiquity.

At the dissolution of the religious houses, Henry VIII. in his 32d year, December 4, granted this lordship to sir Thomas L'Estrange, and sir Henry L'Estrange bart. died lord in 1760, and on a division of his estate, came to his sister and co-heiress, Armine, married to Nicolas Styleman, esq. of Snettisham. Nicolas, their son and heir, high sheriff of Norfolk in the year 1776, is the present lord.

John, lord Strange, inherited this manor, from whom it descended to his posterity, and sir Henry L'Estrange was the late lord of it.

The manors of Holkham's and Barry's, in Holm by the sea, made part of this town, and are at present in possession of the Rev. Mr. Case, of Mildenhall, Suffolk.

BARDOLF'S Manor. After many proprietors from the lord Bardolf, in the reign of Edward III. this lordship came into the family of the L'Estrange's in Henry VIII.

Theodore

Theodore Hofte, esq. of Ingoldisthorpe, purchased this manor about the year 1730, and conveyed it to Dixon Hofte, esq. his eldest son, the present lord.

Theodore Hofte, esq. was second son of colonel James Hofte, of Sandringham: he left three sons, 1. Major James Hofte, his eldest son; 2. Captain Theodore Hofte; 3. The Rev. William Hofte: the major left two sons, who died in their infancy, and one daughter, Susan, the present Mrs. Henley of Sandringham, relict of Henry Cornish Henley, esq. eldest son of Henry Holt Henley, esq. member for Lyme-Regis in Dorsetshire, and a near relation of the late lord chancellor Henley, earl of Northington. By the decease of the two sons of major Hofte, captain Hofte (for want of issue male surviving of the major) became entitled to a very considerable estate in the parishes of Ingoldisthorpe and Derlington: the marshes in the latter are very valuable, and lett at 25, 30, some at 35 shillings per acre. The family of the Hoftes lie buried at Sandringham.

Theodore Hofte, esq. formerly a captain in the royal regiment of horse-guards blue, one of his majesty's justices of the peace, and a deputy lieutenant for the county of Norfolk, died on Tuesday the 28th of April, 1778.

RINGSTEAD ST. ANDREW. These two parishes in Ringstead Magna, as mentioned before, are now consolidated. The Rev. Mr. Armine Styleman, brother to Nicolas Styleman, esq. of Snettisham, was presented to St. Peter in 1754, by sir Henry L'Estrange, bart. and to St. Andrew by lady L'Estrange since the decease of sir Henry, and he is the present rector of both parishes, in virtue of the consolidation, Mr. Styleman has built a new parsonage house, and
K which

which is very pleasantly situated, commanding a full view of Ringstead field, an inviting prospect.

On a grave-stone, with a brass plate, in the chancel:

“ Hic jacet Ricardus Regill, A. M. Doctor Juris-
perit. quondam rector istius eccles. qui tectum istius
cancelli totaliter fieri fecit, obt. 1482.”

On a black marble grave-stone:

“ Tho. Fish, A. M. Com. Ebor. ortus eccles.
Anglic. presbyter, et D. Margaretæ Lenn Regis 21
ann. curatus, et olim hujus parochiæ rector, con-
cionator valde admirabilis, ob morum probitatem
et ingenij acumen Christianæ fidei ornamentum et
exemplar, animam cœlo reddidit, quicquid autem
claudi potuit sub hoc marmore condend. reliquit,
1701.”

RINGSTEAD PARVA, or Barret or Borret-Ringstead. In the 9th of Henry VII. John Barret, esq. was lord of Ringstead Parva, and from him it is probable derived the name of Barret-Ringstead, or as it is now by corruption called Borret-Ringstead.

This lordship has been in the family of L'Estrange since April 18, in the 36th of Henry VIII.

There is only a farm-house now remaining, and the church is totally in ruins.

Dr. Macgill, a Scotchman, fished out a right of institution in the bishop of Norwich to this rectory, and was presented to it by the king in 1720, as lapsed to the crown, no presentation having taken place for many years.

In

In 1751, the Rev. Charles Dix was instituted by the bishop of Norwich, and is the present rector; but the right of presentation is acknowledged, beyond dispute, to be in sir Edward Astley, bart. and Nicolas Styleman, esq. joint heirs of the family of L'Estrange.

CHOSELEY, or Chofell, lies north of Docking, and east of Ringstead, and was formerly a little village, held at the survey by William de Scohies, lord of Ringstead Parva, and of Bircham Magna, of which townships it seems to have been then a part or member, and so does not occur in the book of Doomſday.*

Choseley lies north-east of Sedgeford about three miles, south-west of Brancaster about the same distance, and somewhat better than a mile from Thornham.

BURTON LAZARS Manor. This manor was purchased by the earl of Orford, but the present lord is Edmund Rolfe, esq. of Heacham.

The farm-house is beautifully situated, and in a remarkably fine country for sporting, particularly for the present reigning diversion of coursing.

Ringstead field, near it, is, perhaps, the finest ground for greyhounds in all Norfolk, being entirely open and uninclosed. The neighbouring gentlemen generally course twice a week, and sometimes oftener, on this delightful spot during the season: they value themselves much on the breed of greyhounds, and perhaps some of the best in England are bred at Ingoldisthorpe, Ringstead, and Hunstanton. To shoot a hare in Ringstead field, would be loss of honour irretrievable; it would be deemed a profanation; and

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the offenders, as in Germany, would be put under the ban of the empire of Smithdon.

WILLY's Manor. Upon this manor there only remains a farm. It is pleasantly situated in a fine open sporting country, and is about two miles north of Docking, and east of Ringstead. The church of Choseley has been dilapidated many years.

Edmund Rolfe, esq. is also lord of this manor.

SEDGEFORD, so called, as Spelman says, from its site on a reedy, or sedgy-ford: in Doomsday book it is called Setesford, as set on a ford, or a river called the Set, or Snet; it is also wrote Sechford. Earl Gyrthe, one of king Harold's brothers, was lord of it, who being slain at the battle of Hastings, king William granted it to William de Beaufoe his chancellor, who was lord of it, and bishop of Norwich, when the book afore said was made, and held by him as a lay fee, and his proper inheritance.*

NORWICH PRIORY Manor. These tenures thus united, were held by his successor, 'till John de Grey, (probably an ancestor of Thomas de Grey, esq. of Merton, late representative of this county) bishop of Norwich, on June 2, in the 5th year of his pontificate, granted it to the prior of Norwich, by way of exchange for certain tenures at Lynn; and in the 9th of Henry III. the prior gave two palfreys to have a fair and a mercate here and in Hemesby.

Sir John de Catteston, or Caston, confirmed in 1246, to the prior, Simon, &c. all that they held of the fee of Walter Fitz-Roger, in Secheford, saving
to

to him and his heirs, scutage, relief, ward to Norwich castle, and suit of court to the sheriffs;—witnesses, Sir Adam de Burlingham, knt. William de Hakeford, Mr. Ralph de Thurston, &c.

The said prior and convent granted to Sir John and his heirs, free ingress into their manor, and to distrain as well on their free men and villains, as their men and tenants, which he held of the said fee.

At the dissolution of the priory, which is all that is authentic or certain of this manor, it was granted by king Henry VIII. to a chapter at Norwich founded by him for a dean and six prebendaries.

The prior of Norwich formerly paid a fine to the family of L'Estrange for certain lands, therefore it should seem that the principal manor was in the Hunstanton family, but of late years they held it by lease from the chapter, which the late sir Thomas L'Estrange, elder brother to sir Henry, for want of renewal, on account of some dispute with the dean, suffered to lapse to the chapter, who let it on lease to sir Edward Hulse, bart. physician to king George II.

The lease is now in Edmund Rolfe, Esq. of Heachem, who purchased it of baron Dimisdale (the physician) so created by the present empress of Russia, on account of his having inoculated her for the small-pox with success. The dean and chapter of Norwich are the present lords: sir Thomas L'Estrange by not renewing with the dean and chapter of Norwich, not only lost the estate of Sedgford, but is supposed also to have suffered a considerable loss of lands belonging to the Hunstanton estate, which could not then be distinguished from the chapter lands;

lands; for this lordship being in the occupation of the tenants of the L'Estrange family for so many years, in process of time they had ploughed up all the mere-banks, and the lands on the division of the estate could not be exactly ascertained and separated: as appears from some very good maps now in the family, which point them out, but not so distinctly as to ground a claim.

CASTON'S MANOR. This manor was originally in the family of sir John de Caston. The succession thence uncertain: It was, according to Parkin, in the Delapoles, by which probably he meant the family of De la Pole, of whom one was a cardinal, archbishop of Canterbury, duke of Norfolk. By them it was entailed on sir Hamon L'Estrange of Hunstanton.

In this family it remains, the late sir Henry L'Estrange, bart. being the last lord; the present lords, his joint heirs, sir Edward Ashley and Nicolas Styleman, esq.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The present vicar is the Rev. Mr. John Hatch, presented by the dean and chapter of Norwich in 1751.

There is a magazine for arms still remaining on the estate, near the farm belonging to Edmund Rolfe, esq. now in the occupation of Mr. Wacey Dunham, who has a considerable property of his own in this town.

There is also a tumulus, which Mr. Dunham wishing to remove, found upon digging into it a number of human skulls and bones: this is a confirmed proof that the tumuli so often found in this country were the ancient burying-places of the Romans

mans and other invaders of this country: Mr. Dunham, upon discovering the bones, greatly to the honor of his humanity, desisted from his design, and re-interred them with great care and attention.

GNATYNGDON. Near to the town of Sedgeford there was a village or hamlet at the Conquest called Nettington, and afterwards Gnatyngdon. At the survey it was the lordship of Godwin Halden.

This Godwin Halden held also at the survey the manor of Hellefdon near Norwich, and the manor of Oxnead in South Erpingham hundred, granted by the Conqueror.

“ Godwin Halden, by his name seems to be an old English Saxon, or Dane, and how he came to be in such favour, and to merit so much from the Conqueror is not known; it is however worthy of our remark and notice, that if he was an English Saxon, &c. he is the only one I have yet found in Norfolk that was allowed to keep his land at the Conquest, and hold it at the survey.” *

Parkin is mistaken in this, Edwin the Dane who came into England with king Canute, and married the heiress of Thoke, lord of Sherbourne, was allowed to keep his lands: the Conqueror had indeed given them to earl Warren, but ordered them on the appeal of Edwin to be restored to him,

SHERNBURN, or. Sharnbourne. Called in Doomsday book, Serlebruna, Scernebrune, Shernebruna, taking its name from a brook or rivulet of clear water; as Sherford in this county; Chereford in Hampshire; Sherborne in Gloucestershire; Sherburn in Durham; Charing, and Cheriton in Kent.

It

* Parkin.

It was then in the hundred of Docking, but now in Smithdon hundred.

Sir Henry Spelman, and the rest of our historians relate, that one Thoke was lord of this town when Fœlix, the bishop of the East Angles, came into this part of his diocese, in king Sigebert's time, about the year 640, to convert it to Christianity; and being one of his converts, built a church here dedicated to St. Peter and Paul, the second that was erected in the kingdom of the East Angles, the first being a little before founded by the encouragement of the said bishop at Babingley, where he first landed. The church was very small, and (according to the custom of that age) made of wood, for which reason it was called Stock-Chapel.

The heirefs of this Thoke married Ingulfe, whose posterity enjoyed it till the time of king Canute the Dane, when that king granted it, with Snettisham, &c. to Edwin, who came with him into England out of Denmark in 1014, on his marriage with the heirefs of the family and descendants of the said Ingulfe.

At the conquest it was seized and granted to William de Albini; but upon application from Edwin to the king, was ordered to be restored: after this sir Ralph de Ibrenijs, a Norman, imprisoned Edwin, who applying to Albini for relief, he sent for a daughter of his out of Normandy, and married her to the son of Edwin, which put an end to all the claims of Edwin, who by this match became satisfied, and, retiring, died soon after in peace and quiet.

This relation is taken from a MS. of the family and pedigree of the Sharnburns, wrote (as it seems by the hand) about the time of Henry VIII. formerly

merly in the possession of sir Henry Spelman, or lent to him, and now is in the Ashmolean library or musæum at Oxford, among the MSS. of sir William Dugdale, garter king at arms,—fol. 57,

It was in the family of the Southertons, who married the heiress of the Sharnburns; and the lady Southerton desired Francis Gardiner, esq. alderman of Norwich, (afterwards mayor in 1685) to deliver it to sir William Dugdale, and to acquaint him it was her desire it should be deposited in the library of the heralds office, which sir William forgot to do, and so gave it, with his other books, to the musæum abovementioned.

Parkin calls in question the authenticity of this MSS. and seems to doubt the truth of its contents; but it bears the marks of authenticity about it equally with other testimonies of antiquity, and is warranted by the tradition of the times. The rust of time has invaded all accounts in writing of these early periods of our history; the whole is clouded and in obscurity, and proves the uncertainty of all pedigrees, possessions, and facts, in the years before the conquest, and previous to the general survey; from which the book, called Doomfday book, was formed. All we can say with truth is, that one historian is perhaps more lucky in his guess than another, or more plausible in his reasoning, but at last the whole of the history is but guess-work, and the best informed historian is often in the dark, and delivers down to posterity little better than

“ A tale told by an ideot.” Shakesp.

Fuller, in his Worthies, calls this Edwin by the name of Shanburn, and relates that he traversed the title of the earl Warren to this lordship, and being a

Norfolk man durst go to law with the Conqueror, and question the validity of his donations; yea he got the better of the suit, (says he) and the king's grant was adjudged void.

Fuller does great honor, in this relation, to the gentlemen of Norfolk, to suppose that none but a native of this county dare to contest with a king, or as the sense of the passage will rather bear, that the Conqueror was more afraid of the men of Norfolk than other of his invaded subjects: however, he made pretty free with the county of Norfolk, in his divisions to his favorite Normans.

It cannot be denied that Norfolk has produced many brave men, and great commanders both by land and sea; and it may be presumed that the same noble spirit of their ancestors will animate their descendants at this day, now in arms for the defence of their country against its most inveterate, but often defeated enemies.

“ Fortes creantur fortibus.” HOR.

RUSTEYN'S MANOR. After many different possessors of the ancient and noble family of the Sharnbornes, this lordship came into possession of the Master and Fellows of Emanuel college in Cambridge, the present lords and proprietors, and the patronage of the church is in the bishop of Ely.

James Coldham, esq. of Anmer, has a considerable property in this town, as had the late Dr. Thurston, Fellow of Caius and Gonville college, Cambridge.

Shernbourn hall farm was given to Emanuel college, by lease and release, August 15, 1655, by Francis

cis Ashe, esq. a Russia merchant in London, who purchased it the year before of Francis Sharnborne, esq. whose daughter and heiress married sir Augustine Sotherton, of Taverham near Norwich.

This estate has been finely improved of late years by James Coldham, esq. of Anmer, a gentleman much esteemed in this county, and an excellent magistrate, who, in conjunction with the Master and Fellows of Emanuel college in Cambridge, and other proprietors, obtained an act of parliament for enclosing it: before this, great part of it was waste, and covered with fir-bushes and ling, but now produces plentiful crops of wheat, barley, and other grain.

The village lies in a valley: a great opportunity, or, to use the modern word, capability is afforded from its situation to form canals, fish-ponds, or other extensive pieces of water. Mr. Coldham has also laid out new roads, leading to and through this parish: these roads are 30 feet wide, and by much the best of any in the neighbourhood.

There are two other manors in this town:

WINDHAM PRIORY Manor, and
LEWIS PRIORY Manor.

The family of Sharnborne possessed this lordship almost 600 years, the name continuing in a succession till the beginning of the last century. This family of the Sharnbornes was one of the most distinguished families in all England, having produced many great warriors, whose names are celebrated in history: amongst others,

Sir Adam de Sharnborne, knighted in the Holy Land, in the reign of Richard I.

Sir Andrew de Sharnborne, knighted in the Holy Land, in the reign of king John.

Sir Peter de Sharnborne served in the Holy Land, in the time of Henry III.

Sir Andrew de Sharnborne was knighted in the Holy Land, 1248, at the holy sepulchre, in the presence of many French, Spanish, and German nobility.

Sir Andrew de Sharnborne, his son, was at the battle of Cressy, and at the siege of Calais, and died afterwards at the siege of Rhemes, being killed by a great stone.

Thomas de Sharnborne was chamberlain to the famous queen Margaret, consort to Henry VI. He married Jemona de Cherneys, one of her maids of honor, a French lady, and dying February 3, 1458, was buried, with his wife, in Shernbourn church.

Sir Henry de Sharnborne, knighted by king Henry VIII. was provost-marshal and vice-admiral of England, and was killed in a sea-fight with the French.

Thomas de Sharnborne, son and heir of sir Henry, was with his father when killed, being then 18 years of age. He became deaf from the explosion of the great guns in the action; an event not unfrequent at this day. He married one of the maids of honor to the princess Elizabeth, afterwards the glorious queen of England of that name.

Francis Sharnborne, esq. was the last of this family that bore the name of Sharnborne; his daughter and heiress married sir Augustine Sotherton, of Taverham

Taverham near Norwich, in the time of the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell.

By this branch, Miles Branthwayte, jun. esq. of Taverham, becomes a descendant in the right line to this most ancient and illustrious family: Miles Branthwayte, esq. his father, married Maria, the only daughter of Thomas Sotherton, esq. of Taverham, lately deceased, and who was the last remaining heiress of the Sharnbornes. The present Mrs. Branthwayte appears to be, beyond the power of contradiction, the sole undoubted heiress of one of the first and noblest families in Norfolk.

Miles Branthwayte, esq. was nephew to the late Miles Branthwayte, of Hethel, esq. who several times stood candidate to represent the city of Norwich in parliament: he had a son and two daughters: his son died before him, and one of his daughters: this young lady was unfortunately killed in the park of sir Armine Wodehouse, bart. of Kimberley: her horse ran away with her after her father's coach, which had drove from the house while she was mounting her saddle, and carrying her the nearest way to get up to the coach amongst the trees of the park, dashed her head against the arm of a tree, and killed her on the spot, to the great distress of her family and friends. Arthur Branthwayte, a young gentleman much esteemed amongst his acquaintance, died of a consumption very early in life: his sister Elizabeth, the only sister that survived him, married the present Thomas Beevor, esq. of Hethel, a magistrate who does honor to the king's commission, and a gentleman much respected in the county. On the decease of Miles Branthwayte, the father, his estate of 3000l. a year became by his will equally divided between his only surviving daughter, Mrs. Beevor, and his nephew, (son of the Rev. Mr. Branthwayte, rector
of

of Kettlestone in the hundred of Gallow) the present Miles Branthwayte, esq. of Taverham. His son Miles, a young gentleman much beloved for his affability and obliging carriage, is now the only heir to the Sharnborne family, which has produced men of the first note in this kingdom. Mr. Branthwayte, the father, is a gentleman of a very amiable character, and greatly esteemed by all who know him. He lately acceded to the Sotherton estate at Taverham, in right of his lady, Maria, the daughter and heiress of the late Thomas Sotherton, esq. as before mentioned.

The arms of Sharnborne were gules, a lion rampant, or, which were the arms of their lords, De Albiny, of whom they held lands, and a canton, ermine, was added for distinction,

In the old hall, and other rooms, were formerly these following arms, painted on the glass:

Gules, two greyhounds combatant, or, Dogget, impaling argent, a chevron, between three seamows heads, fable; Norman, quere if not a chevron, azure, between three unicorns heads erased;—Sharnborne and Ellefwick, argent, on a chevron between three eaglets, with two heads displayed, gules, as many bezants, quarterly;—Sharnborne and Ellefwick, quarterly, impaling gules, a saltire between four crosses crosslets, fitchè, argent, Brampton;—azure, three standing cups, or—barry of 8, argent and azure, a griffin, segreant, or, Caus;—ermine, a bend, checque, fable and argent, Curson;—Sharnborne, impaling Curson, and Felton quarterly;—or, a fess between two chevronels, gules, and a canton, ermine, Ilketeshale;—azure, three lions heads erased, argent, Tooley.

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The church is an antique pile, dedicated to St. Peter, but not built by Fœlix, the bishop, as the Sherborne MS. represents, by fabulous tradition; has a body, with a fourth isle, covered with lead, never had any tower, and the chancel has been long in ruins.

At the upper end of the church was a grave-stone with the portraiture of a man and his wife, and

“ Tho. Sherneborne camerar. D'ne Margarete Anglie regine, et Jamone uxor. ejus quo'da' domicellarie ejusd. regine.”

In English, “ Thomas Sherneborne, chamberlain of our lady Margaret, queen of England, and Jamona his wife, formerly maid of honor to the same queen.” This lady was of French extraction, and of the family of De Cherney.

Under the inscription Sharnborne, impaling three martlets in fess, and a file of three in chief, De Cherneys.

Weaver says this monument was so foully defaced in his time, that nothing could be made of it, the vulture displayed only remaining, the crest of the family.

In the church were the arms of the lords Mowbray, Albiny, Rofs, Vaux, with those of Walkfare, Felton, Wefenham, Gourney, Repps, Elmham, or Ellingham, Stanhow, Calthorp, Harfick, Ingaldesthorp, and ermine, on a fess, gules, three escallops, or, Seckford;—sable, chevron, between three trefoils, slipped, argent, Fitz-Lewes.

Camden is of opinion that this church was built by Fœlix, though Parkin looks upon it as a fabulous tradition: it was certainly a town of great note formerly, and gave its name to many illustrious warriors of the family of the Sharnbornes. Camden says, "Shernborn on this coast is well worth our notice, because Fœlix, the Burgundian, who converted the East Angles to Christianity, built here the second Christian church of that province: the first he is said to have built at Babingley, where he landed."

At the dissolution of the rectory, it came to the crown, and was granted, with the patronage of the vicarage, to the bishop of Ely, by act of parliament, in the 4th of Elizabeth, for lands belonging to that see, by way of exchange.

The Rev. Mr. Anthony Carr is the present vicar, and was presented by the bishop of Ely to the vicarage in 1752.

SNETTISHAM. This lordship was by far the most considerable lordship of any in the county of Norfolk.

It is supposed to derive its name from the little river that runs through it into the sea, called Snet, and Ham, a little village upon it: whether it be so or not, it is however wrote in the book of Doomſday, Snetesham, and not Netesham, as has been imagined, from its being famous for feeding neat cattle, and numerous herds of cows.

This town is situated upon the rise of the little river Ingol. Canute gave it to Edwin the Dane, who, it is said, had also an extensive plain to the eastward of Snettisham, and built an edifice on a hill, which the

the Latinists of that age called Hogus-Pocus, now Stone-how, or Stanhoc; but William de Albini took the town from him, and left it to his posterity, the earls of Albany.

The lordship of Snettisham was granted by William II. to this William de Albini, the king's butler, or pincerna regis, about the year 1089.

William the Conqueror had originally granted it to Odo, bishop of Bayeux in Normandy, and his half-brother; he had also created him earl of Kent, and he was in possession of this manor in the year 1085, at the time the grand survey was taken throughout England: but after the decease of William I. which happened September the 9th, 1087, William II. deprived Odo of this lordship for rebelling against him, and joining the interest of his elder brother Robert, who laid claim to the crown.

In the 9th of Edward I. on a fuit commenced by the taking of a great whale with boats, &c. this lordship was found to have wreck at sea.

King Edward III. in his 46th year, granted it to his son, John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, in exchange for the earldom of Richmond.

In the 3d of Henry V. it was settled in trust, July 22, on Henry, archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of Winchester, &c. and was farmed by them of the crown.

King Henry VIII. in his 2d year, demised to Edmund Bedingfield, of Oxburgh, the scite of this manor, with all the houses, sheep-cotes, and profits of the conys, within the king's wapentake, with

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many

many other things, for seven years, belonging to the dutchy of Lancaſter.

Wymond Carye, eſq. farmed it of queen Elizabeth, and after of king James I. and was knighted May 30, 1604, at Whitehall: he married Catherine, daughter of ſir John Jernegan, of Somerley town, in Suffolk, relict of Henry Crane, of Chilton in Suffolk, eſq. who, by the name of Dame Catherine Carey, of Fleet-hall in Stoneham Parva, Suffolk, made her will, February 13, 1613, and gave legacies to her mother, Catherine Bellamy; to her ſon, ſir Robert Crane, and his wife; to ſir Philip Knevet, bart. her nephew, and his wife; to her ſiſter, the lady Hobart; to her nephew, Francis Jernegan; and the reſt of her eſtate to ſir Thomas Herne, knight, of Heveringland, her executor: ſhe ſurvived ſir Wymond, by whom ſhe had no iſſue.

On February 18, king James I. in his 9th year, granted to ſir Henry Cary, in conſideration of 1500l. the manor of Snettifham, parcel of the dutchy of Lancaſter, with all its rights, members, &c. to be held in foccage of the manor of Eaſt-Greenwich, in Kent, by fealty, with all lands overflown, and recovered from the ſea, abutting on the ſaid manor.

Nicolas Styleman, eſq. died ſeiſed of it in 1746, and his ſon and heir, Nicolas Styleman, eſq. is the preſent lord.

Here were ſeveral other manors in this town belonging to this fee of the Albiny's, and held of them.

The late Mr. Styleman married Armine, the daughter of ſir Nicholas L'Eſtrange, bart. of Hunſtanton, by Anne, daughter of ſir Thomas Wodehouſe, of Kimberley, near Wymondham. Her brothers, ſir
Thomas

Thomas and sir Henry L'Estrange, dying without issue, on the death of the latter she succeeded to the family seat and estate at Hunstanton, and on her decease it came to her son, the present Nicolas Styleman, esq. and to sir Edward Astley, bart. representative of this county in parliament, as joint heirs to sir Henry L'Estrange, in right of their respective mothers, the late sir Jacob Astley, father of sir Edward, marrying Lucy, the youngest daughter of sir Nicholas L'Estrange, and sister to Mrs. Styleman.

The present Nicolas Styleman, esq. married Catherine, eldest daughter of Henry Holt Henley, esq. of Leigh in Dorsetshire, (member of parliament for the borough of Lyme-Regis, and nearly related to the late lord chancellor Henley, earl of Northington) and sister to the late Henry Cornish Henley, esq. of Sandringham, who died in 1774, high sheriff of the county of Dorset, leaving one son and a daughter, by Susan, daughter and heiress of James Hoste, esq. of Sandringham, by Maria, niece to sir Robert Walpole, first earl of Orford.

Mrs. Styleman having a great taste in planting, has laid out and raised many beautiful plantations, and exceedingly adorned the face of the country around Snettisham. At Newbridge, a plantation of hers, so called from a bridge over the Ingol, the rivulet that runs through and waters the plantation, is a cascade and grotto; the latter much admired for the beauty and variety of the shells, as well as the elegance of the arrangement. In the middle of the plantation, and by the side of the river, is an octagon building, in which is a tea-room with an organ. The river, which flows in a serpentine course, is covered with swans, shell-ducks, and a variety of foreign fowl, and the menagerie abounds with peacocks, Guinea hens, and other curious birds. Opposite to

this is another plantation, called Kate's Island; the river Ingol pervades this also, and, running through them both, falls into the creeks near the sea, at the distance of two miles. The gardens at the house, which is situated in the middle of Snettisham, are also much admired, being laid out in great taste, and preserved in great perfection by Mr. and Mrs. Styleman, to whom this town is greatly indebted for many ornaments and valuable improvements. In the gardens, the spire of the church, and the Gothic porch, are let in at side views and different avenues, which produce a pleasing effect. Here is a collection of plants and flowers, not to be equalled in this, nor perhaps in any other part of England; they have been collected from every region of the known world, and every climate: India has poured its sweets thro' all the fragrant walks of this modern paradise, and North America has enamelled its borders. The mansion-house, a spacious building, opens into the garden, and there indeed we are at a loss which to admire most, the hospitality of the master, or the politeness and engaging affability of the mistress.—Snettisham may be justly reckoned amongst the first beauties of the county of Norfolk.

There are several manors belonging to this lordship, and are distinguished by the following titles:

RUSTEYN's Manor.

DOWN's Manor.

BACON's Manor.

SHARNBORNE's Manor.

VERLI's Manor.

INGOLDISTHORPE Manor.

WINDHAM

WINDHAM PRIORY Manor.

EARL WARREN'S Manor.

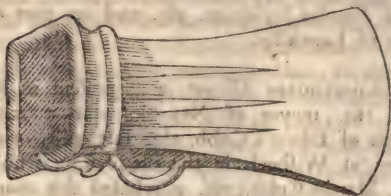
All these manors, excepting that of Ingoldisthorpe, are united to the capital manor, and are held by the present Nicolas Styleman, esq. and are part of the dutchy of Lancaster.

INGOLDISTHORPE Manor is at present in Robert Foster, esq. mayor of Newark, who married the daughter of Edward Cobb, esq. late collector of the customs at Wisbech in the isle of Ely, whose ancestor, Martin Cobb, esq. purchased this manor of Roger, son of sir Roger Townsend, knt. in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

INGOLDISTHORPE Manor. This manor having since the time of Queen Elizabeth been held by the family of the Cobbs, the mansion house which stands in a most inviting situation, commanding the sea and the Lincolnshire coast, is distinguished by the name of Cobbe-hall. This manor and estate abutting upon the lands of Ingoldisthorpe has lately been purchased by Dixon Hoste, esq. of Ingoldisthorpe, from Robert Foster, esq. Some of the lands belonging to this manor actually lie in the parish of Ingoldisthorpe and are assessed to it, and other parts of it join up to Mr. Hoste's estate, and are only separated by the river. The mansion, called Cobbe-hall, is now a farm house, the same as Shernbourn-hall in its neighbourhood.

Near a very beautiful plantation, with which Mr. Styleman has adorned the hills near Snettisham toward the sea (called from the very fine prospect upon it, which commands Boston tower and the Lincolnshire coast, Ken Hill) were discovered and dug up lately

lately by order of that gentlemen, who is very curious in his researches after the antiquities in our island, several brass instruments, of one of which this plate is the exact form.



These instruments are called celts, or old British and Provincial Roman celts; but the learned differ much as to the use made of them by Britons or Romans, or who were the first that used them. Mr. Borlase in his history of Cornwall, vol. 1. page 263, describes them as a missile weapon put at the head of a dart, or javelin, and the loop, in which was put a string to recover it, when darted against the enemy, he says, could be of no other use. They are not uncommonly met with in every part of this island, sometimes in large quantities, and always of brass, from which latter circumstance I should rather conclude them originally Roman, as the Romans were of opinion that there was an extraordinary virtue in brass: hence they used brass instruments when the moon was in eclipse, thinking that by the beating of them she would the more easily be recovered from her labor. Mr. Thoresby, in his letter from Leeds dated Nov. 19, 1709, supposes them to have been the heads of spears or walking staves of the civilized Britons, though he acknowledges that others have taken them to be arrows heads or axes of the ancient Britons, or of the Roman Catapultæ. But
Mr.

Mr. Thomas Hearne, the great antiquary, in a discourse at the end of Leland's Itinerary, vol. I. with more reason judges them to be Roman chissels, that were used to cut and polish the stones and other materials that were found serviceable in building their camps. The ears or loops might be made to fix handles to them, or they might be designed for the ease of the soldiers, or fabri murarii, to fasten them to their girdles upon march: and this is the more probable because wherever they have been found, there have been always found a great many of them together. These chissels were of admirable service in making their aggaras, which consisted of earth, stones and timber. The Mr. Hearne abovementioned was the famous antiquary on whom the following ludicrous epigram was made:

“Tempus Loquitur.

“’Tis strange, quoth Time to Thomas Hearne,
“Whatever I forget, you learn.”

The church in this town is much admired. It may be owned to the honor of the old Romish monks and friars, that if they did fleece the laity a little in former ages, they did not dissipate their acquisitions in riot and debauchery: they were noble fellows, and have left most stately monuments behind them. Witness Lincoln, York and Canterbury cathedrals, Salisbury, Norwich, and many other magnificent buildings, which shewed they did not live for themselves alone, and if they grasped at riches, it was for posterity to enjoy the fruits of them. Lincolnshire abounds with beautiful churches, perhaps more so than any other county in England, and what is very particular, they are mostly built of stone, with free-stone towers and spires, though there

there is scarcely a stone throughout the county: Boston church is the finest tower in all England.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and stands on a hill, at a little distance eastward from the body of the town; it is a stately large building of flint, and free-stone, built after a conventual manner, with a tower in the middle, between the nave and the chancel, which is now dilapidated; and on this tower is a curious octangular spire of free-stone, seen at a great distance, and a sea mark, in which tower hang six bells, and ornamented with four stone pinnacles.

There is a lodge upon the hill next the sea, which is also seen at a great distance, and when the seamen in their passage up the channel to Lynn, can bring this lodge and Snettisham spire to bear together in a line, or in their terms, to cover each another, it is then a signal for safe anchorage, that the ship is free of the sands and in the channel.

The chancel of this beautiful church is supposed to have been taken down by sir Wymond Cary, a near relation to queen Elizabeth, and who lies buried in this church. The impropriation of the great tythes being in sir Wymond, subjected the estate to the repair of the chancel, which probably might be the reason for taking it down. It is a great pity, for had the chancel been up, it would have been by far the most beautiful church in the county of Norfolk, and even now, from its delightful situation, it makes a fine landscape or coup d'ocil, though it differs from all other churches in the singular peculiarity of having the steeple at the east end.

Here

Here was also a north and south transept, but the first of these is in ruins. It has also a north and south isle, with a large nave or body, all covered with lead; at the west end is the grand entrance, where is a vestibulum, with a bench of stone that runs the breadth of the nave, but narrow, and covered with a neat arch, or canopy of free-stone.

At the east end of the north isle is a stately monument for sir Wymond Cary, with his effigies of alabaster, and in armour, lying on an altar tomb of marble, his head resting on a pillow, hands joined, and erect; over him is raised a beautiful arch of marble, &c. supported by porphyry pillars of the Corinthian order, and on the summit the arms of Cary:

Argent, on a bend, sable, three roses of the first quartering, about 20 coats, the crest a swan, but so defaced by time, and so high, as not to be well accounted for:

“ Here lyeth in hope and expectation of that joy-
 “ ful day of the resurrection, when the Saviour of
 “ the whole world shall appear in power and judg-
 “ ment, to awake all those who have slept in him,
 “ to be partakers of the everlasting blessedness of his
 “ eternal kingdom, Sir Wymond Carye of Snette-
 “ sham in the county of Norfolk, Kt. sometime of
 “ Thremhale Priory in Essex, first branch of that
 “ family of the Caryes which is descended from Ed-
 “ mund Beaufort, duke of Somerset, and so from
 “ John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster, erected by his
 “ his only brother, Sir Edward Carye of Aldenham
 “ in Hertfordshire, master and treasurer of his ma-
 “ jesties jewels and plate, and of Sir Henry Carye
 “ of C—— in Bucks, son and heir of the said Sir
 “ Edward Carye, joint executor of the last will of

“ Sir Wym. Carye, who lived about 75 years, & in
 “ peace and happinefs and in the comfortable testi-
 “ mony of a good confcience and ftedfaft faith in
 “ Chrift, died April 3, 1612.”

This knight presented to the vicarage in 1609, and had a grant of the rectory and patronage from the crown, or held it by lease.

On the pavement of the middle ifle lie feveral grave-ftones: on one of them is a Latin epitaph over Thomas Gurlin, efq. three times mayor of Lynn, and representative in parliament for that borough, who died Auguft 3, 1644, fourth years before the beheading of king Charles I.

The Latin epitaph is as follows:

INSCRIPTION

Integer vitæ ſclerifque purus

Spei plenus

Dormit in hoc tumulo

THOMAS GURLINUS

Generofus

Ter

In LENNA REGIS

Ad majoratûs culmen

Evectus

Terque

Ejuſdem muricepij

Burgenfis

AD PARLIAMENTUM

Electus.

In ſecundis humilis

In adverſis placidus

In agendo

JUSTUS et PROPOSITI TENAX

IN

In ferendo
 STRENUUS et INFRACTUS
 Livide
 Si mordes dum præteris
 Aut
 Agendo vince
 Aut
 Ferendo supera.
 Die obiit Augusti tertio
 1644.

TRANSLATION,

By RICHARD GARDINER, Esq. of Mount Amelia,
 near Snettisham.

Stranger! Beneath this tomb, in hope to rise,
 A man of wisdom and of virtue lies.
 Thrice Mayor of Lynn, and Member thrice he sat;
 Thrice England's Commons in full senate met:
 Firm and unshaken in his country's cause;
 Bold to defend its Liberty and Laws.

Such Gurlin was! no contract, bribe, or place,
 E'er drew upon his honest vote disgrace.
 Read, venal members, as you pass along,
 And envy virtue, which you cannot wrong.

And thou, brave stranger! whosoe'er thou art,
 Shouldst thou condemn him, act a nobler part.
 Now that his virtues sleep in peaceful rest,
 To rising storms oppose a firmer breast:
 The shocks of time with manlier spirit bear,
 Then from his honor'd brow the laurels tear,
 And Lynn shall boast her Member and her Mayor. }

In the south transept are several marble grave-stones, in memory of the Stylemans.

“ Nicholas Styleman, Esq; justice of the peace
 “ and captain of the militia, here interred June 11,
 “ 1683, by the body of Margaret sole daughter and
 “ heiress of Edward Ward of Norwich, alderman,
 “ who died October 20, 1680, they left 3 sons and
 “ 3 daughters.”

Robert their son placed this monument; the arms of Styleman are on it;—sable, an unicorn passant, or, on a chief of the second, three pallets of the first.

“ Robert Styleman, Gent. died June 19, 1720,
 “ ætat. 72.”

“ Ann Jermy, eldest daughter of Nicholas Style-
 “ man, Esq; relict of Rob. Jermy of Glanford in
 “ Norfolk, Gent. died Decer. 8, ætat. 61.”

“ William Styleman died May 11, 1707, æt. 42.

“ Nicholas Styleman, of Guyton in Norfolk, Gent.
 “ died Octr. 13, 1706, aged 72, A. M. of Trin.
 “ Coll. Camb.”

“ Sarah, relict of Robt. White, of Boxford in Suf-
 “ folk, gent. died Octr. 4, 1728, æt. 73.”

One with the arms of Styleman impaling L'Estrange of Hunstanton, to the late Mr. Styleman, father to the present lord of this manor, with the following Latin epitaph:

“ Nich. Styleman Armiger ecclesiæ Anglicanæ
 “ amantissimus, vicariam hujus ecclesiæ minus do-
 “ tatum, ducentis libris munifice dotavit, quibus do-
 “ natis,

“ natis, ducentas alias, piâ et sempiterna benignitate,
 “ Annæ Felicissimæ memoriæ reginæ relictas paravit.
 “ Anno climacterico jam perfuncto Domos Cælestes
 “ commigravit Jan. 6, Ao. Dmi. 1746.

Also Styleman impaling fable, an ox passant, argent.

“ Dorothy only daughter of Robert Wood, clerk,
 “ relict of Robert Styleman of Snetesham, Gent.
 “ died March 14, 1731, aged 73.”

Nicolas Styleman, esq. lord of this manor, served the office of high sheriff of the county of Norfolk in the year 1776.

In the beginning of that year came on a county election for a representative to serve in parliament, in the room of Wenman Coke, of Holkham, esq. elected with sir Edward Astley, bart. at the general election in 1774, knights of the shire without opposition. This election was fixed by the high sheriff to take place on Wednesday, May 8, when no other candidate appearing, he returned Thomas William Coke, esq. knight of the shire, in room of his deceased father, who died in London, attending his duty in parliament, the preceding April.

The high sheriff having appointed Wednesday the 24th of April for a county meeting, to consider of a proper representative to succeed Mr. Coke, opened the business of the meeting with the following speech.

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ The melancholy event that calls you together
 “ this day, is too well known to you all. You are
 “ met to consider of a proper person to represent
 “ this

“ this great commercial county in parliament; an
 “ object at all times important in itself, but rendered
 “ more so by the critical situation of public affairs
 “ at this juncture: it is now we want the abilities,
 “ the integrity, the unbiaſſed firmneſs of the late Mr.
 “ Coke, to protect the intereſts of the people: it is
 “ now we begin to feel the value of the faithful
 “ guardian we have loſt!

“ Your choice this day, I make no doubt, will
 “ fall upon ſome gentleman diſtinguiſhed by a large
 “ property in Norfolk, whoſe fortunes render him
 “ independent, whoſe inclination it is to be ſo, and
 “ whoſe ambition will lead him to imitate that con-
 “ duct in parliament which does ſo much honor to
 “ the memory of his predeceſſor, and who may ſuc-
 “ ceed the late Mr. Coke in public virtue, as well
 “ as ſtation.”

Vicars of the church of Snettifham:

William Cremer held it by ſequeſtration, 1702,
 as did Framingham Rice, L. L. B. in 1706.—1728,
 Archibald Kerr, by Nicolas Styleman, eſq. he bought
 the advowſon of Mr. Cremer, who purchaſed it of
 Mr. Cobb.

In 1761, Nicolas Styleman, eſq. the preſent lord
 of this manor, preſented his brother, the Rev. Mr.
 Armine Styleman, now rector of the conſolidated pa-
 riſhes of Ringſtead: on his reſignation, he preſented
 July 5, 1770, the Rev. Thomas Prieſtly, the preſent
 vicar.

Mr. Styleman has made a very great improvement
 in this pariſh: he obtained an act of parliament, at
 a very conſiderable expence, for enclosing it, and for
 dividing the commons, which he formed into two, the

the one for horses, and the other for cows, with common rights annexed to the cottages, which are valued at five and six pounds a year. He likewise generously (for generosity appears in all his actions) gave up his right of impropriation, or the great tythes of this parish, receiving in return a proportion of acres of land, far from being an adequate equivalent to the value.

“ Much of the country improves in soil about Snettisham. The better sorts of lands there are generally thrown into what is properly called the Norfolk husbandry.

“ Farms rise from 20l. to 370l. a year; but are in general from 70l. to 90l. The soil is either sand or sandy loam, on a chalky marle. The rent from 10s. to 14s. an acre: but the poor warren sands towards Lynn from 1s. to 2s. 6d. an acre. The course most common is,

1. Turnips.
2. Barley.
3. Clover and ray-grass, sometimes one year, but by the best farmers two years.
4. Wheat.

“ For wheat they plough but once, sow three bushels, and gain on an average three quarters. Rye they substitute on some lands instead of wheat, sow three bushels, and get three quarters and a half. For barley they plough three times, sow two and a half or three bushels, and get three quarters. For oats they plough but once, sow four bushels an acre, and get on a medium four quarters. For pease they give but one earthen; and reckon the average crop at two quarters.

“ Coleseed

“ Coleseed they cultivate both for feeding sheep and also for feed. They eat it off time enough to sow wheat; but the value of the food is not much. They feed those crops they intend for feed, but do mischief by it; the crops vary from three and a half to ten quarters. They always sow wheat after it.

“ They plough four times for turnips, and hand-hoe twice. They draw some for fattening beasts, but in general eat it off with sheep. The average value 35s. an acre.

“ Clover they often mow twice for hay the first year; but always feed it the second.

“ A few tares are sown to soil horses with in the stable, green; but it is not common.

“ Some buck-wheat is sown, which they feed on the land with various cattle, and sow wheat after it. A little hemp is beginning to be cultivated on spots of strong land; but not much.

“ They fold all their sheep, in winter as well as summer. Salt has been tried as a manure by a few farmers, who have bought whole ship loads. It costs 3l. 5s. a ton, and 10s more in expences, and a ton does for three acres. It was tried on a good loamy soil for wheat, this year, and the crop promises so greatly, that the farmer has bought a considerable quantity more.

“ Oil-cake is likewise much used; they break it to pieces not larger than walnuts by mills; one ton, at 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s. does three acres. It is attended with very great benefit, but it lasts only one crop.

“ Lime

“Lime they have tried, burnt from chalk; it does good, but is not comparable to marle. It does not last.

“Marle is their grand manure; they lay 80 loads an acre; it is a fine fat sort, white, and lasts from 14 to 20 years. They do not chop their stubbles; but their hay they stack at home.

“The best grafs lets at 20s. an acre: they use it for fattening sheep; an acre will carry five or six fat wethers.

“A cow will, in the best part of the season, give 7 or 8lb. of butter a week; and the quantity of milk three or four gallons a day. The annual produce about 5l. 5s. a year. They understand very well the use of a dairy in keeping swine: they have much larger flocks on account of their cows.—A dairy-maid can take care of 20. They keep them in winter in the yard, and give them many turnips. There are large tracts of fresh water marshes: they buy beasts for them in the spring, and after the summer feeding give them turnips: they buy lean at from 7l. to 12l. and sell at nearly double those prices. An ox-hide is worth from 15s. to 20s. it is now of double the value it was 25 years ago.

“Breeding flocks rise to 7 or 800. The profit is,

Lamb	-	-	£.	0	7	0
Wool	-	-		0	1	0
				<hr/>		
				0	8	0
				<hr/>		

“The wether flocks they manage in the following manner; about Lammas they buy in wether lambs six or seven months old, and keep them lean

on stubbles and offal turnips, giving them the leavings of the old stock of fat wethers; after which they are well kept through the summer on grasses, and folded all the time. Soon after Michaelmas they are put to turnips, and are sold fat from Candlemas to May-day, and some even to Midsummer; they give them ray-grass and clover in the spring as soon as turnips are done. This conduct of sheep is reckoned much the most profitable method of managing them. They stock their grasses with four to an acre, and reckon that space of turnips will keep 10 from Michaelmas to Candlemas.

“ In their tillage, they reckon 16 horses necessary to 500 acres of arable land. They use two in a plough, do two acres a day, and in seed times three, but it is with four horses, two in the morning and two in the afternoon. One man looks after four or five horses, and every day ploughs two or three acres with four of them. They plough about five inches deep, and the price is 2s. 6d. an acre. The annual expence of a horse they calculate at 5l. feed them much with straw cut into chaff. They begin to break their stubbles for a fallow soon after winter corn sowing. Wheel ploughs only are used; they find that they can do more a day with them than with swing ones, and at the same time much truer.

“ The hire of a cart, four horses, and a driver, per day, 10s,

“ In the stocking farms, they reckon 3000l. necessary for one of 500l. a year; with which sum some marling may be done,

“ Tythes are generally compounded; they reckon 4s. in the pound a fair composition. Poor rates 1s. in

in the pound; 20 years ago they were but 6d. and 30 years ago only 4d.

LABOUR.

For the harvest of 5 weeks, 45 to 50s. and board.

In hay-time, 1s. 6d. to 2s. and beer.

In winter, 1s. 2d.

Reaping, 5s.

Mowing barley, 1s.

————— grafs, 1s. to 2s.

Hoeing turnips, 4s. and 2s.

Hedging and ditching, 1s. a rood of 7 yards.

Filling and spreading marle, 25s. the 120 loads, of about 30 bushels. In general 5 or 6 horses and 2 carts, with one driver, will carry 40 loads a day, the expence 12s. the 40 loads, besides the 8s. 4d. filling, &c.

Thrashing wheat, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per quarter.

————— barley and oats, 8d. ditto.

————— pease, 1s. 3d.

Head-man's wages, 10l. to 12l.

Next ditto, 9l.

Lad's, 4l. to 7l.

Dairy maid's, 5l.

Other ditto, 3l. to 4l.

Women per day, in harvest, 1s. and board.

—————, in hay-time, 9d. and beer.

—————, in winter, 6d.

Value of a man's board, washing and lodging, 10l. a year.

IMPLEMENTS.

A waggon, 24l.

A cart, 10l.

A plough, 3l.

A pair of harrows, 1l.

A roller, 1l. 5s.

Harness per horse, 2l. 2s.

Laying a share and coulter, 1s.

Shoeing, 1s. 4d.

PROVISIONS.

Bread	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.
Cheese	-	-	4
Butter	-	-	6
Beef	-	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mutton	-	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Veal	-	-	3
Pork	-	-	3
Milk	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pint.
Potatoes	-	-	4 per peck.
Candles	-	-	7 per lb.
Soap	-	-	6
Labourer's house-rent,			4os.
— firing,			1os.

BUILDING.

Bricks, 2os. a thousand.

Tiles, 3l.

Oak timber per foot, 1s. 6d.

Ash ditto, 1s. 2d.

Elm ditto, 1s. 2d.

Soft ditto, 6d. to 8d.

A carpenter a day, 1s 9d.

A mason and thatcher, ditto.

The particulars of a farm are as follow:

300 Acres in all	14 Horses
£. 150 Rent	10 Cows
60 Acres Wheat	10 Young cattle
60 Turnips	10 Fattening beasts
60 Barley	100 Sheep
60 Clover one year	3 Men
old	1 Boy
60 Ditto 2 years old	4 Labourers.

“ Nicolas

“ Nicolas Styleman, esq. of this place, has effected a very important improvement by banking out the sea: which undertaking was by many thought very daring and hazardous. In 1750, he began to form a bank a mile long, and it was completed in a year. By means of substituting single horse carts with 9 inch wheels, instead of barrows, he made an immense saving in the labour of the work. A square of seven yards, by 12 inches deep, was dug and thrown into the carts for 1s. and only boys drove them. By this means he was enabled to be so uncommonly expeditious. The marshes were before lett for only 4s. an acre, but they were directly advanced to 20s. In this manner 300 acres were at once improved, at the small expence of 1500l. the advance of rent 240l. a year; which from the above capital is a profit of 16 per cent. An instance of successful spirit, which does great honour to Mr. Styleman.

“ This gentleman has been very active in the inclosure of some commons in the parish of Snettisham. There were forty-one houses that had a right of commonage over all the open fields after harvest, which totally prevented the use of turnips and clover. This great inconvenience induced Mr. Styleman to give his consent to and promote an act for inclosing the commons, and preventing so great an incumbrance on the husbandry of the open fields.

“ But in executing this idea, he planned the outline of it in so candid and charitable a manner, that he kept as strict an eye to the interest of the poor people, as to his own. In lieu of rights of commonage, the proprietors of a parish inclosed, generally divide it amongst themselves, and give the poor no indemnity: but Mr. Styleman determined at first that they should have something valuable in exchange
for

for their right. He allotted each of the forty-one old common-right houses three acres contiguous to their dwellings, or their other property: 600 acres of old grass common were left so for these poor to turn their cattle on in a stinted manner. It maintains 205 cows, 120 mares and foals till 10 months old; 80 yearling calves, and 80 fillies. In their little inclosures they grow turnips, barley, wheat, and a little hemp.

“ The poor of the whole parish in general used to cut whins for firing over the whole extent of open fields: instead of this practice, which was the destruction of much land, he assigned them 100 acres of common in one inclosure for cutting turf: each house under 40s. a year rent has a right to cut 3000 flag (turf) a quantity sufficient for the winter's firing.

“ This system has been perfectly well adapted to the design proposed of attending minutely to the interest of the poor. Their little inclosures are of great use in maintaining their cows on a pinch in winter, on turnips or clover-hay; and their tillage is executed by their brood mares. And it is observable, that no instance has been known of any inhabitant of these forty-one cottages ever being chargeable to the parish. The poor rates are from 9d. to 1s. in the pound; before the inclosure they were 1s. 6d. This fall has been owing to the increase of employment arising from the inclosure and its consequences; and to the poor having been so much favoured in the act.

“ At the same time that such uncommon attention has been given to the poor, it has not destroyed, through a false idea, the rise of the landlord's income, generally expected on such occasions. The rents of the parish are in general raised a third by the
the

the inclosure: one farm belonging to the corporation of Lynn is raised from 160*l.* to 360*l.* a year.

“ While these general good effects have taken place, an increase of inhabitants has been sensibly observed—for the great increase of employment, with the superior benefits attending a residence here to what are elsewhere found, has tempted various people to settle in the parish. The number of souls before the inclosure was 500; it is conjectured that they are now 600.

“ The comfort of living in this parish induces many to come and reside in it: if 20 new cottages were built, they would be immediately filled; and Mr. Styleman is not clear, that was such an addition made, whether the rents would rise.

“ He farther informed me, that there is never any want of hands in this country to execute any the greatest works; had he miles of banking to do, the procuring hands for the execution would never be the least difficult.

“ There is a tract of country (it is scarcely to be called land) in this place belonging to Mr. Styleman, which is not of any value at present, not producing 2*d.* an acre; it is the shore from which the sea has withdrawn, and consists of nothing but shingle, that is, stones of various sizes, but none larger than a man's fist, of a great depth, and with a small mixture of sand among them. Here and there it yields a poor stunted appearance of something like grass—but bears a sprinkling of the eringo plant in tolerable luxuriance: it would be impossible regularly to cultivate such a soil; but I apprehend it would yield sustenance sufficient for several trees of the pine sort—such as firs, &c. &c. The experiment richly deserves

erves the trial; for any plantation would turn out wonderfully profitable on such an absolute waste as this. Mr. Styleman has 1500 acres of it.

“ On other soils this gentleman has formed large plantations; he has above 100 acres of thriving ones. He finds from particular observation on their growth, that Scotch firs planted at two years old are worth 1s. 6d. on an average in 14 years.

Rent of an acre of land 14 years, at 10s.	£. 7	0	0
Town charges, &c.	-	1	0
Raising, fencing, planting, &c.		3	0
		<hr/>	
Expence per acre		11	0
		<hr/>	

“ Supposing the thinnings to pay the incidental expences; 5000 planted per acre at first, and thinned to 2000.

2000 trees, at 1s. 6d. cut down at the			
end of 14 years	-	£. 150	0
Expences	-	11	0
		<hr/>	
Clear profit		139	0
		<hr/>	
Upon 10 acres, this is		1390	0
Upon 50 ditto		6950	0
Upon 100 ditto		13900	0
		<hr/>	

“ What amazing profit is this to reap in 14 years! I have supposed them all cut down at the end of the 14 years, to shew the certain profit of a species of farming never yet thought of, which is that of hiring land on a lease of 14 years, under the covenant of liberty not only to plant, but also to cut down again: What husbandry will equal this? Suppose the number

ber of trees but a fourth of the above, still no common crops under great expences will equal this with none at all*."

STANHOE, or the Stony Hill. This lordship was likewise granted by William the Conqueror to his half brother, Odo bishop of Bayeux in Normandy, and forfeited by his rebellion against William II. and granted by that monarch to William de Albini, the pincerna regis, or king's butler, and from him it descended to the earl of Arundel and Suffex. At the grand survey, 1085, Odo was lord.

Sir Robert Walpole presented to this church in 1731, and had a considerable estate in this parish. There is no account given by Parkin of the proprietors of this lordship from the time of Henry VI. till the year 1681, at the latter end of Charles II. when he says, it seems to be held by one lord, John Barnard, esq. of the Exchequer, who then presented to the church, and in 1700.

This is a hiatus, according to Dr. Bentley's expression in his *Criticisms*, non valdè desendendus: however these frequent pauses, if we may call them so, in the succession of lords of manors makes it to be of little consequence or use now to recite what remains, since it evidently appears by them, that there is no possibility of tracing the possession regularly from one family to another, and therefore the recital is omitted in this history of Norfolk in many places, as tiresome to the reader.

MARSHES, or the KING's Manor. This manor probably derived its name from Henry de Marisco,
P or

* Farmer's Tour through the East of England, by Arthur Young, Esq. published in the year 1771.

or Marsh, who was lord by purchase of the crown in the reign of Richard I.

This manor was held of the crown by grand serjeantry, as it is called, and the lord was obliged to find or keep a greyhound for the king's use (at this time of day no great encumbrance) and so it was continued to the 34th of Henry III. and the possession is supposed to be in the family of sir William Marthe and his heirs to the reign of Edward VI. from which time it became uncertain.

John Wilson, esq. now living at Lynn, formerly a captain in the army, and who was high sheriff of this county in 1732, and afterwards mayor of Lynn, was lord of this manor in right of his lady, daughter and heiress of — Archdale, esq. of this parish. His only son, a young gentleman much esteemed, was unfortunately lost in the year 1758, to the great regret of all his friends, with many other gentlemen passengers to Italy, in the Prince George, a 90 gun ship, which took fire at sea, and on board of which admiral Broderick had his flag flying, and who was saved with great difficulty by throwing himself into the ocean, and swimming for his life. Mr. Wilson remained in the ship, not being able to swim, and faced death with great resolution, whilst others lost their senses in that dreadful situation, and went instantaneously mad at the horror of their impending momentary and inevitable fate. His eldest sister was married to Dr. Joseph Taylor, an eminent physician at Lynn, who died in 1771, leaving one son, called after his grandfather Wilson Taylor, and several daughters. Dr. Taylor was amongst the most skilful of his profession, greatly esteemed by the faculty, was assiduous in his attention to his patients, both to the poor and rich, the former of whom lost a most valuable friend, for he had great benevolence of heart.

On

On the decease of the above Archdale Wilson, esq. the lordship was settled by John Wilson, esq. on Edmund Allen, esq. of Lynn, who married his second daughter. On his decease, who was also greatly lamented by all who knew him, being a man of the most amiable disposition, it devolved to his son John Allen, at present a minor.

CALTHORP'S MANOR. This manor was in possession of sir Philip Calthorp in 1550, afterwards came to the Townshend family, and is now in the minor Mr. Allen before-mentioned.

In this parish was a chapel frequented by pilgrims in their way to Walsingham, and dedicated to St. Peter. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

Sir Robert Walpole in 1751 presented the Rev. Mr. George Jacomb, brother to — Jacomb, esq. member for Thetford, to whom it is said sir Robert was indebted for the chief knowledge he had acquired in the great art of financiering, which since the æra of the Revolution in 1688, and the establishment of the funds, has been esteemed one of the first qualifications in a prime minister of these kingdoms.

In 1760, the Rev. Briggs Cary, son of John Cary, esq. alderman of Lynn, was collated to this rectory by the archbishop of Canterbury, at the recommendation of the present earl of Orford, lord lieutenant of the county, the patron, who had permitted it to lapse to his grace, the bishop of Norwich taking no advantage of the lapse to him.

THORNHAM. This lordship at the survey was held of the bishop in right of his see, and is sometimes wrote Bishop's Thornham,

BISHOP'S MANOR. On the exchange of lands belonging to the fee, by act of parliament in the 35th of Henry VIII. this lordship, coming to the crown, was granted by that king the 30th of March, an. 29, to his physician, William Butts, M.D. and Margaret his wife, for their lives, with messuages, lands in Ringstead, Stanhoe, &c. without impeachment of waste; remainder to Edmund Butts their son, and his heirs; remainder to Thomas Butts their son, who was lord in the 34th of Elizabeth.

Dr. Butts was highly eminent in his profession, one of the founders of the college of physicians in London, and knighted by King Henry VIII.

Soon after it reverted to the crown, and sir Edward Coke, the lord chief justice, having purchased it of queen Elizabeth, settled it in the 15th of James I. on sir John Villiers, afterwards viscount Purbeck, on his marriage with Frances, a daughter of sir Edward.

After this — Archdale, esq. was lord, and his daughter and heir brought it to John Wilson, esq. by marriage.

Antiently we find it a custom that if the tenants of the manor found on the shore any wreck, or royal fish, the lord was to have one moiety, and they the other.*

NORWICH PRIORY MANOR. On the dissolution of the priory this was granted to the dean and chapter of Norwich, and so continues at this time.

Thornham church is a large regular pile, and has a nave, north and south isle, with a chancel covered
with

* Parkin.

with lead, and at the west end a large square tower, but the upper part is fallen down, and now lies open, in which there were four bells.*

The church was formerly a rectory, and in the patronage of the bishop of Norwich: it is now an impropriate rectory in the bishop, and when Dr. Reynolds filled the see, in every new lease of the great tythes of Thornham he reserved an annual rent of 20l. a year to be paid the vicar, saying, that "though it be lawful to appropriate tythes, yet the vicar ought to have a liberal maintenance out of them." Upon this principle the late sir Thomas and sir Henry L'Estrange, barts. paid to the vicar of Heacham, the very learned and reverend Thomas Weatherhead, the present vicar, the annual sum of 30l. a year, out of the great tythes of that parish, of which they had the rectorial impropriation, and it is presumed, the same is and will be continued by the present impropriators, sir Edward Astley, bart. and Nicolas Styleman, esq. If all impropriators would do the like, it would be much for the honor of religion and of themselves too; and their families would never thrive the worse for it.

Walter Walterfon, merchant, died March 15, 1721, he bequeathed 100l to buy lands, now purchased at Ringslead, and ordered the rents and issues to be distributed by the ministers and church-wardens of Thornham and Titchwell, on the first Sunday in December yearly, amongst such poor persons of the said parishes as do not receive collection, two thirds to Thornham, and one third to Titchwell poor*.

In the 25th of Henry III. a jury was summoned to find whether 230 acres of land, half an acre of meadow, and a messuage in this town were parcel of
the

the possessions of the rector of the church, or a lay fee belonging to the prior of Norwich; the prior set forth, that on the foundation of the priory bishop Herbert gave it to them, and that the bishops Everard, William, John of Oxford, and John de Grey, confirmed the grant; that the prior granted the advowson of the church to the bishop who took away the land from the prior; afterwards the same bishop separated the rent of the land from the rent of the church, and granted it out to R. M. who gave it to one Simon, who retained only 5*l.* thereof as parson, but Mr. John de Eye, pleaded that the said land belonged to Thornham church before the foundation of the priory, in the time of the Englishmen, and before the Conquest. The prior produced the charter of bishop Herbert, viz.

“ Herbert, bishop to the monks of the Holy Trinity, whereas ye object to me, that I bought
 “ Thorp (by Norwich) for you only: I bought it
 “ for myself, and you, giving you the greatest part;
 “ I kept the least for myself, which division I al-
 “ ways thought necessary for the church, for if the
 “ bishop should have no land at Norwich, his fre-
 “ quent coming thither would be very troublesome
 “ to you, and therefore I give you in exchange for
 “ that part of Thorp, which I keep in my own
 “ hands, my manor of Gnatington, with the fold-
 “ courses, &c. and the church of Thornham, the
 “ land of Thurstan, the deacon, a carucate of land
 “ at Gaywood, which was Hugh Calves, which
 “ paid one mark farm to the bishop, the land lying
 “ in Mintlyng.”

The prior likewise produced the charter of bishop Eborard, testifying that he surrendered the tenement aforesaid, the land of Thurstan, the deacon, and of
 — Mareschall of Gnatyngdon.

The

The jury find that Thurstan, the deacon, parson of Thornham, held the church and land, and paid the bishop 2s. 6d. per ann. that the prior never had the church, and that Thurstan had a son, called Elverick, parson of Thornham, and his son William was parson likewise, who all held the church and land, but after that the prior and monks remained in possession of the church and lands.*

The Rev. Edward Castleton is the present vicar. He was presented in 1743 by the bishop of Norwich.

TITCHWELL, with the Manor. This lordship was granted with Southmere, in the reign of Hen. I. to William Lovell; afterwards, in the reign of Henry VI. it came to John, lord Lovell. In the 18th of Edward IV. it was conveyed by William Wainfleet, bishop of Winchester, &c. to Magdalen college; Oxford, having license of mortmain for so doing, in which college it still continues.

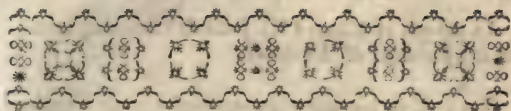
EAST-HALL is a small manor, or tenure, in this parish.

The church of Titchwell, or Tychwell, is dedicated to St. Mary, and is a rectory. The patronage is in Eton college, who presented the Rev. Michael Bridges in 1766. The Rev. Mr. Thomas Pulton, one of the Conducts of Eton chapel, is the present rector, and was presented by the Provost and Fellows in 1775. He is also the present rector of Southmere, or Summerfield, on the same presentation.

Nicolas Styleman, esq. of Snettisham, is lord paramount of this manor, and has wreck at sea, with other rights and privileges. His humanity to sufferers

ferers on the British ocean, has distinguished him equally with his noble ancestor, sir Hamon L'Estrange, and other illustrious branches of his family. His life is therefore, on this account and innumerable others, considered as a blessing to all around him; and that he may long survive is the daily wish and prayer of the inhabitants of every town in his neighbourhood.





T H E
H I S T O R Y
O F
N O R F O L K.

HUNDRED of TAVERHAM.

K *****

ING Stephen is said to have granted this hundred to William de Cheney, in exchange for Moleham. What Moleham this was, is not mentioned ; but it is certain it returned to the crown. Sir William de St. Omer farmed it, with the hundreds of Walsingham and Blofield, of Henry III. in his 52d year, and of Edward I. in the 3d year of his reign. When they were in the king's hand they were worth 6l. per ann. but sir William let them at 24l. per ann. Nicholas de Castello farmed them of Edw. I. in his 11th year, at 11l. per ann.

In the 9th of Edward II. John de Clavering farmed this hundred of the crown.

James I. in his 22d year, granted it to sir Charles Cornwallis, during the lives of Charles, eldest son of sir William Cornwallis, and of Thomas Cornwallis, second son of sir Charles, with all its rights, courts, leets, felons goods, paying 23l. os. 10d. per ann.

Before this, in the 36th of Elizabeth, Baffingb. Gawdy, esq. of Claxton, high sheriff, accounted for it to the crown; and in 1689, the earl of Yarmouth held it.

The court for the hundred was kept at Frettenham Hill.

The hundred gave name to a deanry, which was taxed at 6s. 8d. and the dean of it paid yearly to the archdeacon of Norwich, for synodals at Easter, 20s. and the same at Michaelmas, Peter-pence 20s. The synodals due from every church at each time being 6d. anciently, and the deanry was in the bishop's gift.

This hundred is in length, viz. from Attlebridge west, to Salhouse east, about thirteen miles; and from the bounds of the city and county of Norwich south, to Hainford north, about seven miles in width. It contains the following towns, to which we add the number of votes polled at the general election in 1768, by freeholders in each.

Attlebridge

	W.	deG.	A.	C.
Attlebridge	1	1	0	0
Beeflon —	0	1	1	0
Catton —	7	6	4	3
Croftwick -	1	1	0	0
Drayton —	2	3	3	4
Felthorpe --	2	1	4	3
Frettenham	1	1	0	0
Hainford —	0	0	2	2
Hellefdon --	1	1	0	0
Horsford —	3	1	3	1
Horsham St. Faith	3	3	1	1
Horstead —	5	4	5	4
Newton St. Faith	5	2	5	2
Rackbeath	—	—	—	—
Salhouse —	4	4	3	3
Spixworth	3	3	0	0
Sprowston —	0	0	1	1
Taverham	1	1	0	0
Wroxham	5	3	5	3
Total	44	36	37	27

This hundred is bounded on the north by the hundred of South Erpingham, by Ringstead on the north-east, on the south-east by that of Blofield, on the south by the city and county of Norwich, on the south-west by the hundred of Forehoe, and on the north-west by Eynsford, and lies in the form of a fan. It consists of a great deal of heath land, but in some parts the soil is rich and good, and is ornamented with many beautiful plantations.

It is bounded by the river Wensum from Attlebridge to Hellefdon mill, and pays to the general county rate 12l. 3s. to a six-hundred pound levy.

Seats

Seats and principal Houses in the hundred of Taverham.

<i>Bceston,</i>	John Micklethwait, esq.
<i>Calton,</i>	Thomas Rogers, esq.
<i>Ditto,</i>	Jeremiah Ives Harvey, esq.
<i>Ditto,</i>	Robert Harvey, esq.
<i>Ditto,</i>	Charles Buckle, esq.
<i>Drayton,</i>	Late Admiral Layton.
<i>Ditto,</i>	Charles Weston, esq.
<i>Horslead,</i>	Thomas John Batchelor, esq.
<i>Ditto,</i>	Henry Palmer Watts, esq.
<i>Rackheath,</i>	Edward Stracey, esq.
<i>Salhouse,</i>	Richard Ward, esq.
<i>Spixworth,</i>	Francis Longe, esq.
<i>Sprowston,</i>	Sir Lambert Blackwell, bart.
<i>Taverham,</i>	Miles Branthwayte, jun. esq.
<i>Wroxham,</i>	Rev. Daniel Collyer.
<i>Ditto,</i>	John Wace, esq.

ATTLEBRIDGE, wrote in Doomsday Atebruge, so called from its scite near the bridge over the river, a bridge being there; as appears in Edward the Confessor's time. Several persons had an interest then in this village. Alan, the great earl of Richmond, had land, &c. of which three free-men were deprived, who held it in king Edward's reign under Guerd, or Guert, brother to king Harold, and one of earl Godwin's sons, valued at 4s.

The family of de Furneaux were anciently lords of this under the earls of Richmond.

William de Lions, and his tenants, held here and in Swannington half a fee of the honour of Richmond, in the reign of Henry III. under Robert de Furneaux.

In

In the 20th of Edward III. Nicholas Maloyfel held it; and Thomas Gyney in the 3d of Hen. IV. Thomas, lord Scales, died seised of it in the 35th of Henry VI. John de Melton, of Swannington, released to John de Brisingham their right in the lands, &c. which they bought of Robert Maloyfel in this town and Taverham, in the 13th of Rich. II. Witnesses, Robert de Berney, John White, Thomas Gyney, knights, &c.

William, bishop of Thetford, held at the survey, in his own right, as a lay-fee, lands, &c. valued at 6s. 8d. and a church, with 60 acres, valued at 16d. This went along with his manor of Taverham.

William de Scohies had land, &c. here. valued with Scohies lordship in Witchingham.

Walter Giffard had also at the survey, land valued at 10s.

William de Scohies was a Norman chief, and sold all his lordships in England to Walter Giffard, earl of Bucks, in the reign of Henry I. and they came soon after, by the marriage of an heiress of the earl of Bucks, into the family of the earls of Clare.

In the reign of Henry III. William de Lions, and Peter de Maloyfel, held lands here, in Weston and Witchingham, of the earl of Clare, and Nicholas Maloyfel and Adam de Lions in the 20th of Edward the 3d.

BROCKDISH HALL. Walter Giffard's manor of Taverham extended into this town, and was held by sir John de Eston, or Heston. It afterwards came by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John de Eston,

to Thomas de Brockdish; and by Joan, daughter and heir of William de Brockdish, to John Springwell.

In the 16th of Edward IV. they conveyed it, by fine, to Hugh Denne and Henry Heydon. Denne and Heydon sold it to Mr. Curtis, and he to William Elleys, esq. one of the barons of the Exchequer, who is said to have enjoyed all the estates in this town.

Francis Bacon, one of the judges of the King's Bench, is said to have purchased the demesns of this manor of the crown; (in whom the manor still continues) he married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. William Robinson, of Norwich, and was father of Francis Bacon, recorder of Norwich, whose daughter and sole heir, Ann, brought it by marriage to Robert Davy, recorder of Norwich in 1701, and burgess in parliament for that city, who died without issue.

The scite of this lordship of Brockdish, and Dighton's, so called from an ancient family, (of which was William Dighton, living in the 6th of Edward the 2d. and Walter Dighton, in the 42d of Edward the 3d. and had considerable possessions here) was compassed about with a moat.

In the 14th of Charles I. Dighton hills in Attlebridge, and the heath, were conveyed (containing 300 acres of land) to Henry, lord Maltravers, being granted to Francis Braddock and Christopher Kingcote, of London, by letters patent, Feb. 10, anno 12th of James I. as concealed lands, under the seal of the dutchy of Lancaster.

In the 41st of Henry III. Dighton, or Diketown, appears to have been a village, and is mentioned with Swannington and Aulebridge.

The priory of Norwich had considerable possessions here, granted by sir Hervey de Stanhoe, Nicholas de Heston, William de Lions of Weston, Robert Bataile of Swannington, William de Reefham, and Roger Maloyfel of Swannington.

In the 3d of Edward I. the prior had free warren, and was found to have appropriated the water of the river, as his special fishery, formerly common, and to have the assise, a gallows, &c.

The temporalities of the prior in 1428 were valued at 26s. 2d.

In the 3d of Edward I. the mill here is said to belong to the manor of Cawston, and was in the king's hands, valued at two marks per ann.

In this village, some where near the river, was an hermitage. On the 2d of August, in the 27th of Elizabeth, Theophilus Adams, and Thomas Butler, had a grant of the hermitage here. Hermitages were generally thus seated in times of popery, on great roads, (this being called Walsingham-Way) and by bridges; thus at Downham, Ickburgh, Brandon, &c. in Norfolk.

The church is dedicated to St. Andrew, and was a rectory, valued at six marks, granted by Heymer, rector of Felthorpe, to the priory of Norwich, who had the patronage after the decease or recess of Walter Fitz Geoffrey, rector of it, saving to the capellan that served it a competent sustenance, and was con-

firmed by William de Swathefield; the said Heymer gave also all his land in Attlebridge, with all the liberties and appurtenances in pastures, meadows, &c. so that it was esteemed a lordship.

It was appropriated to the use of the Eleemosynary, June 5, 1236, by Thomas, bishop of Norwich.

The rectory is now in the dean and chapter of Norwich, and leased out by them.

In 1303, Ralph de Kirkeby, instituted vicar, presented by the prior of Norwich, the vicarage said then to be lately ordained.

In the church were—sable on a chevron engrailed, argent, three roses, gules, between three maids' heads erased, argent, crined or.—Ellis, impaling or, on a chevron, sable, three lambskins.

The vicarage is valued at 4l. 6s. 10d, ob. and is discharged.

The church has a nave and one aisle, covered with lead, the chancel is tiled: at the west end is a tower, four-square, and embattled.

In the church, on a grave-stone, *Orate p. a'iab; Hug. Denne et Joh. uxor. ej. qui quide' Hugh, ob. 31 Martij, anno 1486.*

Also—*Hic jacet corpus Willi. Elys, filij et heredib; Willi. Elys, unius baron. secij. Domini Regis.*

In the nave, on a brass, *Orate p. Thoma Park,* 1483.

This

This lordship is now the property of Miles Branthwayte, esq. of Taverham, who has enriched the barren and sandy parts of it with many extensive and flourishing plantations.

In 1686, the rectory of Alderford, in Eynsford hundred and Sparham deanry, was consolidated with Attlebridge; and in 1776, the Rev. James Williams Newton was presented to these united churches by the dean and chapter of Norwich.

BEESTON, wrote in Doomsday-book *Besetuna*; and now called Beeston St. Andrew, to distinguish it from Beeston-Regis in North Erpingham, Beeston St. Laurence in Tunstead, and Beeston in Launditch.

The Conqueror was possessed of a lordship here, of which six free-men were deprived, who had it in king Edward's reign. Godric took care of this for the king as his steward. The king and the earl of Norfolk had the soc. The township was half a leuca long, five furlongs broad, and paid 10d. gelt.

Godric, the king's steward, had also lands, valued at 2s. per ann. and the king and the earl had the soc, and this Godric held in his own right.

The ancient family of de Mounteney were lords of this manor in the reign of Henry II. when Robert de Mounteney held one fee here, &c. of the old feoffment; and sir Arnold de Mounteney held here, in Catton, &c. the same in Henry the 3d's time, of Robert lord Fitz-Walter.

It is probable that it remained in the crown some time, and was granted by Henry I. to sir Richard de Lucy, lord chief justice of England.

Maud,

Maud, the eldest daughter and co-heir of sir Richard, married to Walter Fitz-Robert, the progenitor of the lords Fitz-Walter; and sir Arnold de Mounteney married Dionysia, the 4th daughter and co-heir.

One of the same name was lord in the 20th of ward 1 I. of Wroxham, Catton, &c.

In the 3d of Henry IV. John Lancaster was found to hold the manor late Arnold de Mounteney's in this town, Sprowston, Wroxham, &c.

John Jermy, esq. was lord in the 1st of Edward V. and in the 17th of Henry VII. it was conveyed to John Corbet, esq. and sir Thomas Corbet, bart. was lord in 1639.

After this it was purchased by sir Thomas Adams, and after by sir Lambert Blackwell, bart.

In the 6th of Edward III. Benedict de Beeston confirmed to John de Corpusty, merchant of Norwich, lands; &c. in this village, and Thomas de Beeston wills to be buried in the church of Beeston by his ancestors.

John Cocke, son of Roger Cocke, of Costesey, confirmed to Edmund Mortoft, of Beeston, a tenement called Corpusty's,

Simon Nunne, of Ringfield in Suffolk, died November 5, in the 38th of Henry VIII. seised of a capital messuage, called Wryngey's, &c. here and in Croftwick, held of the hundred of Taverham of the king by fealty, and James was his son and heir, then aged nine years, by Margaret his wife, daughter of

of Thomas Guybon, esq. This James Nurine, of Beeston, gent. confirmed it to Robert Partriche, of Finborough Magna in Suffolk, March 30, anno 6th of Elizabeth.

Robert, lord Mallet, had a lordship, of which two free-men in this town, and three free-men in Sprowston, were deprived, valued at 6s. The king and the earl had the soc.

Lord Mallet granted it to Walter de Cadorno, with the barony of Horsford, of which this lordship was a member, and so always passed with it, to the Cressics, Claverings, lord Dacres, &c.*

Ralph de Beaufoe had land, and a moiety of the church, at the survey, valued at 12d.

This Ralph left a daughter and heiress, Agnes, who married Hubert de Ric, castellan of Norwich; a co-heiress of this family, Oliva, brought it to John Marshall, lord marshal of Ireland, and by Hawise, heiress of that family, it came to Robert, lord Morley.

The temporalities of Carrowe abbey were 6s. 7d. of Peterston priory 7s. 2d. of Horsham St. Faith's priory 3s. 6d.

The church was dedicated to St. Andrew, and had two mediocies, in the patronage of the Mounteneys, and both granted by Robert de Mounteney by fine, in the 54th of Henry III. to Geoffrey, prior, and the convent of Peterston: this was valued at five marks per ann. as the other moiety was, but one of them was appropriated soon after the grant.

In

* See Horsford.

In 1452, on the union of Peterston priory to that of Walsingham, the bishop of Norwich became patron, and presented.

On the 6th of November, in the 38th of Henry VIII. John Corbet, esq. had a grant of the patronage. In 1740 dame Ann Blackwell had the patronage.

The present value of this rectory is 3l. 6s. 8d. and is discharged.

This lordship is now in the possession of John Micklethwait, esq. who purchased it of John Bedingfield, esq. Both these gentlemen have served the office of High-sheriff of this county from Beeston.

Beeston is situated about three miles from the city of Norwich, and by the road leading from thence to North-walsham. The house itself, and plantations, are in a pretty stile.

In 1778, the Rev. George Thomas was presented to this rectory by sir Lambert Blackwell, bart. of Sprowston-hall.

CATTON, When the book of Domesday was made William the Conqueror had the capital manor of Cattuna, and William de Noiers was his steward or bailiff, who took care of it for him, on the deprivation of Stigand. archbishop of Canterbury, who held it as a lay-fee. It was one leuca in length and five furlongs in breadth, and was valued with Thorpe.

It remained in the crown till Henry I. on Herbert's (the bishop of Norwich) foundation of a priory in his

his cathedral church, granted it to the monks, and it was appropriated accordingly.

Thomas de Blomvile, bishop, confirmed to the use of the almoner, two parts of the tithes of the demean lands of the priory manor.

In the 3d of Edward I. the prior had the assise, view of frank-pledge, with the leet.

In the *Compotus* of John de Worstead, a monk, in the 2d year of William de Claxton, prior, is an account of his charges for compost and manure, for lands here, and for *marling* (as it expressly said) of one acre and three roods of land; by which it is manifest that it was in practice.

Their temporalities in 1428 were valued at 102s. 10d. q.—rent of assise of free and customary tenants in 1599, 6l. 3s. 9d. three farthings;—perquisites of two courts, and the leet, 40s.

On the dissolution of the priory, in the reign of Henry VIII. it was granted to the dean and prebendaries, who held the lordship at this time.

The Conqueror had at the survey a lordship here, and in Sprowston. This was held by the family of de Mounteney, who also had Beeston.

The church is dedicated to St. Margaret, and was early appropriated to the priory of Norwich, and had a vicarage endowed, valued with the rectory at 16 marks, and being a manor belonging to the priory, was not visited by the archdeacon, but he had the correction of all in the fee or manor of Mounteney.

The present value is 4l. 3s. 8d. ob. and is discharged.

The church has a nave, and a north aisle, covered with lead, and a chancel tiled; at the west end a round tower, with three bells, raised octangular at the top.

At the east end of the chancel, against the north wall, a mural monument to *Mr. Wm. Corie, who died Jan. 9, 1685.* On the summit of it are the arms of Corie.

On the east window, *Reverendus in Christo Pater Robertus Bronde, prior Norwicensis, ecclesie me vitriari fecit, Ao. Christi, 1528.* Here was his effigy, kneeling, holding in his hand a mitre, and a crozier resting on his shoulder. This prior is sometimes called Robert de Catton.

On a grave-stone, *Depositum Johs. Blanks, Gen. obt. 10 Apr. 1681, etat. 57.*

In the north aisle, one for *Andrew Brereton, Gent. died May 15, 1703.*

Orate p. a'iab; Johs. Keton, sen. et Margarete uxoris ej. 1458.

Pray for the soule of John Brond and Agnes his wife, he died Jan. 26, 1542. This John and Agnes were the parents of prior Robert Bronde.

In the middle aisle, *Corpus Gulielmi Busbys, Gener. hic jacet, obt. Octob. 6, 1673.*

See

See CATTON in *Blofield Hundred*.—Cat, says Mr. Parkins, is the name of a river; thus Catwick in Yorkshire, Catworth in Huntingdonshire, Catter in Rutland, &c.

Catton is a very pleasant village, and the residence of many opulent manufacturers, who have retired from Norwich, and built elegant houses. The air is reckoned very healthful, and many invalids resort thither for the benefit of it. It is distant from the city a mile and a half north, and extends beyond the two-mile stone. The late Robert Rogers, esq. and Robert Harvey, esq. both aldermen of Norwich, have erected handsome seats in this village; as also Jeremiah Ives Harvey, esq. and Mr. Suffield.

In 1759, the Rev. James Willins was presented to this vicarage by the dean and chapter of Norwich.

CROSTWICK, alias CROSTWAITE, wrote Crostueit in Doomsday-book. Roger of Poitiers, earl of Lancaster, had a lordship here, held in the reign of the Confessor by six free-men, of which Stigand, the archbishop, had the soc. It was four furlongs broad, and half a furlong long, paid 10d. gelt, and was valued in Hainford.

This lordship seems to be held by the same lords as that of Frettenham, and to have passed from Bertram, &c. to Roger le Poure and Bardolph, &c.

Ralph de Beaufoe had a grant of land, possessed in king Edward's time by six free-men, valued then at 30s. but at the survey at 43s. 4d. The king and the earl had the soc. This was valued in Wroxham.

Nicholas Rydel had messuages, &c. here, in Wroxham, Felthorpe, Rackheath, &c. held of the manor of Rye, and William his son was lord in the 9th of Edward II.

The temporalities of the abbey of Caen in Normandy were 2s. of Carrowe priory 53s 1d. of Broomholm 16s. 2d. ob.

In 1335, the prioress of Carrowe had licence to receive in mortmain lands here, &c. which were purchased of John de Heacham, held of the prioress's manor of Wroxham.

Margery de Cheney granted a manor here to the nuns of Carrowe, and the prioress held it of Robert Fitz-Roger, after of the lord Morley, as parcel of the barony of Rye, in the 3d of Henry IV. At the dissolution it was granted to Thomas duke of Norfolk, May 9, in the 29th of Henry VIII.

The church is a rectory, dedicated to St. Peter; the ancient value was four marks, the present value 57s. 6d. and is discharged.

In 1472, the bishop of Norwich presented to this church, since which time the patronage has been in the fee.

Alice Cook of Horstead, wife of Robert Cook of Croftwick, by her will, in 1478, orders a man to "go a pilgrimage to the Holy Rood of Croftwheyte."

In 1754, the Rev. Robert Potter was presented to the rectory of Croftwick by the bishop of Norwich.

There

There is another town of this name in Tunstead hundred.

DRAYTON, wrote in Doomsday-book Draituna. Ralph de Beaufoe had a grant of this town, of which Aldulf, a free-man, was deprived, and Odar at the survey held it under him; and there was a church endowed with eight acres, valued at 16d. The whole was valued at the survey at 50s. It was one leuca long, and half a leuca broad. The king and the earl had the soc. Of this Ralph de Beaufoe, *see* in Swanton-Morley.

Hermer de Drayton was lord of this town in the 9th of Richard I. and presented his son Peter to this church.

The Draytons probably descended from Odarus above-mentioned: from the Draytons it came to the Bellemonts, or Beaumonts, by marriage: William de Bellemont was living in the reign of king John, and was witness to the foundation deed of Mountjoy priory in that reign.

Jeffrey de Bellemont claimed in the 3d of Edw. I. the assise, free warren, gallows, &c. this lordship being part of the barony of Rye.

In the 15th of this king, the said Jeffrey, &c. brought a writ of right against the abbot of Bury, for the lordships of Semere, Groten, &c. in Suffolk, on which a duel was fought, and the abbot's champion was overcome.

Their claim was from Nesta de Cockfield, who dying without issue, her three aunts were found to be her heirs. Godfrey died without issue in the 21st

of the said king, and sir John de Bellemont was his brother and heir; but in the 33d, Alice, his widow, conveyed this lordship to Walter de Langton, bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, (her interest herein for life being excepted) as did her son Richard by fine, for 100l.

On the death of this prelate, in the 15th of Edward II. it was found that he held this lordship, and that of Taverham, of the honour of Hockering by two fees, paying 7s. 6d. per ann. and valued at 20l. 11s. per ann.

The generality of historians assert, that he was born at West Langton in Leicestershire.

We have seen an old pedigree, wherein he is said to have descended from — de Langton, who had lands at Eversden in Cambridgeshire, who married Wymara, daughter of Hugh de Berners, (who lived in the time of the Conqueror) and had by her Stephen de Langton, who was father of Simon de Langton, archdeacon of Canterbury, of Stephen de Langton, archbishop of Canterbury, and cardinal, in the reign of king John, and of Roger de Langton, which Roger was father of Robert de Langton, of Eversden, and from whom descended this Walter, bishop of Litchfield, who was his grandson.

Edmund, son of sir Robert Peverell, of Castle-Ashby in Northamptonshire, by Alice his wife, sister to the bishop, was his cousin and heir, aged 14, at his uncle's death.

In the 5th of Edward III. Edmund died seised of this manor, and John was his son and heir, by Elizabeth his wife, who dying without issue, Margaret, his

his sister and heir, brought it by marriage to sir Wm. de la Pole, and sir John was his son and heir.

Sir William, and Margaret his wife, held this lordship, with others in Suffolk, in the 26th of Edward III. His son John married Joan, daughter of lord Cobham, and had by this lady a daughter and heir, Joan, who appears to have had several husbands.

In the 3d of Richard II. she was the wife of sir Robert Hemenhale; in the 3d of Henry IV. of sir Reginald Braybrook; and in the 9th of that king, of sir Nicholas Hawbeke; and of sir John Oldcastle in the 1st of Henry V.

By sir Reginald she had a daughter and heir, Joan, baroness of Cobham, who married sir Thomas Brook, knight, and was father of sir Edward Brook, lord Cobham.

But part of this lordship was alienated probably about the end of Edward III. by sir John de la Pole, in the 19th of Richard II. John Gourney conveying it, with the advowson, to John Winter and his heirs, by fine, which Joan, wife of sir John de Seaton, held for life; yet in 1398, and 1491, John Gourney presented to this church as lord.

In the 3d of Henry IV. he held two fees here, and in Taverham, late John Spring's, of the barony of Rye.

After this sir John Fastolf possessed it, and died lord in the 38th of Henry VI. and his executors presented in 1460.

C 4 ~~continued John~~ Richard

Richard Selling, esq. conveyed it by fine, in the 11th of Henry VI. to sir John Fastolf.

John de la Pole, duke of Suffolk, was lord in 1480, and presented. In this family it continued till forfeited to the crown on the death of Edmund de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, who was beheaded April 30, 1513, though his widow had an interest in it for life, and was granted by Henry VIII. to his great favourite Charles Brandon, created duke of Suffolk, on whose death, escheating to the crown, it was granted April 11, in the 4th of Edward VI. to Thomas Thirlby, bishop of Norwich, and his successors, the bishop of Norwich being the present lord and patron.

The church is a rectory, dedicated to St. Margaret, and is a single pile, covered with lead, and a chancel covered with tile; at the west end a square tower, with three bells.

The ancient value was eleven marks; the present value is 6l. 2s. 9d. and is discharged. The prior of St. Faith's had a portion of tithe valued at 3s.

The late admiral Sheldrake Layton resided many years in this village, where he had a seat. He married the daughter of John Arnam, esq. alderman of Norwich, and left two sons, both officers in the army, and employed in America in the present contest with the colonies. The admiral was an excellent seaman, and greatly in esteem with his late royal highness the duke of Cumberland, for his bravery and professional knowledge. The sons have shewn themselves not unworthy of their father.

Fortes Creantur Fortibus —

In

In this village also Charles Weston, esq. alderman, who served the office of Mayor of Norwich in 1772, has an handsome seat.

Drayton lies in a vale, near the river Wensom, distant from Norwich four miles, on the great road, by Lenwade bridge, to Fakenham, Wells, &c. The lands between this and Norwich have lately been cultivated: The lodge, now ruinous, is a conspicuous object, and the neighbouring country bold and healthy.

In the chancel of this church is a grave-stone, *In memory of Barbara, eldest daughter of Thomas Jegon, D. D. master of Corpus Christi college in Cambridge, archdeacon and prebendary of Norwich, wife of John Tayler, rector of this church, who departed, &c. July 25, 1652. This Dr. Jegon was afterwards bishop of Norwich.*

One—*For Anne, wife of Thomas Higgons, rector, by whom he had three sons, &c. She died April 28, 1635.*

Orate p. a'ia Ludovicj Skerning.

On the pedestal of the cross in this town is an inscription in French, now through time almost quite defaced, setting forth a pardon to all who would pray for the souls of William de Bellemont and Joan his wife:

*Vous che prie pur l'am William de Bellemont, — —
Johanne sa femme, — — Pater Nr — — Ave Maria
— de pardona avera.*

November 11, 1755, this parish was consolidated with Hellefden, and at the same time the Rev. William

Ham Jackson was presented by the bishop of Norwich.

FELTHORPE, wrote in Doomsday-book Felthorp. Several lords at the survey had an interest in this village, but the principal tenure belonged to Alan, the great earl of Richmond, who held what was possessed before the conquest by twenty free-men, and valued in Alan's great lordship of Costesey. The soc was in the king and the earl, and it was ten furlongs long and five broad.

In the 10th of Richard I. William de Huntingfield, and William de Breton, conveyed to William Battail, by fine, lands here, in Alderford and Swanington, with the advowson of the churches of the said three towns, and William Battail, in the 3d of Henry III. conveyed lands here to Baldric de Taverham. He also sold the advowson of this church to the priory of Weybridge.

John Whytfoot held in the 7th of Edward III. lands, &c. in Felthorpe, Taverham, Drayton, Attlebridge, &c. and in the fifth part of 200 acres of heath in the said town.

In the 40th of the said king, John de Middleton and Baldric de Taverham, surrendered by fine to Roger Russell three messuages, and lands here and in Taverham. The Russells were a family in this town, and gave name to a manor.

Afterwards sir Henry Inglos possessed it in the reign of Henry VI. and his son Robert in the 1st of Edward VI. Thomas Halse sold the manor of Russells, with lands and a fold-course, to Henry Ward.

Thomas

Thomas Hopkins, gent. conveyed it to Henry Riches, esq. about 1572.

Ralph de Beaufoe had forty-three acres of land, of which three free-men were deprived, valued at 2s. the king and the earl had the soc,

Ralph's lordship of Drayton extended into this, held by the Bellemonts, &c. and after by the de la Poles, and Brandon, duke of Suffolk, on whose death, being in the crown, was granted with Drayton to the fee of Norwich, and so continues.

Walter Giffard possessed land, &c. valued at 8s. of which a free-man was deprived; the king and the earl had the soc of the whole town in king Edward's reign, but at the survey it was in this Walter.

Attlebridge and this town belonged to him, this being a part of Attlebridge, and together were one leuca long, and three furlongs broad.

The Conqueror had also 100 acres of land, which four free-men held before the Conquest, valued at 10s. the king and the earl had the soc.

The king soon after granted this to Walter Giffard, earl of Bucks, and from that family it came to the earls of Clare.

The families of de Gyney, de Bilney, and Whitwell held considerable lands here of the earls of Clare.

Sir Roger de Bilney aliened to the prior of Montjoy in Heveringland, thirty acres of heath, and as many of land here, in the 8th of Edward II. and
about

about the said time Thomas de Whitwell, rector of this church, gave all his lands, rents and services, with a fold-course and heath here to the said priory, for a yearly pension, &c.

Temporalities of Bromholm priory were 12d.—of St. Faith's 11s.—of Ryegate in Surry 6s. 8d.—of Montjoy 5s. 5d.

The church is a rectory dedicated to St. Margaret. The present value is 4l. and is discharged; the patronage is in the fee of Norwich.

On the death of Edmund de la Pole, earl of Suffolk, the patronage and lordship was forfeited, and came to the crown, and Henry VIII. granted it to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, and being again on his death in the crown, Edward VI. granted it April 11, in his 4th year, to the fee of Norwich.

The church has two ailes, a square tower with two bells, and a chancel thatched, where is a grave-stone—*In memory of William Brereton, gent. who died December 31, 1697; and his arms.*

In this town belongs an extensive common, for the improvement of which an act of parliament has been lately obtained.

In 1749 the late Rev. George Molden was presented to the rectory of Felthorpe by the crown, on whose death, in 1777, the bishop of Norwich presented the Rev. John Jeffery.

FRETENHAM or FRETENHAM, wrote in Doomf-day book Fretham.

FRETENHAM

FRETtenham MANOR. Roger, of Poitiers in France, had the grant of this town, of which Edric, a free-man was deprived ; valued at 4l. then, but at the survey at 8l. was one leuca long, and half a one broad.

This Roger was third son of Roger de Montgomery, a Norman, earl of Montgomery, who attended the Conqueror into England, and commanded the center of the van of his army in the battle of Hastings, and was created earl of Lancaster.

He had, besides this town, the lordships of Hainford, Spixworth, Croftwick, and Maideston in this hundred of Taverham ; Coltisball in South Erpingham ; Tunstead, Hoveton, and Westwick in Tunstead ; and East Riston in the hundred of Happing, in Norfolk : but rebelling against Henry I. and taking part with his brother Robert, duke of Normandy, he was deprived of all his estates and earldom in England.

Robert Bertram was afterwards lord of this town, and a Norman, but taking part with the French king against king John, the said king in his 6th year, granted it to Peter de Narford, who being accused of making great waste therein, the king re-assumed it, and gave it to Roger le Poure, at the request of Robert Fitz-Roger, lord of Horsford, to be held at the king's will ; and on his death, Robert le Poure, his son and heir, possessed it, and had a grant of free-warren in the 51st of Henry III. but in the following year conveyed it by fine to Thomas Bardolph, with the advowson of the church, who granted to Robert an annuity of twenty marks for life, with a clause of distress in his manors of Spixworth and West Winch.

This

This Thomas, in the 15th of Edward I. claimed free-warren, the assise and view of frank-pledge, and in the 18th of that king was impleaded by John de Redmere, Thomas having view of frank-pledge, and John having lands in the town, and not appearing in his leet or tithing, he had distrained John's oxen, who pleaded that he was a *clerk*, and a *scholar*, and that *no clerks, or scholars*, ought to be put into the tithing against *their* consent in any leet, and produced the bishop of Norwich, and chancellor of the university's letter to testify the same; so that judgment was given against the lord of the leet, and that a clerk need not appear at the leet without his presence was particularly necessary, and the oxen were restored to John.

In the 6th of Edward II. a fine was levied between John Bardolf, querent, and Joan, daughter of Thomas Bardolf of Spixworth, deforciant, of this lordship and advowson, which Cecilia, widow of the said Thomas, held for life, of the honour of Lancaster, by one fee, and 10s. per ann. and in the 13th of Edward III. it was settled on John Bardolf, and the heirs of Thomas Bardolf held it in the 4th of Henry IV. who those heirs were is not mentioned; but in the reign of Edward IV. John Skerning, &c. conveyed it with lands in Horstead, Croftwick, Belagh, &c. to John Winter, esq.

By the will of John Briggs, esq. dated Salle, May 21, 1494, it appears that he died seised of it, and devised it to his wife Margaret, for life, after to sir Henry Heydon, on his payment of 400 marks to his executors; and in the 15th of Henry VII. Edmund Paston and Margaret, late wife of Thomas Briggs, granted it by fine, with the advowson and warranty against

against the heirs of Margaret, to sir Robert Clere and sir Robert Drury.

Sir Anthony Heveningham was lord in the 1st of Edward VI. and patron, and Mary, his widow, who married Philip Appleyard, esq. died possessed of it December 12, in the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary, and Arthur Heveningham, her son, inherited it; and sir Arthur sold it with the advowson to Thomas Peck, esq. alderman, and mayor of Norwich in 1586.

William Peck, esq. died lord in 1634, and Thomas Peck, esq. his son and heir, was lord in 1640.

In 1688 the earl of Yarmouth was lord, as also in 1700; and Harbord Harbord, esq. in 1740 was lord and patron, in which family it remains: sir Harbord Harbord of Gunton; and M. P. for the city of Norwich, being the present lord and patron.

The sheriff's turn for the hundred was kept on Frettenham hill.

MAIDESTON, was a village adjoining to, and a beruite of Frettenham, or Hainford; Roger of Poitiers, earl of Lancaster, was lord of it, and Albert was lord before the conquest; then valued at 30s. but at the survey at nothing, probably accounted for in Frettenham, or Hainford: it was three furlongs long, and three broad.

Robert Charles grants by fine this manor in the 3d of Edward I. to Thomas Charles, in tail.

Thomas Charles was lord of Meydington (called after Moyton-Hall) in the 3d of Edward I. with view

view of frank-pledge, free-warren, a tumbrel, &c. a fair, and a weekly market on Friday.

In the 6th of that king it was found, that Walter de Kam, a long time before his death, had enfeoffed William Charles of lands, &c. in Freutenham and Maideston.

In the 17th of Edward III. John de St. Maur, conveyed to sir John Wingfield; by fine, this lordship which Thomas Atte-Church held for the life of Catherine his wife.

In the 3d of Henry IV. sir John White, of Shottingham, was lord of Moyton-Hall in Frettenham, held by a quarter of a fee of the honour of Lancaster, late St. Maur's.

Sir John gave it to John White, esq. his son by his second wife Julian, daughter of Peter Hovel, esq. of Swannington: this John, with Alice his wife, daughter and heiress of Robert Burnham, esq. of Lynn, are interred in Frettenham church.

Margaret, their daughter and heiress, brought it by marriage to Giles St. Lowe, esq. she died on the 24th of December, 1435, and was buried by them.

In the 1st year of Edward IV. on February 24, sir John Howard, knt. (afterwards duke of Norfolk) had a grant of this lordship, called Moyton-Hall, late Giles Saintlow's, of London, attainted, and other forfeited estates.

But this grant was soon after (as far as related to this lordship) recalled, for it appears, that Giles left by Margaret his wife, one daughter, Elizabeth, married

ried to Henry Statham, esq. who died in 1481, and left Joan their daughter and sole heir, married to John Sacheverell, and sir Henry Sacheverell conveyed it by fine, in the 18th of Henry VIII. to sir John Shelton, &c. but yet the Whites of Shottisham had some interest herein.

Edmund White, esq. who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Froximere, of Broomshorpe in Norfolk, died seized of it in 1521, leaving George his son and heir, who was an idiot, and died without issue in 1546, and this manor, &c. was settled by Thomas, duke of Norfolk, his guardian, on Edmund White, esq. his uncle, who died in 1538, so that on George's death it came to Edward White, son of Edmund, who died single in 1558, and his inheritance descended to his sister Ann, the wife of Henry Doyley, of Pondhall in Suffolk, who had livery of it in the said year.

In the 18th of James I. Thomas Blofield, and Edward Coke, gents. had a præcipe to deliver it to sir John Heveningham, sir Thomas Holland, Edward Paston, esq. &c.

The earl of Yarmouth was lord in 1700, and Harbord Harbord, esq. in 1740. Sir Harbord Harbord, bart. is now (1779) lord.

The church of Frettenham is a rectory, dedicated to St. Swithin; the ancient value was twenty-six marks; the present value is 10l. and pays first fruits. The abbey of St. Martin of Sees, or de Sez, in Normandy, of the Benedictine order, founded by Roger de Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury, and father of Roger of Poitiers, lord of this manor, and patron, had a portion of 5s.

On a grave-stone in the chancel, *Hic jacet Margareta filia Joh. Whyte, filij secundj Joh. Whyte, militis, uxor. Egidij Seyntlowe, Arm. & D'na de Mayton, filia Alice, filie et heredis Robtj Burnham de Lynne, et uxor Joh. Whyte 2di. p' dicti, et obiit in vigilia natalis D'nj. A°. D'nj. 1435.* On the stone the arms of St. Lowe impaling White.

In the chancel windows were the arms of lord Bardolph, Bardolph of Spixworth, and Felthorpe.

In 1718, the church of Frettenham was consolidated with Stanninghall; and in 1764 the Rev. Thomas Carthew was presented to this united rectory by the late sir William Harbord, bart. of Gunton.

HAINFORD, or HAYNEFORD, called in Doomsday book Hamford, was the lordship of Roger of Poitiers, earl of Lancaster. Ketel held it under Stigand the archbishop, and was on the conquest ejected.

William, son of Rosceline, was lord in the 10th of Richard I. and about this time William Blund impleaded the aforefaid William for this manor, setting forth that it had been granted to him and Alice his wife by his ancestor Blund, in dower, for the moiety of the village of Walsham, and to return to him on the death of Alice.

Rosceline pleaded that the exchange was good, and that Alice had resigned her dower at Walsham for this, had given also twenty marks, and a *war horse*, and that Henry II. had confirmed this exchange.

In

In the 9th of king John, William Blund convey ed it by fine to William, grandson of Rosceline, to hold it of Blund by one fee.

John, son of William Rosceline, held it by one fee in the 34th of Henry III.

William Rosceline, lord in the 3d of Edward I. and in the 15th of Edward I. claimed free-warren, affise, a tumbrel, &c. and held it in the 25th of the said king of the honour of Lancaster, and the payment of 10s. per ann.

In the 1st of Edward III. John Rosceline sold it to Peter de Merkesdale, Reginald de Reefham, Agnes and Alice their sisters by marriage.

In the same year a moiety of this lordship and advowson was settled on sir Thomas de Bavent and Alice his wife; and in the 20th of the said reign, William Bavent and Robert Pavilly were lords, and held one fee late Rosceline's.

In the 3d of Henry IV. George Felbrigg and John Pavilly, of Ryburgh, were found to hold it of the honour of Lancaster; and John Shardelow, in the 8th of Henry V. and sir John Fastolf died seised, as is said, in the 38th of Henry VI.

Sir Robert Southwell died lord in the 6th of Henry VIII. being then held of the king as of the dutchy of Lancaster, and Richard his cousin was heir; and on October 21, in the 38th of that king, it was granted by the king to Andrew Mansfield, esq. with the advowson, who presented to the church in 1547, and Joan Mansfield, his widow, in 1554. This Andrew left a daughter and heir, Susan.

After this Charles Cornwallis, esq. enjoyed it, from whom it came to Charles le Grys, esq. of Brockdish, who was found to die possessed of it in the 17th of Elizabeth, and the advowson, William being his son and heir.

John Peck, esq. presented to the church in 1729, and the late Wharton Peck, L. L. D. in 1739, 1771, 1773, 1774, and in 1776 he presented the Rev. Fitt John Brand.

The temporalities of St. Faith's priory were 4s.

The church is a rectory, dedicated to All Saints; the ancient value was sixteen marks, the present value is 6l. 2s. 1d. and pays first fruits, &c.

In the 25th of Edward I. Mr. Thomas de Kerdeston conveyed his right of patronage to William Rosceline.

In the church were the arms of Rosceline, azure, three round buckles, or.—Argentine—Fastolf. Dr. Mansfield and his wife were here buried.

In the church-yard was the chapel of the blessed Virgin in 1463.

HELLESDON, or HAYLESDON, or HELESDEN, wrote in Doomſday-book Haileſduna. Parkin ſays it takes its name from its ſcite on a hill by a water or river; but we are rather inclined to think its real name has been Hillſdown or Hill's-town.

On the deprivation of Stigand, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who held it as a lay-fee, the Conqueror granted it to Godwin Haldene, valued at 4l. 12s. 8d. and

and there was a church but not endowed with any land. It was one leuca and an half, and twenty perches long, and one leuca and three furlongs broad.

This Godwin Haldene seems to be of Danish extraction, and one thing is remarkable of him, that he held under earl Guert, brother of king Harold, the lordship of Gnatingdon in Smithdon hundred, in king Edward's time, and at the Conquest, when he was also rewarded with this lordship, those of Oxnead in South Erpingham, and Barnham Broom in Forchoe hundred; a proof that he was a rebel against king Harold, and assisted the Conqueror.

Soon after the Conquest it was divided into two lordships, one held by the family of de Barnham, the other by that of Hauteyn, of the honour of Clare, coming to those earls from the Giffards, earls of Bucks.

BARNHAM'S MANOR. William de Barnham was lord of this town, Oxnead, Barnham, &c. in the reign of Richard I. held of the honour of Clare, in which family it continued some time.

In the 36th of Edward III, sir Giles de Barnham, and Robert his brother, released to Walter de Berney, citizen of Norwich, this manor and advowson, with the rents, services, &c. and in the said year John de Barnham, brother and heir of sir Giles, released it to the aforesaid Walter, and to Richard de Haylesdon and John his son, citizens of London, all his right.

Andrew Bomond, clerk, nephew of Hugh de Barnham, released also to Walter de Berney, Richard

de Haylesdon, &c. all his right in the 51st of the said king, and Walter de Berney presented to this church in 1365, &c. and in 1388 sir John presented in right of Joan his wife.

John de Haylesdon, citizen of Norwich, was buried in this church in 1384, by his father and mother.

John Gournay, and Alice his wife, were in possession of it in the 19th of Richard II. when they passed it, with the manor of Drayton, and the advowson of the two chauntries in this town, to John Winter, &c. and in the 4th of the said Richard II. John Hokere conveyed this lordship to John Churchman and Bartholomew Marsh, citizens of London, feoffees of John de Haylesdon.

Richard Selling and Alice conveyed it, in the 11th of Henry VI. to sir John Fastolf and John Paston, esq. enjoyed it, and John de la Pole, duke of Suffolk; from which family it came to the crown, on the execution of Edmund, earl of Suffolk.

Henry VIII. granted it to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, and on his death, escheating to the crown, it was given, April 11, in the 4th of Edward VI. to the bishop of Norwich and his successors, with Drayton; and the bishop is lord at this time.

HAUTEYN'S MANOR. Theobald de Hauteyn had a lordship here in the reign of Henry II. by the marriage of Agnes, daughter of Albert de Gresley, who was also lord of Oxnead.

On the death of Theobald, she married — de Amaundevile, and in 1183, she held this manor in dower, having three sons by Theobald.

Walter de Hauteyn, of Hellefden, was also living in the 8th of Henry II. and had an interest here, holding two fees of the honour of Clare.

Hamond de Hauteyn succeeded his father John, and was custos of the county of Norfolk, and accounted for the profits thereof, in the 44th of Henry III. and in his 53d year had the king's writ, dated December 3, that whereas he had forfeited his lands, which were given to Patrick de Chaworth, for siding with the barons, he was empowered to summon Patrick before the sheriff, to shew cause why they should not be restored to him.

Sir Bartholomew de Hauteyn had also an interest here about the same time, and the king had granted his lands on the same account to Ernifius de Stotevile.

Sir Hamond de Hauteyn and Robert de Ludham were appointed justices to look after the Jews affairs, and there was a mandate to the Barons of the Exchequer, to deliver to them the keys of the chest of the Jews, with the rolls, &c. belonging to that office.

In the 3d of that king, he claimed the assise, free-warren, a gallows, &c. in the 11th of the said king, he was summoned to meet the king in parliament at Salop, and in the 15th was suspended from his office, as judge of the Jews, for certain misdemeanors.

William his son and heir succeeded, and was lord in 1301, and dying in the year 1326, sir John Hauteyn was his son and heir; but it does not appear that he inherited this lordship: his father is said to have incurred the displeasure of Edward I. and to have paid a fine of 569l. 6s. 8d. for certain transgressions, in not attending him in some expedition, as is said; and in the 19th of Edward II. not long before his death, had conveyed by fine this lordship to Walter de Barnham and Maud his wife, widow of his father Hamond, and so was united soon after to the manor of Barnham.

This sir John was probably the same person who was receiver of the king's customs of wool, and citizen of London, in the 16th of the said king. Sir John sealed with argent, a bend sable, and some of the Hauteyns sealed with bendy of 8, argent and sable.

From the Barnhams it came to Walter de Berney, Richard de Haylesdon, so to Gournay, Fastolf, &c. and so to the see of Norwich, as mentioned in Barnham manor.

Here was also a lordship called Fairchild's, which arose, we imagine, from the grant of sir Robert de Hauteyn of 100s. per ann. in lands, &c. to Eve his daughter, on her marriage with Ralph de Tyville about the 28th of Henry III.

In the reign of Henry VI. sir John Fastolf was lord and patron, and sir John Paston died possessed of it in the 6th of Edward IV. as sir John Wildshire did in the reign of Henry VI. before it came to Fastolf: his will is dated at Hellefden, November 17. 1424.

In

In the 20th of Henry VIII. sir John Cressener conveyed Fairchild's to Nicholas and John Sotherton; and Samuel Sotherton, gent. died possessed of it, April 18, in the 5th of Charles I. held of the bishop in soccage, of his manor of Helleston, and of twenty-two acres of land, late the priorefs of Carrowe's, held of the king in capite, by the hundredth part of a fee.

The Sothertons are an ancient family; Nicholas Sotherton, esq. was sheriff of Norwich in 1530, and mayor in 1539.

Leonard Sotherton was a citizen of Norwich, of eminent loyalty in Kett's rebellion, in the reign of Edward VI.

John Sotherton, esq. sheriff of Norwich in 1565, had by Mary his wife, daughter of Augustine Steward, mayor of the aforesaid city in 1534, four sons; John, Nowell, who was baron of the Exchequer, Nicholas and Thomas.

Thomas Sotherton, probably brother of John Sotherton, esq. married Elizabeth, another of the daughters of Augustine Steward, and was mayor in 1565, and burgefs in parliament in the 39th of Elizabeth, whose descendants were not less eminent in this county.

Augustine Sotherton, esq. of Helleston, their son, succeeded. Also his son Samuel, whose daughter Ann, married to Roger Dunster, had a daughter and heir, Ann, who by marriage brought it to John Berrington, esq. who was lord in 1664.

After

After this it came to Heyward, and to sir William Goffin, a lace-man of Pater-noster-row, London, whose lady held it in jointure in 1690.

In the 12th of Henry III. Robert Hauteyn granted to the abbot of St. Bennet's at Holme, the mill called New-mill in Hellefdon liberty, with common pasture, and the bank to the mill pool, with the island, and liberty to clean the pool, and sir Robert Hauteyn gave twenty-four acres of land to Langley abbey out of this town.

John, son of Ralph de Tyvile, granted to the prior, &c. of Norwich, an annual rent, which he used to receive of him, and which they lately held of his grandfather sir Robert Hauteyn.

Temporalities of Norwich priory 18s. 6d.—of Langley 27s.—of St. Faith's 40s.—and of Carrowe 8s. per ann.

The church is a rectory, dedicated to St. Mary; the ancient value was twenty-four marks; the present value is 12l. and pays tenths.

In the 8th of Richard I. the prior and convent of Castle-acre conveyed by fine to John Hauteyn, the advowson of this church, with the tithes of the mills, and the land called Butlinghall; and Hauteyn conveyed to the prior, &c. the church of Herringby, which Robert Hauteyn, his brother, held for life of the said prior, at the rent of 20s. per ann. Eborard, bishop of Norwich, had confirmed to the said priory this church of Hellefdon.

The church is a small pile, consisting of a body, or nave, and a chancel, and a north aisle that runs
the

the length of the body, all covered with lead; and has an octangular tower, and one bell, with a cap, or cupola of wood, covered with lead.

In the chancel before the image of St. Mary, patroness of the church, was a lamp burning night and day, at the charge of the abbot and convent of Langley.

On a grave-stone here—*Hic jacet Mag. Petrus Ney-lond quò da, rector. istli. ecclie.*

Another—*For John Awcocke, of Buckenham-Ferry, gent. who died November 14, 1646.*

One—*For Eliz. Awcocke, wife of John, who died Nov. 14, 1652.*

In the nave—*Here lyeth Alice Helisden, &c.*

In the north aile, at the east end, a grave-stone, with the portraiture of a priest in his robes.—*Hic jacet Ricard Thaseburgh, quò da' rector. istli. ecclie qui obt. 13 Februarii, A°. 1389.*

A marble grave-stone—*For Mrs. Thomafine Aw-cocke, who died May 25, 1626.*

Another—*In memory of Anne Berington, wife of John Berington, of Hellefdon Hall, who died Nov. 28, 1651, aged 29.*

On one—*Depositum Annæ Bell, filie Thoma Sother-ton, Armig. et Cecilæ uxoris ejus, nupta fuit Gul°. Bell, Clerico, obt. August 20, 1665, ætat. 29.*

On another—*Ric. Meredith, S. T. P. ob. °. Dec. 1655, futurū es, sicut sum, siste lector, disce mori, suprema quæra.*

The east end of this north aisle, was the chauntry of John de Helleston and Joan his wife, who both lie buried here under a marble grave-stone, with a brass plate.—*Hic jacet Joh'es de Haylesdon, et Johanna consors ej; quondam patroni huj; eccl'ie. et fundatores huj; contrarie et dictus Dn. Joh. ob. xix die mensis Aprilis, A°. D'ni. MCCCLXXXIII, quor'. a'ia; p'pit. Deus, Amen.*

Near to this lies the marble grave-stone of his father and mother, with their busts, and their hands erect and joined as praying; she, with her beads, on a plate of brass—*Richard de Haylesdon et Beatrice, Ja feme, gisont icy, Dieu d' l'almes en mercy. Amen.*

*Qui p' leur almes p' era,
X ans et XL jours de pardoun avera."*

Over the porch of the south door of the church is an arch of stone, and a chamber over it; and in the church-yard stands an old cross, which marks the division between the county of Norfolk and the county of the city of Norwich.

In 1579 George Gardiner, D. D. dean of Norwich, was collated by the bishop.

On November 11, 1755, this church was consolidated with Drayton; and at the same time the Rev. William Jackson was presented to the united living by the bishop of Norwich.

John

John Churchman, who was sheriff of London in the 9th of Richard II. and executor to John de Haylesdon, had in the said year a patent for founding the chauntry beforementioned, for two chaplains, to pray for the souls of John de Haylesdon, and Joan his wife, and Walter de Berney; they had lands and tenements here, and twenty marks per ann. rent out of tenements in the parish of All Saints, in Gracechurch street, London, &c. and in the 15th of the said king, Churchman aliened lands in Necton, Cressingham and Ickburgh to it.

In 1395 Churchman presented the two chaplains, John Fyn and William More; each priest's portion was valued at 6l. 13s. 10d. which shows their endowments to be considerable.

At the dissolution the two priests had each of them a pension of 6l. per ann. granted; we sometimes find it called "the college of priests at Haylesdon."

Hellesdon is a small village, all of which, except the church and one or two houses, is within the liberties of the city and county of Norwich. It lies close to the river Wensum, two miles above Norwich, over which there is a bridge and mill here.

HORSFORD. Robert, lord Malet, baron of Eye in Suffolk, had a grant of this town, for his eminent services to the Conqueror, on the deprivation of Edric, lord of it in king Edward's reign. It was valued at the survey at 110s. and was one leuca and an half long.

Robert, lord Malet, enfeoffed one of his knights (Walter de Cadoino,* who attended him into England

* Said to be a younger brother of Robert, lord Malet.

at the conquest) of this lordship, which was called the barony of Horsford, to be held of the honor of Eye.

Robert, son of Walter, married Sybilla, daughter and heiress of Ralph de Cheyney, and is often called Robert Fitz-Walter, and was founder of Horsbham priory; by her he had three sons, who assumed the name of de Cheney; Roger, who died without issue; John, called the vicecomes, or sheriff, who died without issue male; and William de Cheney, who was lord of Horsford, living in the 2d of Henry II. and sheriff of Norfolk, sometimes called William de Norwich.

King Stephen granted to him the hundred and half of Forehoe, with the manor of Hingham, and the hundred of Taverham, in exchange for Moleham, &c. and Henry II. gave him the lordship of Blithburgh in Suffolk, by charter, dated at Lincoln. He was founder of Sibton abbey in Suffolk, and left by Gilla, his wife, three daughters and co-heirs.

Margaret, married to Hugh de Cressi; Clementia, to Jordan de Sackvile; and Sarah, to Richard de Engaine; and on a division of their inheritance, this came to Hugh de Cressi, who in the 21st of Henry II. was (with Ralph de Glanville) a justice itinerant, and settled the tallages of the royal demesns.

Margaret survived her husband Hugh, and re-married Robert Fitz-Roger, lord of Warkworth in Northumberland, son of Roger Fitz-Richard, which Richard was son of Eustace Fitz-John.

Margaret had by Hugh, a son, Roger de Cressi, who in the 1st of king John married Isabel, youngest daughter

daughter and co-heir of Hubert de Rye, with whom he had seventeen fees and an half, the moiety of the barony of Rye. He was in the barons wars against king John, and that king gave his lands in this county, and Suffolk, to Robert de Ferrarijs, but were restored by Henry III. he had two sons by Isabel; Hugh de Cressi, the eldest, who paid a relief of 100l. for his lands, about the 30th of Henry III. and died in the 47th of that king, and in the following year it appears that Isabel was dead; and that Oliva, her sister, was to have certain lands delivered to her, on condition that Ermentrude, widow of sir Stephen de Cressi, son of sir Roger de Cressi and Isabel, was not with child, but if she was, then the lands to be in the king's hands.

But 'tis certain this lordship came at this time to John Fitz-Robert, alias John de Claving, son of Margaret de Cheyney, by her second husband Robert Fitz-Roger, who was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in the 3d, 4th, &c. of Richard I. and founder of Langley abbey in Norfolk, an accomptant for the customs of Norfolk, and sheriff of Northumberland in the reign of king John.

Sir John de Claving, his son, married Ada de Baliol, who by deed without date, then wife of sir John, granted to sir Hugh de Eure the manor of Stokesby, and a moiety of that barony, and a moiety of the forest of Bedale in Yorkshire, and for want of heirs of sir Hugh, to sir Robert de Eure, her son, by sir Thomas, son of Robert de Eure.

After this sir Robert Fitz-Roger de Claving, married Margery, daughter of lord Zouch, and died lord in the 3d of Edward II. and John de Claving was his son and heir, aged 40; he was a knight, and left

left Eve his only daughter and heir, by Hawise his wife, daughter of sir Pain Tibetot.

Eve had four husbands ; first, Thomas de Audley, esq. by whom she had no issue ; second, Thomas de Ufford, son of Robert de Ufford, justice of Ireland, by whom she had three sons ; her third husband was sir James de Audley, by whom she had two sons, James and Peter, and two daughters, Ann and Hawise ; James, the eldest son, was the famous lord Audley of Helagh, remarkable for his gallantry at the battle of Poitiers. The fourth husband was sir Robert de Benhale, and she appears to be his wife in the 11th of Edward III. in which year he was in an expedition made into France, and had summons to parliament among the barons in the 34th of that king : Barns in his history of Edward III. says, “ he fought a remarkable duel with a Scotchman and killed him :” his arms were, gules, a cross moline, argent, surmounted by a bendlet, sable, and was buried in Langley abbey.

The lady Eve died in the 45th of Edward III. and was buried in Langley abbey, as was also her third husband, sir James de Audley. Parkin says, “ I have seen a curious seal of this lady ; in the centre was half the arms of Ufford, impaling half the arms of Audley, and above, in a triangular position, three small shields of her own arms de Clavering, in a lozenge.

Sir Edmund de Ufford, her third son, by her second husband, inherited this lordship ; he married Sibilla, daughter of sir Simon Peirpoint, of Belslead, and Henstead in Suffolk, and was buried in Langley abbey ; he was father of sir Robert de Ufford, who married Helen, daughter of sir Thomas Felton ;
died

died in 1400. and was buried in Langley abbey. leaving Joan his daughter and co-heir, who brought it by marriage to sir William Bower, of an ancient family in Cumberland, and brother of Henry Bower, archbishop of York.

Sir William resided at Wrentham in Suffolk in the 5th of Henry V. and was taken prisoner by the French at the battle of Bangy in France, in the 9th of the said king, in which the duke of Clarence was slain. It is probable he died a prisoner there soon after, for it appears that he was dead in the 10th year of the said king, and was buried, with his lady, in Langley abbey.

Elizabeth, his daughter and heir, married sir Thomas Dacre, son and heir of Thomas lord Dacre of Gillsland in Cumberland, and in her right was lord of this town; but being slain at Towton Field in 1460, Joan his daughter and heir brought it to sir Richard Fiennes, who was lord Dacre in her right.

In this family it continued, (lord Dacre of the south) till issue male failing, Margaret, sister and heir of Gregory lord Dacre, marrying Sampson Lennard, esq. carried this lordship, with the estate and honour, into that family: his grandson Thomas, lord Dacre, was created earl of Suffex in the year 1674: he married Ann Fitz-Roy, daughter of the dutchess of Cleveland by Charles II. and left two daughters and co-heirs, Barbara and Ann. Thomas Barrett Lennard, lord Dacre, of Belhouse in Essex is the present lord of this manor.

In the 34th of Henry III. Hugh de Cressy, lord of Horsford, granted by fine to the prior of Hors-
 sham St. Faith's, common of pasture in his park of
 E Horsford,

Horsford, for all the cows and oxen of the said priory, from the feast of Pentecost to that of St. Michael yearly, and for their swine, from St. Michael's day to that of St. Martin, with a drove way for the same.

The ancient lords, as barons of Horsford, had a castle here, the site of which is still to be seen, and was inclosed by a circular moat, and the keep was about fifty feet from this moat, and surrounded by another moat.

The temporalities of Horsham St. Faith's priory were 14s. 11d.

The church is dedicated to All Saints, and was a rectory, valued at twenty marks, but appropriated to the priory of Horsham St. Faith's, and a vicarage was settled in the patronage of that house, 1335, valued at six marks; the present value is 4l. 5s. 2d. and is discharged.

It consists of one aisle or a nave, a chancel thatched, a north chapel covered with tile, a square tower and three bells.

At the end of the chancel, a marble grave-stone
In memory of Roger Tibbenham, Gent. who died May 26, 1712, aged 59, and Margaret his wife, Dec. 6, 1709, aged 56.

One—*In memory of Daniel Wiseman, A. M. rector of Marsham, and vicar of Horseforth, who died Jan. 1675, aged 36.*

—In 1588 Richard Southwell, esq. presented; in 1603 William Philips of Croftwick; in 1647 fir
John

John Hobart, bart. in 1707 for Ralph Hare; and in 1734, Elizabeth viscountess of Hereford.

We find in the 13th of queen Elizabeth, a portion of 40s. per ann. paid to the vicar out of the lands belonging to Horsham priory, and the arms of bishop Goldwell; Fiennes, lord Dacre; and Dacre, lord Dacre.

The building of the new tower, mentioned in 1456, and on June 22, 1493, the bishop granted to the messengers of this village power to ask alms of the citizens, and through the diocese, of Norwich, for the repair and building of their church and tower.

The town, says Mr. Parkin, takes its name from a ford over the *Hor*, or *Or*, as Horsham, Horstead, &c. Orford in Suffolk.

In 1767 the Rev. Thomas Gibson was presented to this vicarage by Philip Stephens, esq. Lord Dacre is now patron.

This village lies on the road leading from Norwich, four miles, to Holt, seventeen miles.

HORSHAM, wrote so in Doomsday-book, and now called Horsham St. Faith's, was also the lordship of Edric in the reign of the Confessor, and granted by the Conqueror to Robert lord Mallet, and so passed, with Horsford, to the lords Dacre, &c.

In Edric's time the king and the earl had the soc, and it was then valued at 3l. but at the survey at 4l. 10s. was one leuca and a half long, and one broad.

In the 33d of Henry III. William de Stotévilé and Ermentrude his wife, released the third part of seventy five acres of land, and two hundred of wood, claimed by her in dower, as widow of Stephen de Cressi, to the prior of Horsham St. Faith's; and in the 15th of Edward I. the jury find that Ermentrude held 15l. per ann. here, and 10l. per ann. in Lyng, in dower, and was then wife of Roger de Colville, sen. but married without the king's licence.

The PRIORY of BENEDICTINE MONKS, was dedicated to St. Faith, the Virgin and Martyr, and founded by Robert de Cadomo (or Caen) son of Walter de Cadomo, lord of Horsford, and Sibilla his wife, daughter and heiress of Ralph de Cheney. in 1105; on this occasion (as historians relate) returning thro' France, from Rome, where they had been in pilgrimage, were set upon by robbers, and imprisoned, till by their prayers to God, and St. Faith, the Virgin, they were *miraculously* delivered.

After which they visited the shrine of St. Faith at the abbey of Conches in France, and being there kindly entertained, they vowed on their return into England, to give their manors of Horsford, and Horsham, to build a monastery here, in honour of God and St. Faith, which they accordingly performed, placing herein two monks of the abbey of Conches, to which abbey they gave this house as a cell, in the reign of Henry I.

The foundation deed was as follows: " In nomine D'ni nostri Jesu Christi, Amen. Notum volumus fieri omnibus fidelibus Christi tam presentibus, quam futuris, quod Ego Robertus Walterj filius, et uxor mea nomine Sibilla edificavimus ecclesiam de Horsham, in propria terra, et in honore Dei et Sce. Fidis, virginis

virginis et martiris remedis et salvatione animarum nostrarum et filiorum nostrorum, et omnium fidelium viventium sive defunctorumq; concedimus, eandem ecclesiam Deo et monachis de Conches in ecclesia Sce' Fidis, virginis, et martiris et huic a nobis, edificate ecclesie concedimus ecclesiam de Horsford, ecclesiam de Reydone, ecclesiam de Mor', ad faciendum anniversarium Sibille uxoris mee, Decimam Abreton, et de Wibetone, et de Wilmoreston, et de Helmingham, et de Flemworth, et de Wodeton, et de Semere, et de Bikebrome, et de Resham, et de Forle, et de Weling, et de Stanton, et de Sarlingham, et de Stokes, et de Hertham, et de Hou, et de unoquoq; manerio, unam, acram terre ad congruendam Decimam, et concedo de omnibus procurationibus meis, quas fecero in Anglia semper decimas, huic ecclesia. Sciatis insuper quod ego predicta Sibilla concessi terram meam de Rudham quam pater meus dedit in liberum maritagium. Sciatis insuper quod ego Robertus Walterj, filius, Sibilla uxore mea, Rogero et ceteris filiis meis volentibus, et in hoc bono operantibus predictam ecclesiam de Horsham et supra dicta omnia Deo et beate Fidei de Conches et monachis ejus concessimus et dedimus, ut a Deo, ipsa beata virgine intercedente, parent; nost. et nobis, deter venia; et illa que promisit fidelibus suis, que nec oculus vidit, nec auris audivit, assequamus gaudia. He carta facta fuit permissione et affirmatione D'nj Anglorum Henricj Regis, et ordinatione et consensu Herberti, episcopi, si quis autem generis vel successionis mee, vel aliquis alius huic donationj voluit obesse, noverit se Deo et sanctis suis et Anglorum regi contrarium, nec Christianum sed antechristum esse."

In 1163 the foundation was confirmed by Pope Alexander III,

E 3 John,

John, son of Robert de Cadomo, gave by deed without date sixty acres of land in Horsford and Horsham to the said priory, and confirmed the grant of his father and mother.

William, second son of Robert, confirmed all the donations of the churches, and the tithes of his father and mother, in the time of Eugenius, the Pope, and king Stephen.

Stephen de Cressy, son of sir Roger de Cressy, confirmed the grants of his ancestors, and gave them his wood, called Southwood, in Horsham, and pasture for their cattle in his park at Horsford.

Robert, son of Roger, lord of Warkworth and Horsford, confirmed also the same, by deed dated at Horsford, on the vigil of St. Andrew, the apostle, 1279.

William, son of Ralph de Hauvile, granted by fine in the 12th of Henry III. to Eustachius, the prior, the mill of Doketon, or Deighton.

In the 13th of Richard II. the priory was discharged of its subjection to the abbey of Conches, and was an English priory, and indigeni.

The abbot of Sibton payed a pension to this priory in 1426.

John Salisbury, the prior, with John Attimere, and five other monks, resigned this priory to Henry VIII. and subscribed to his supremacy August 17, 1534; in 1554 here remained in charge 4l. in fees, and 2l. 13s. 4d. in an annuity; Salisbury was afterwards dean

dean of Norwich, and suffragan bishop of Thetford, and bishop of Man in 1570.

It was valued at 162l. 16s. 11d. as Dugdale, and at 193l. 2s. 3d. halfpenny as Speed.

The seal of this priory in 1326 was oblong, of green wax, with the image of St. Faith, seated under an arch and crowned; near to the head of the image a dove, and under the image the prior on his knees.

The scite of this priory with the lordship, lands, appropriated rectory, and the rectory and advowson of Horsford, were granted about the 36th of Henry VIII. to sir Richard Southwell, of Wood-Rising in Norfolk, and Edward Elrington.

Richard Southwell, esq. held it in 1588, and sold it to sir Henry Hobart, the judge, and his son, sir John, inherited it.

After this in 1707, sir Ralph Hare, bart. possessed it in right of Susan his wife, co-heiress of Walter Narborne, esq. and presented to Horsham vicarage; and in 1734 Elizabeth, lady Hereford; after this Narborne Berkley, esq. late lord Botetourt, and Governor of Virginia.

Philip Stephens, esq. Secretary of the Admiralty, and representative in parliament for Sandwich in Kent, purchased of lord Botetourt, and is the present proprietor and patron.

Hugh de Cressi, lord, had a fair, a market, and a prison here, in the 41st of Henry III. which fair probably came after to the prior, who in the 14th of Edward I. claimed one, by a grant of Henry I.

and at this time here is a very considerable fair kept several days; beginning on St. Faith's day, Oct. 17. where drovers out of Scotland, and the north of England, bring cattle; and for cheese, butter, &c.

In 1451, fir Henry Inglose was buried in the presbytery, by Ann his wife: also in 1528, Thomas Felmingham, gent. of Hautboys, was buried in the priory church.

In the 14th of Henry III. they had a grant for two parts of the advowson of Tybenham church, in the 31st of the same king for the advowson of Runham, and in the 34th for that of Heveringland. The founder also gave them the patronage of St. Margaret's Moses church in London.

Several learned Carmelite Friars were born here.

In this town was also an hospital belonging to the Knights Templars of St. John of Jerusalem, and granted by them to this priory, as appears from the bull of pope Alexander in 1163.

In 1766, the Rev. John Longe, rector of Spixworth, and brother of Francis Longe, esq. of Spixworth, was presented to the curacy of Horsham St. Faith's.

This village lies on the road from Norwich, four miles, to Aylsham, eight miles, and is situated in a populous and fertile country. The fair annually held here is esteemed one of the most considerable in England for Scots cattle.

NEWTON ST. FAITH'S, is an hamlet belonging to and in the parish of Horsham. Francis Mapes, of Rollesby, esq. died March 9, 1637, seised of sixty acres of land in Newton St. Faith's, held of the king by the 40th part of a fee.

Andrew Mansfield had on October 21, in the 38th of Henry VIII. the grant of a capital messuage here.

The church of Horsham was many centuries past a rectory, dedicated to St. Faith the Virgin, and appropriated by the grant of Robert de Cadomo to the priory of Horsham St. Faith's, being valued at thirteen marks, and is an impropriation, served by a stipendiary curate.

In the church were the arms of Bowet, impaling Ufford—lord Dacre of Gillfland quartering Ufford, Bowet, and Vaux-Fiennes, lord Dacre of the south.

In a north window were, *Orate p. a'ia; Rob. Berney et Margar. uxor. ej.* and in a south, *Orate p. a'ia Tho. Fordley*, and his arms.

Orate p. a'ia Tho. Brampton, Armig. and Brampton impaling Walcote; Brampton and Aylmer, and Brandon.

In the church were the guilds of St. Faith and St. Andrew.

In 1521, Helen Carter, widow, gave an acre of land to the repair of the cross in the church-yard, edified by her; and here was in Chapel-close, Southwood, a chapel.

HORSTEAD,

HORSTEAD, wrote in Doomſday-book Horſteda. At the ſurvey this was the lordſhip of the Conqueror, and William de Noiſers took care of it for that king, of which Suigand, the archbiſhop of Canterbury, who held it as a lay-fee, was deprived.

This manor remained in the crown till William II. granted it to the nunnery of the Holy Trinity of Caen in Normandy, founded by his mother Maud, queen conſort to William I. and confirmed by Henry I. but eight ſocmen, added to the ſee of Roger of Poitiers, belonged to this manor of Spixworth.

Cecilia, the eldeſt daughter of the Conqueror, ſiſter to William II. and Henry I. was abbeſs of Caen.

In the 3d year of Edward I. the abbeſs of Caen, as lady of this manor, was found to have appropriated the bank of the river, from the houſe of Nicholas de Horſted, to the mill of the ſaid abbeſs; and in the 15th of that king ſhe claimed free-warren, view of frank-pledge, aſſiſe of bread, &c. a tumbrel, ſoc and ſac, toll, infantheſ, &c. and in 1428 the temporalities of this abbey were valued at 20l. 10s. 6d. per ann.

This priory was diſſolved in the 2d of Henry V. among other alien priories, and ſo came to the crown, and ſir Thomas Erpingham having a grant for life, died poſſeſſed of it in the 6th of Henry VI. the ſaid king, in his 19th year, on his foundation of the college of St. Mary and St. Nicholas (now called King's college) in Cambridge, gave it to that ſociety, who are the preſent patrons.

In

In this parish is a rivulet which runs underground about a furlong, and over it the land is ploughed.

Here was also a little fee, called Catte's. Henry Catte had a charter of free-warren in his demeans here, in Hevingham and South-walsham, in the 10th of Edward II.

Sir Thomas Windham conveyed, by fine, a moiety of the manor of Catte's to Elizabeth Yaxley, in the 11th of Henry VIII.

Sir Edmund Themilthorpe died possessed of it in 1613, as did Barbara his daughter and heir, under age, in the 17th of James I.

Roger Townshend, son of Thomas Townshend, of Testerton, esq. had a lordship here by Ann his wife, daughter of Edward Morrifon, of Lincolnshire, esq. and Thomas his son married Bridget, daughter of sir Charles le Gros of Croftwick, who died without issue in 1662. Ann his second wife was daughter of Nevill Cradock, gent. of Kent.

This Thomas sold it to Thomas Ayde, gent. father of John Ayde, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, living in 1694, and had a grant of arms from sir Edward Walker, Garter king of arms, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Nathan Knevet, gent. in 1666, whose son was lord in 1729.

This estate was purchased of the Aydes by Leonard Batchelor, esq. barrister at law, who married the eldest daughter of sir Horatio Pettus, bart. by the daughter of sir John Meers, of Lincolnshire, bart. co-heiress of sir John with the lady of the late Thomas Whichcot, esq. knight of the shire for the coun-

ty of Lincoln: his only son Thomas Batchelor, esq. is the present lord, who married the eldest daughter of Peter Elwin, esq. of Booton.

The church is a rectory, dedicated to All Saints. The abbess of Caen had a portion of tithe valued at five marks and a half, and the patronage was in that abbey. The present value is 7l. 10s. and pays first fruits, &c.

In 1761, the provost and fellows of King's college, Cambridge, presented the Rev. William Hammer to this rectory.

A grave-stone in the chancel to *Ric. Sutton, S.T.P. rector. ob. April 16, 1619.*

One, *In memory of Elizabeth, wife of Ralph Ward, Senior, gent. daughter of Thomas Croft, esq. who died Feb. 14, 1649, aged 77, and the arms of Ward.*

One to *Muriel, wife of Ralph Ward, junior, gent. daughter of Sir Charles Le Grose, Knt. who died July 7, 1652, aged 24. Ward impaling Le Grose.*

One to *Andrey Horsnell, wife of Geo. Horsnell, gent. deceased March 5, 1644.*

Another to *John Townshend, son of Roger Townshend, esq. ob. 29 Decemb, 16--, aged 45, and the arms of Townshend.*

Henry Ward of Horstead, gent. son of Richard Ward of Gorleston, who married Ann, daughter of Richard Gonvile, esq. lies here: he died March 4, 1645, aged 85, and a shield on a brass plate, Ward and Gonvile, impaling Crofts.

A stone to Bridget, daughter of sir Charles Le Grose, knt. and wife of Thomas Townshend, gent. of Horstead, who died Feb. 7, 1662, aged 36, and this shield, Townshend impaling Le Grose.

One to Robert and Cecil, sons of Cecil Tircehit, esq. who died Oct. 7, 1746.

Another to Ann, daughter of Thomas Waller, esq. who died July 26, 1637.

Stones to Ann, daughter of John Townshend, gent. who died Feb. 17, 1636; and Frances, wife of John Townshend, gent. who died October 26, 1637, aged 23 years.

The roof of the church is ornamented with black eagles, the arms of the emperor of Germany.

In the church was the light of Henry VI. who was esteemed as a saint, as appears from the will-book, called, *Register Wright, Norw. p. 499.*

Alice Cook of Horstead, wife of Robert Cook, wills to be buried in the church-yard of Horstead.

Item. " I will have a man for to go these pilgrimages.—To our lady of Resham.—To Seynt Spyrite.—To St. Parnell of Stratton.—To St. Leonard, without Norwich.—To St. Wandrede of Byfkeley.—To St. Margaret of Horsted.—To our Lady of Pity of Horstead.—To St. John's head of Tryningham, and to the Holy-Rode of Croflewheyt." *Reg. Castr. Nor. fol. 71.*

RACKHEATH,

RACKHEATH, wrote in Doomsday-book Rackheisham. There were formerly two distinct towns, one called Great and the other Little Rackheath, and each village had its church.

The principal lordship was in the king at the survey, and Godric was his steward; it was valued at the survey at 60s. It was one leuca long and eight furlongs broad, and nine free-men in Beeston had forty acres and a carucate in the said value, belonging to this lordship, of which the king and the earl had the soc.

A family, who took their name from the town, seem to have had the chief part of the above-mentioned fee in the 8th year of Richard I. when Peter Rackheia, or Rackheath, was lord, and had the advowson of the church.

After this William de Rackheath had lands, &c. in this town, Wroxham, Plumstead and Thorpe.

In the 37th of Henry III. Robert de Bruys had a charter for free-warren here and in Runham.

In the year 1300, Simon Est presented to the church of All Saints in Rackheath Magna, who was also lord, and held it of the honour of Clare; being granted to the Giffards, earls of Bucks, soon after the survey. One of the same name held of Adam de Lyons a lordship in Helmingham of the said honour.

In 1315, Andrew de Yelverton was lord, and in the 4th of Henry IV. Thomas But, citizen of Norwich, conveyed the manor of Blakenham-hall in this town, with 7s. rent, &c. by fine to John Yelverton, esq.

esq. who presented to the church of All Saints in Rackheath, 1396.

Robert Yelverton, esq. his son, lord of Rackheath, by his will in 1420 gives to Margery his wife all his lands, &c. in Rackheath Magna and Parva, Yelverton and Saxthorpe, with the advowson of All Saints church in Rackheath Magna for life, for her support and her children, and after her decease to Thomas, her son, under age, and appoints her executor.

Margery, his widow, re-married William Clop-ton, who in 1422 presented to the church of All Saints, as Thomas her son did in 1435.

This Thomas probably died without issue, and William Yelverton, esq. presented in 1488, who seems to be the grandson of sir William Yelverton, the judge.

After this James Helme, esq. was lord about 1520, and presented to All Saints church in 1532, in right of his wife Ann, which Ann was buried in the chancel of Rackheath church by her husband. She was sister and heir of William Yelverton, esq. who died lord of this town in 1518.

William Helme, esq. sold it about 1599 to Thomas Pettus, esq. alderman and mayor of Norwich in that year.

In this family it remained till lately, sir Horatio Pettus, bart. being the last lord and patron. He married Rebecca, daughter of Humphrey Prideaux, esq. of Padflow in Cornwall, son of Humphrey Prideaux, D. D. dean of Norwich.

In

In the 6th of king John, Walter de Evermue, and his parceners, held lands to the value of 16l. here, &c. by serjeanty, and payment of two measures of red wine, and 200 pearmainns yearly into the Exchequer, on the feast of St. Michael; and in the 53d of Henry III. Roesia de Blakenham granted by fine to Robert de Martham, a wind-mill in Rackheath Magna, with the whole suit of all her men, paying one mark per ann. for ever, Robert agreeing that she and her heirs, and the whole family living in her court, and belonging to her, or her heirs, should have the first grinding thereat, and toll-free, as often as they sent any of their family to the mill, and if denied, they might distrain Robert on his land in Rackheath Magna and Martham.

In the 4th of Edward I. Benedict de Blakenham, of Blakenham in Suffolk, purchased by fine of Jeffrey Fitz-Peter, land, &c. with 20s. rent, in Rackheath Magna and Parva.

John de St. Philibert, in the 10th of Edward II. had a lordship here, and in the following year had a charter of free-warren here, as also in several lordships in Berkshire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Essex and Suffolk. He was son of Hugh de St. Philibert, lord of Bray in Berkshire, and of Beachamwell in Norfolk.

John de St. Philibert above-mentioned, lord of this town, held in the 16th of Edward II. the lands that were late Benedict de Blakenham's.

On the death of this John, in the 7th of Edward III. John was found to be his son and heir, aged six years, and had livery of his inheritance in the 21st of that king: he married Margaret, daughter and
co-heir

co-heir of Edmund de St. John, lord of Basingstoke in Hampshire, and being a knight was summoned to parliament in the following year, as lord of Basing, and was major of Bourdeaux in France.

Sir John, in the 23d of the said king, conveyed by fine to John de Foxley, Richard de Bittering and John de Askham, the lordship of Rackheath, with the services of divers persons, said to be held in soccage of Runham manor; about the same time he also conveyed to the king, his lordships of Bray and Kerwell in Berkshire; and the king, in his 26th year, granted them to the college of Windsor.

In the 25th of that reign, sir John sold to William de Edyndon, bishop of Winchester, several manors in Oxfordshire, &c.

Sir Henry Inglos, by his will, dated the 29th of Henry VI. and proved July 4, 1451, orders his manor in Rackheath to be sold, *for the good of his soul.*

After this it came to the family of the Helmes, &c. William Helme was lord in the year 1579, and in the 18th of Elizabeth, in consideration of the counsel of his lawyer, [Edward Flowerdew, esq.] granted him an annuity of 40s. per ann. out of his manors and lands in Salhouse, Rackheath, Wroxham and Sprowston, for life: this William sold it, with the manor before-mentioned, about 1590, to Thomas Pettus, esq. who in the said year is said to be lord of Blakenham and Burwood manors in Rackheath, Sprowston, Wroxham, &c. whose descendant sir Horatio Pettus was lately lord. Edward Stracey, esq. is the present lord and patron, by purchase.

F — — — — — Ralph

Ralph de Beaufoe had the grant of a small fee, held by three free-men in the Confessor's time. His daughter and heiress, Agnes, brought it to Hubert de Rye, castellan of Norwich castle; whose descendant Hubert de Rye, baron of Rye, dying in the 18th of Henry II. left two daughters and co-heirs, Oliva married to John Marshall, nephew to the earl of Pembroke, and Isabel, the wife of Roger de Cressi.

This Roger was son of Hugh de Cressi, by Margaret his wife, daughter and co-heiress of William de Cheney. Margaret had an interest here, as appears from her grant of lands here, and in Wroxham, to the prioress of Carrowe, by Norwich, in the reign of Henry II. which descended to her from her father, who was lord of Wroxham, which manor extended into this town.

William de Cheney is said to have had a grant of this town from King Stephen, with the town of Hingham. *Madox Formul.* 154.

In the 3d of Henry III. a fine was levied at Ivelchester, between Walter de Cadomo and Mary his wife, petents, and Robert de Norfolk, her son, tenant, of one hide of land in Rackheath.

In the 18th of Edward I. John de Heacham had the king's licence to give to the said priory, lands and tenements in this town, Bastwick, Croftwick, &c. valued at five marks per ann. and held of the prioress by 18s. rent per ann.

The temporalities of the priory in this town were valued in 1428 at 41s. 3d.

The

The abbot of St. Bennet of Holme had also an interest here, which land was purchased by a monk of this abbey, for half a mark of gold, of Alwi de Colchester, so that he held it without the king's licence; it was valued at 16d. per ann.

The lands and pastures in the tenure of William Helmes, late belonging to Carrowe abbey, was granted to sir Miles Corbet, July 13, anno 3 of James I.

On the decease of sir Horatio Pettus, bart. this lordship descended to his two daughters and co-heiresses, married since to John Dashwood, esq. of Cockley Cley, near Swaffham; the eldest is deceased. Sir Horatio served the office of high-sheriff, lived in great hospitality many years at Rackheath, and had no inconsiderable interest in the county, and in the city of Norwich.

RACKHEATH PARVA. The lordship of this village seems to have been in the Constables, lords of Melton.

Edith, daughter and co-heir to her brother Jeffrey, son of Peter le Constable of Melton, recovered the right of patronage of Rackheath Parva church, in the 7th of Edward I. and the patronage remained in the family in 1407.

The church of Rackheath is a rectory, dedicated to All Saints, anciently valued at seven marks; the present value is 6l. 13s. 4d. and is discharged.

The church of Rackheath Parva was a rectory, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the ancient value was five marks; this has been consolidated long since
F 2 (about

(about 1407) to the church of All Saints Rackheath Magna.

The presentation of Rackheath Parva was in the family of Astley, of Melton Constable.

The Rev. John Freeman is the present rector, being presented thereto, in 1739, by the late sir John Pettus, bart. elder brother of the late sir Horatio Pettus.

Rackheath is now the elegant seat of Edward Stracey, esq. who has judiciously blended modern taste with its antient splendor. It lies about four miles north-east of Norwich, and near to Mouthold heath, from which, we imagine, it has had its name, though Mr. Parkins, as usual, derives it from *some river*.

SALHOUSE, SALEHOUSE, OR SALLOWES. The manors mentioned hereafter in Wroxham extended into Salhouse, it being an hamlet of that town, and was valued and accounted under those lordships.

The temporalities of the prioress of Carrowe in 1428, were here valued at 14s. 7d.

In the 36th of Henry VI. John Reddell held the manor of Reddell in Salhouse.

Thomas Reddell, gent. died September 20, in the 34th of Henry VIII. seized of Salhouse manor in Wroxham, and tenements held of Thomas, duke of Norfolk, in soccage of his manor of Wroxham, and paying 20s. 1d. rent per annum, and suit of court.

Mr.

Mr. John Reddell, his son and heir, conveyed it by fine to Nicholas Sotherton.

There was formerly a chapel in this hamlet to which the vicar of Wroxham is also instituted, with his vicarage, there seems to have been one at the time of the Conqueror's survey, wherein it is said that there were two churches, as may be seen in the account of Beaufoe's manor in Wroxham; it was dedicated to All Saints, the church-yard belonging to it is mentioned in 1465 and in 1523.

Robert Elliot, vicar of Wroxham, gave to the repair of this chapel 13s. 4d.

The impropriation of this village is in sir Harbord Harbord, bart. of Gunton.

Richard Ward, esq. major in the eastern battalion of the Norfolk militia (encamped at Coxheath near Maidstone in Kent in 1779) has a handsome seat and considerable property in Salhouse. Major Ward had retired from the army some years, but has now resumed his military character, and with other gentlemen of spirit marched out for the defence of this country, when threatened with an invasion by the combined fleets of France and Spain.

The present church of Salhouse stands on high grounds, which rise from the river Bure. In 1776 the Rev. Daniel Collyer was presented to the consolidated vicarage of Wroxham with Salhouse, by sir Harbord Harbord, bart. representative in Parliament for the city of Norwich.

SPIXWORTH, wrote in Domesday-book Spike-suurda. Roger of Poitiers, earl of Lancaster, had

a grant of this lordship, and enfeoffed Albert, one of his dependents herein, who held it of him at the survey.

Stuart, a free-man, held it under Harold in the time of the Confessor. Here were also six free-men of Stigand the archbishop; the whole was always valued at 4l. it was one leuca and a half long, and one broad. Stigand had the soc, but Roger had it with the land at the conquest.

Peter Bardolph was lord in the 1st year of king John, and in the 3d of Henry III. granted to Robert Palmer twenty-four acres of land, to be held of him by the rent of 3s. 8d. per ann. and 6d. scutage to the king, when it was at 20s. and so in proportion, and for this he paid to Peter three marks of silver.

In the 52d of the said king Thomas Bardolph was lord, and granted an annuity of twenty marks to Robert le Povre out of it, and the manor of West-Winch for life, on his sale of Frettenham lordship to Thomas; he was lord in the 10th of Edward I. when the jury, on the death of Robert de Grelley, lord of Tunstead, present that he held here half a fee of the manor of Tunstead, and the payment of six marks per ann. rent; and in the 14th of that king he claimed view of frank pledge, the assise, &c. here, and in Frettenham, which his ancestors had time immemorial.

This Thomas Bardolph left a daughter Joan, who about the 10th of Edward II. conveyed her right to John Bardolph, and he left it to Thomas, his son and heir, a minor, in 1354, who presented to Frettenham in 1372.

He

He died in 1383, and was buried in the church of Spixworth.

Thomas Bardolph succeeded, and presented to this church in 1402, as he did also in 1416.

In 1451 Agnes, widow of Oliver Bardolph, presented.

In 1458 John Skerning, esq. who with Margaret his wife, had a right in this lordship, with Frettenham, as a co-heiress, probably a descendant of Oliver Bardolph: he also presented in 1461.

In 1474 William Catfield of Haddiscoe-Thorpe, by his will dated January 14, 1475, bequeaths the lordship of Spixworth, after the space of twenty years, and the death of Alice his wife, *to the right heirs of the said manor.*

Soon after it came to the Southwells of Wood-Rising, and Richard Southwell, esq. was lord and presented in 1485.

Sir Robert Southwell died possessed of it in the 6th of Henry VIII. and left it to his nephew Richard Southwell, esq. (then a minor) son and heir of his brother Francis Southwell, esq. being held of the dutchy of Lancaster; afterwards this Richard was knighted, became a great courtier and statesman, and left by Mary his second wife, a son, Richard Southwell, esq. who presented as lord and patron in 1567 and 1570.

From the Southwells it came to William Peck, esq. who was lord, and presented in 1612; the assignees of Thomas Peck, his son, presented in 1643, and in

1675 Thomas Peck; in 1688 Thomas Peck* and Edmund Themilthorpe. After this it was sold to the Longes.

Francis Longe, esq. was lord and patron in 1704, and Francis Longe, esq. in 1729.

Francis Longe, esq. who purchased it about 1690, was younger son of Robert Longe, esq. of Reymerston, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Francis Bacon, a justice of the King's Bench.

He was bred to the Bar, and was eminent in his profession; was elected recorder of Yarmouth, and executed that office many years with great reputation, and died at Spixworth, Dec. 12, 1734, aged 76.

He was succeeded in his estate by his second son, Francis Longe, esq. of Reymerston, who but a short time survived him, dying at Spixworth, October 10, 1735, ætat. 46. He left two sons and a daughter; Francis, who succeeded him in the estate, John, the present rector of Spixworth (1779) and Susan, married to the Rev. Mr. Howes, of Mourningthorpe in this county.

Francis Longe, esq. of Spixworth, was a minor at the decease of his father, was educated at Westminster, and afterwards removed to Emanuel college in Cambridge, where he resided some time a fellow-commoner. In 1743 he married Tabitha, daughter of John Howes, esq. of Mourningthorpe, and sister of the Rev. Thomas Howes, just mentioned: she died in 1760.

Mr.

* This Thomas Peck was the gentleman who erected the remarkable and expensive sign at Scole Inn, near Dids, of which a drawing is given in this work.

Mr. Longe served the office of high-sheriff of this county, and was in the commission of the peace; in the last war he served first as captain and afterwards as major in the eastern battalion of the Norfolk militia, and in the memorable and glorious year 1759, when the French king threatened this country with an invasion, and before the deadly blow given to his fleet by admiral Hawke, he marched down to Portsmouth with the Norfolk militia to defend that coast.

“ A man, of whom all men speak well.”

Major Longe had two children, who survived their mother, Francis and Susan, the latter died at the age of 16.

Francis Longe, esq. the present lord of Spixworth, succeeded his father in 1776: he served as lieutenant in the regiment of Horse Guards Blue, but retired from the army before the decease of his father. He married the second daughter of George Jackson, esq. deputy secretary to the Admiralty, and a gentleman of family and estate in Yorkshire. Mr. Longe has made many improvements at Spixworth, and raised some flourishing plantations.

The late major and Mrs. Longe were both interred at Spixworth, with the following inscription to their memory:

“ To the proud prince let *mausoleums* rise,
 “ And cloud-capt *pyramids* insult the skies!
 “ There state entomb'd magnificently lie
 “ Kings and their queens, for kings and queens
 must die!
 “ Friendship and beauty, this fond pair asleep,
 “ O'er the sad shrine eternal vigils keep!

“ All

" All social virtues blest'd the heart of *Longe*,
 " Whilst his fair consort charm'd th' admiring
 throng:
 " No arch we bend, no tow'ring column rear,
 " Love, truth, and honour, are the heralds here."

The temporalities of St. Faith's priory 6s.

The church is a rectory, dedicated to St. Peter, the old value was eleven marks, and the abbey of St. Martin de Sez, or Sees, in Normandy, had a portion of tithe valued at 10s. the present value is 6l. and is discharged,

In the chancel is a very fair monument, with the portraitures of a man and his wife in marble, under an arch supported by marble pillasters, and a latin epitaph—*To William Peck, esq. obt. Junij 21, A^o. Dni. 1634, ætat. 65.*

On the pavement a gravestone—*In memory of Francis Longe, esq. who died Dec. 12, 1734, aged 76; he left Isaac his son, by his only wife Susannah, daughter and heir of Tobias Frere of Redenhall, gent. and Robert and Francis, Ellen and Susan;—with the arms of Longe.*

A grave-stone—*In memory of Charles Longe, L.L.B. late rector, who died April 30, ætat. 34, 1729.*

One—*In memory of Francis Longe, esq. who died Oct. 10, 1735, ætat 46; he married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Godfrey, of Risby in Suffolk, esq. and had issue by her two sons and one daughter, Francis, John, and Susan—*with the arms of Longe impaling Godfrey.

In

.. In the church was a stone—*In memory of William Davy, citizen of Norwich, and vintner, a benefactor to the church. He gave an altar cloth with orate p. aia'b. Willi Davy et Elizab. uxor. ejus. Viventes in carne orate p. defunctis, quia moriemini.*—Which was aid on the altar, on a dirge, or dirige; he died in 1475.

In 1704 the Rev. John Hoadley was presented to this rectory by Francis Longe, esq. he was afterwards lord archbishop of Armagh, and lord primate of all Ireland. He left an only daughter, who married Bellingham Boyle, esq. a near relation to the right honourable Henry Boyle, speaker of the House of Commons in Ireland, chancellor of the Exchequer, and one of the lords justices in that kingdom, created earl of Shannon in 1756 by the late king, for his eminent services.

In 1756 the Rev. John Longe was presented to the rectory of Spixworth, by his brother, the late Francis Longe, esq.

This town, according to Parkin, seems to take its name from a river, Spi-Kes, or Ches, and Worth.

SPROWSTON, or SPROUSTON, wrote in Doomf-day-book Sprowestuna. The Conqueror had a lordship in this town, which Godric (as his steward) took care of; Edric had been ejected, who was lord in the time of the Confessor; several free-men in Catton, Beeston, Wroxham, and Rackheath belonged to it, and it was valued with them at the survey at 60s. but in the Confessor's time at only 20s. was one leuca long and eight furlongs broad.

Robert

Robert de Mounteney held in the reign of Henry II. this lordship of fir Richard de Lucy, lord chief justice of England: it came to that family by the grant of Henry I. to fir Richard, and to fir Arnold de Mounteney, on the marriage of Dionysia, fourth daughter and co-heir of that knight; this Robert was probably son of fir William de Mounteney, who married Lecia, eldest daughter and co-heir of Jordan Briset, a baron, and Muriel his wife. founders of the priory of St. John of Jerufalem, near Smithfield, London, in 1100.

In 1306 fir Arnold de Mounteney was lord, and patron of the priory of Ging Mounteney in Effex.

In the 3d of Henry IV. John Lancaster held here, in Catton, Beeston, &c. three quarters of a fee, late Mounteney's, of the earl of Rutland; after this it was in the Jermy's in the reign of Edward IV.

Sir John Jermy granted the scite of Mounteney manor in this town, with messuages, pasture land, wood, furze, with a free-hold, and 30s. rent per ann. to John Corbet, esq. in 1545, and his posterity enjoyed it 'till it was sold by fir Thomas Corbet, bart. to fir Thomas Adams, bart.

Sir Thomas Corbet, bart. the last baronet of this family, was a great royalist in the king's army, and suffered much on that account, and died (as is said) at Thetford, unmarried; having sold this town to fir Thomas Adams, bart. leaving Elizabeth, married to Robert Houghton, esq. of Ranworth; and Ann, married to Francis Corey, of Bramerton, esq. his sisters and co heirs: he was living in 1661, and was buried at Ranworth.

Thomas

Thomas Corbet, esq. grandfather of the last sir Thomas, was high-sheriff of Norfolk in 1622, and in 1635 knighted by Charles I. at Royston: he was also lord of Eccles in Happening hundred.

His eldest son, sir John Corbet, was created a baronet September 12, 1623, died January 19, 1627, buried at St. Margaret's, Westminster, in the north aisle.

Miles Corbet, esq. brother of sir John, was of Lincoln's Inn the time of the long parliament; he was one of the registers in Chancery, worth 700l. per ann. chairman of the committee for scandalous ministers, of 1000l. per ann. and chairman of a committee in 1642, as by an order under his hand, dated Nov. 10, to John Hunt, serjeant at arms, to arrest and bring before him William Marsh, gent. and being one of king Charles's judges, signed the warrant for his execution.

At the restoration he fled into Holland, where he was seized on by Downing, the king's envoy, sent into England in 1661, and executed as a traitor; he is also said to be chief baron of the Exchequer.

Sir Thomas Adams, who purchased this lordship of sir Thomas Corbet, bart. was son of Thomas Adams, gent. of Wem in Shropshire, lord mayor of London in 1645, afterwards was knighted, and in December 1663 created a baronet, died at his house in Ironmongers Hall, London, February 24, 1667, aged 81; and on the 10th of March his corps was solemnly conveyed to St. Catherine Creech church in the said city, attended by the lord mayor, aldermen, draper's company, the governors of St. Thomas's hospital, and heralds at arms; where a funeral sermon
was

was preached by Dr. Hardy, dean of Rochester; the body was placed in the vestry of that church, and on the 12th carried in a hearse and buried in the chancel of this church.

Sir Thomas married Ann, daughter of Humphrey Mapped, of Trenton in Essex, by whom he had five sons and two daughters: he was succeeded by his youngest son and heir (the others being deceased without issue) Sir William Adams, bart. buried also at Sprowston. He left four sons, who all died without heirs male.

From the family of Adams it was sold to Sir Lambert Blackwell, bart. created baronet of Sprowston-hall July 16, 1718, and remains in the family.

The Conqueror had another lordship in this town, which William de Noiers took care of as his steward or bailiff; Stigand the archbishop held it before the Conquest, in his own right, as a lay-fee, and was ejected: and was valued in the manor of Thorpe, by Norwich, of which Stigand was also lord before the conquest.

This lordship seems to have been held by parceners in ages past.

Roger de Sprowston was lord about the reign of Henry III. and at this time the master of St. Giles's hospital in Norwich, held twenty acres of land of this lord.

In the 16th of Edward I. Adam de Creting, as lord of Sprowston, had the presentation to the church of Plumstead Parva.

Reginald

Reginald de Sproulton was lord, and presented to the church in 1300, and 1307, and Hugh de Sproulton in 1335.

William de Witchingham and Robert de Yelverton had an interest herein in the 35th of Edward III. they gave the patronage of this church to the priory of Norwich.

In the 14th of Richard II. Roger Crispin, of Sprowlton, surrendered by fine this lordship, late fir Hugh Sprowlton's, to John Aflake of Broomholm.

Walter Aflake, esq. of Sprowlton, had a protection in the 10th of Henry VI. being in the retinue of John, duke of Bedford, regent in France.

After this it was in the Calthorpes, and fir Henry Parker and the lady Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and heir of fir Philip Calthorpe, who died in the year 1535, inherited this manor of Aflake's.

Sir Philip Parker had livery of it about the 20th of Elizabeth, with the advowson of the church, and sold it to fir Miles Corbet, who was lord in the 34th of Elizabeth, and so it was united to the other manor before mentioned.

There was a small fee in this village, and that of Beeston, at the survey, held by Robert Malet, lord of Horsford, valued at 6s. the king and the earl had the soc.

This always went along with the manor of Horsford.

The church is dedicated to St. Margaret, and was a rectory, valued at sixteen marks; the prior of Norwich had a portion of tithes valued at one mark, and after it was appropriated to the said priory, and is now in the dean and chapter of Norwich, and served by a stipendiary curate, at their nomination.

In 1361 William de Wychyngham and Robert de Yelverton, probably as trustees, granted the advowson to the priory of Norwich, and Thomas Percy, the bishop, appropriated it November 12, in the said year.

The king granted his licence before on May 8, for which the prior and convent had paid forty marks, and it was to find two monks of that convent (chapelanes) to study in any university, to perform divine service daily for ever, for the souls of Hugh de Sprowston, &c. and for the souls of all the faithful.

In the chancel of the church is a mural monument of alabaster, with the portraiture of sir Miles Corbet, his two wives, and children on their knees—*Here lieth the bodies of sir Miles Corbet, and Catharine his first Wife, one of the daughters of sir Christopher Heydon, of Baconsthorpe, knt. who had by her eight sons and three daughters; also he took to his second wife, Dame Catharine, one of the daughters of Nicholas Sanders, of Ewell, esq. and had by her one daughter, which sir Miles deceased 19 day of June, 1607.*

On the north side a tomb—*In memory of John Corbet, esq. and Jane his wife, daughter of Ralph Berney, esq.*

Arms in the church windows were—Corbet impaling Berney, Berney impaling Southwell. Heydon. Wodehouse.

Wodehouse of Kimberley. Glemham earl Warren. Mounteney, Argentine. Calthorpe impaling Allake. Calthorpe and Argentine. Barry and Allake. Argent, a cross sable, the arms of Norwich priory.

In 1742 the Rev. Richard Chafe was presented to this curacy by the dean and chapter. The Rev. Stephen Buckle is the present curate.

The village of Sprowston lies on the great road leading from Norwich, two miles, to Wroxham bridge five miles. A fair is annually held in this parish, called Magdalen fair, August 2d.

Sprowston-hall is the seat of sir Lambert Blackwell, bart. who has improved the park and pleasure grounds with much taste and judgment.

STANNINGHALL, wrote in Doomsday-book Staningepalla. At the survey the Conqueror held this lordship, and William de Noiers was his steward, or bailiff, of which a free-man of archbishop Stigand was deprived; it belonged to Horstead manor, and was valued in Mileham and Horstead; was one leuca long and one broad.

Soon after the survey this lordship was granted (probably by William II. or Henry I.) to the abbey of the Holy Trinity of Caen, for nuns, founded by queen Maud, wife to the Conqueror. In the year 1249 it was in the said abbey.

In the 52d of Henry III. Lucia, lady abbess, granted by fine to the prior of Beeston Regis, the advowson of this church, though no mention is made of this abbess, or this lordship in Neustra Pia.

In the 3d of Edward III. the abbess was found to have free-warren, &c. here, and in 1428 their temporalities were valued at 57s. 11d. ob. per ann.

At what time the abbey was deprived of it does not appear, probably it was at the time when the other alien priories, &c. lost their tenures in the reign of Henry VI.

In the year 1534 Thomas Storne, of Stanninghall, wills to be buried in the church of Frettenham; and gives to Alice his wife this lordship, with the advowson of the church for life, and after her death to be sold; and in the 31st of Henry VIII. a fine was levied, wherein John Crosse and Alice his wife (late wife of Storne) convey it to Robert Nycholson, with messuages and lands in this town, Horstead, Frettenham, &c. After this it was in the family of Waldegrave, and Charles Waldegrave, esq. was lord in the reign of James I. As a full account of this family may be found in the peerage of England, we shall begin with the grandfather of this gentleman, and make some few observations relating to it, that we have met with in ancient records.

John Waldegrave, esq. was son and heir of Edw. Waldegrave, esq. of the Friars in Sudbury, by Mabel his wife, daughter and heir of John Cheney, esq. of Pinto in Devonshire; John was buried in the church of All-hallows, at Sudbury in Suffolk, dying Oct. 6, 1545, and on his grave-stone were the arms of Waldegrave, and those of Rochester.

Sir Edward Waldegrave, his son, was of Borley in Essex, privy councillor to queen Mary, chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster, and master of the great wardrobe:

wardrobe: he died in the Tower of London, September 1560, and was there buried.

Charles Waldegrave, of Stanninghall, was his son and heir.

Sir Edward Waldegrave, created baronet Aug. 1, 1641, of Hever castle in Kent.

Sir Henry Waldegrave, his son, is said to have sold Stanninghall; others say that Richard Waldegrave, his son by his second wife sold it; from this sir Henry is descended the right honourable earl Waldegrave, now living.

This family is by historians asserted to have been originally of the county of Norfolk, and to have assumed their name from a town called Waldegrave, in the said county, but this is a great mistake, there being no town of that name therein.

It appears much more probable that they descended from the Waldegraves, of Waldegrave in Northamptonshire.

A branch most likely of this family removed into Suffolk.

The Waldegraves, as we have above observed, sold this lordship; and sir Charles Harbord, knt. was lord in the reign of Charles II.

John Harbord, esq. presented in 1700, and sir Harbord Harbord, bart. is the present lord.

The church is a rectory, formerly valued at four marks; the present value is 33s. 6d. ob. and is discharged

In 1718 the church of Stanninghall was consolidated with Frettenham; and in 1764 the Rev. Thomas Carthew was presented to the united livings by the late sir William Harbord, bart. of Gunton.

The church was dilapidated in the reign of queen Elizabeth; it was standing in 1505.

TAVERHAM, wrote Tauresham in Doomsday-book. Ralph de Beaufoe had the grant of a lordship in this town, held by Olf, in the reign of the Confessor; valued at 20s. then, at the survey at 30s. with the fourth part of a church endowed with fifteen acres, valued at 16d.

This lordship was possessed by the family of de Drayton, lords of Drayton, in this hundred, after by that of de Bellemonte, who conveyed it to Walter Langton, bishop of Litchfield, &c. from the Peverells, his heirs, it came to the de la Poles, &c.

In the 3d of Henry IV. John Gournay held two fees here and in Drayton, sometime John Spring's, of the lord Morley, as part of the barony of Rye, and came with Drayton manor, on the death of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, by a grant of Edw. IV. to the fee of Norwich, and so continues; the presentation to a portion of this church always went with this lordship.

William, earl Warren, had a lordship, of which Toca, a free-man, was deprived; valued then at 30s. at the survey at 40s. this belonged to the fee of Pretheric; it was one leuca and an half long, and one leuca broad, and paid 16d. farthing to the king's gelt, whoever had it.

A family

A family who assumed their name from this town, was early enfeoffed thereof: Nicholas de Taverham was lord in the reign of king John.

Simon de Taverham had a charter for free-warren in the 20th of Edward I.

Simon Doo, parson of Rackheath All Saints, released to William Gerberge all his right in the manor and advowson of the church of Taverham; and William, son of sir Thomas Gerberge, confirmed in the 5th of Edward II. to Baldric, son of Simon de Taverham, the said manor and advowson for 100l. sterling, with all the rents, services, &c. and further grants that all the lands and tenements which Joan, late wife of Peter de Taverham, and Royfia, late wife of Simon de Taverham, held in dower of the said manor to the said Baldric.

Bartholomew de Tunstead granted to Baldric in the 21st of Edward III. all his lands, tenements, rents and services in this town, Attlebridge, Felthorpe, Weston and Marham.

In the family of de Taverham this lordship continued.

In the 3d of Henry IV. John de Taverham, a minor, held half a fee of the dutchy of Lancaster; and in 1404 William Taverham, esq. presented to the church.

Afterwards it was in sir John Fastolf, of Castor, and so came to the de la Poles, and to the see of Norwich.

William, bishop of Thetford, held in his own right, as a lay fee, a manor of which a free-woman was deprived; then valued at 12s. but at the survey at 20s.

He was a great benefactor to his fee, and gave to it many lordships, this most likely among them, tho' we do not find this particularly named.

In the 20th of Henry III. Adam de Tunstall held a quarter of a fee in this town of Robert de Cawston, and he of the bishop of Norwich in capite; and in the 20th of Edward III. the heirs of Adam Tunstall.

In the 3d of Henry IV. Isabel Moute held it as part of the barony of the fee of Norwich.

The prior and convent of the Holy Trinity of Norwich, founded by bishop Herbert, had a considerable lordship here, the church of St. Michael in Norwich, near the cathedral, on what is now called the Tomb-land, had (as the survey informs us) in king Edward the Confessor's time, a carucate of land, and Stigand, the bishop of the diocese, held it in right of that church. On the deprivation of Stigand, it was granted to William de Beaufoe, and he held it as a lay fee when the survey was made; but as this had been given to the church of St. Michael, by the earls of the East Angles, it was soon after the survey re-assumed, and being in the crown, was at the request of Roger Bigot, a great Norman baron, (who possessed great part of the lands of the late earls of Norfolk) granted by William II. to the church of the Holy Trinity of Norwich, by this charter or deed.

“ Wittus

" Wittus Rex Anglor. Herberto, Norwicensi, epif-
 " copo et omnibus Baronib; suis de Norfolc et Sud-
 " folc, saltm. Sciatis me dedisse see Trin. Norvic.
 " ecclie rogatu Rogerj Bigot terram Michaelis de
 " Utmonasterio, et terram de Taverham que ad
 " eande terram p. tinet, quietam semper et libam ab
 " omnibus scotis et Geldis et omnibus alijs consue-
 " tudinibus. Teste Endone Dapifero apud Westm.
 " &c."

By this it appears that Herbert had then built the church of the Holy Trinity, the mother church of the diocese of Norwich, and it seems also that he had then erected a monastery or priory there, the church of St. Michael being stiled without the monastery, and that this grant was to annex this land to the see, so that Herbert soon after settled it on the prior or monastery founded by him.

By a grant of Henry I. it was confirmed to the monks.

Historians relate that this church of St. Michael takes its name from the tombs, as a remarkable place of burial, but this is a mistake.

Richard, duke of Normandy, who died in 996, erected an abbey in *Monte qui dicitur Tumba*, out of veneration to St. Michael. Many churches were dedicated to St. Michael in *Monte Tumba*, a place so called, where, it is said he appeared, and performed a miracle.

This lordship extended also into Attlebridge, where the priory had considerable possessions.

Emma Bardolph granted to the prior of Norwich four acres and an half of land in Taverham.

Alan de Taverham gave lands to the priory. John Bardolph was a benefactor in the 9th of Edward I. as was Agnes Bardolph; and sir John de Elton gave lands here in the said reign; so that the prior, in the 15th of that king, claimed free-warren, a gallows, the assise, &c. and complaint was made that he had erected a pool in the water between Ringland Hill and North Croft, and appropriated it as a several.

In 1428, the temporalities of the priory were 6l. 13s. 10d. ob. and the cellarer accounted for 8l. 11s. 11d. received out of this manor, and for 3s. paid that year to the manor of Hetherfet, 13s. 4d. to St. Paul's hospital, and 3s. 6d. to the prior of St. Leonard's, as rents resolute.

On the dissolution of the priory, it came to the crown, and Henry VIII. in 1538, on the foundation of a dean and prebendaries, &c. granted this lordship to them, as it now continues. In the 6th year of Elizabeth, it was granted by lease, with the leet, for 99 years, to Henry Riches, esq. of Swannington, who assigned it to Augustine Sotherton, esq.

Sir Augustine Sotherton married Mary, daughter and sole heir of Francis Sharnborne, esq. of Sharnborne, one of the most ancient families in Norfolk.

An excellent and curious survey of this lordship, taken in the 8th of Edward I. was in the year 1714 in the hands of Mr. Edmund Rippingale, attorney at law, of Norwich, or of Mr. Edmund Thimelthorpe of the said city.

To

To this priory manor, the presentation of one moiety of the church belongs, and their lessee presents; Henry Riches, esq. presented, and the Sothertons afterwards, by that right.

Thomas Sotherton, esq. who died in 1778, was lord, and his daughter brought it by marriage to Miles Branthwayte, esq. the present lord.

The late Thomas Sotherton, esq. of Taverham, great grandson of sir Augustine, married Mary, daughter of Edmund Lock, gent. of Norwich, by whom he had Mary, his only daughter and heir, married to Miles Branthwayte, esq. of Norwich.

In Taverham, Harold had a lordship in king Edward's reign, which he held at the Conquest, and at his death the Conqueror seized on it. It was a beruite to Cawston, and valued with it.

Sir John de Eston had a lordship in this town in the 53d of Henry III. held of Walter Giffard, earl of Buckingham, and came by the heiress of Eston to Thomas de Brockdish, who gave name to it.

Earl Giffard's interest in this lordship came to the earls of Clare; the family of de Taverham had also an interest herein.

Edmund earl of March, as heir to the earls of Clare, had a right herein in the 3d of Henry VI. and before this, Elizabeth lady Say, wife of sir William Heron, had an interest here.

The priory of Mountjoy in Heveringland had land here in 1428, valued at 11s. held of the honour of Clare.

Alan,

Alan, earl of Richmond, had also a lordship here on the derivation of Turbert, a free-man, who possessed it in Edward's reign, valued at 20s.

Haimer held it under earl Alan at the survey, and it was valued in Felthorpe.

The church was dedicated to St. Edmund, and had two medietyes, one mediety was in the prior of Norwich, the other mediety belonged to the lordships of Ralph de Beaufoe, and William earl Warren, who presented alternately, there being two portions, or rectors, belonging to this mediety.

In the reign of Edward I. one portion of this mediety was valued at eight marks, the other of the same value.

In 1395, the advowson of one of these portions was feued by fine on John Winter, &c. by John Gournay and Alice his wife, with Drayton and Hellefden manors.

The prior of St. Faith's had a portion of tithe out of this mediety, valued then at 3s.

Simon, bishop of Norwich, in 1265, confirmed to the monks of Castle-acre in Taverham, and Drayton, two parts of the corn tithe of the whole demean of William de Taverham, which his ancestors had given to them.

The present value of each of these portions is 4l. 2s. 8d. ob. and the bishop of Norwich is patron of one, (that which belonged to Beaufoe's fee) and Miles Branthwayte, esq. of the other.

In 1450, Peter de Sancta Fide, a Carmelite of Norwich, had licence from pope Nicholas V. to receive any ecclesiastical benefice, and was presented to this living by sir Henry Inglos, William Jenney, gent. and Thomas Howys, feoffees of Drayton manor, late sir John Fastolf's.

The old church and chancel were destroyed by lightning in September 1459.

In 1499, we find the chapel of St. Mary of Taverham mentioned, and there was the guild of our Lady.

Sir Augustine Sotherton and his lady were buried here.

In the church were the arms of Braunch, of William Taverham, esq. lord and patron—Winter impaling Taverham—Braunch impaling Winter—Braunch impaling Calthorpe.

The town takes its name from Tav, or Tavy, the British name of a river, and signifies a hamlet by the Tav.

Miles Branthwayte, esq. is the present lord, and has a seat commanding a beautiful prospect down the river Wensum to Norwich, where he has of late made very considerable improvements, so that it may at present vie with most of the seats in Norfolk.

The two medieties of Taverham were consolidated Nov. 24, 1689, and in 1778, Miles Branthwayte, esq. presented the Rev. John Hemington to this rectory.

WROXHAM, vulgarly pronounced Roxham. The principal lordship in this town was at the survey in the hands of Ralph de Beaufoe.

Stigand, archbishop of Canterbury, held it in the time of the Confessor in his own right, as a temporal fee, but was deprived at the Conquest. The king and the earl had the soc, and the lordship was valued then at 3l. at the survey at 4l. and what the free-men held at 38s.

In the same town three free-men of Harold had an interest. Here were two churches, endowed with 32 acres of land, valued at 3s. It was one leuca and an half long, and one broad, and paid 30d. gelt.

In Doomfday-book it is wrote Uroceham, and Urochesham, U, or UU, are often met with as initial letters to many towns; thus UU, or Wydetuna, (Wooton) Ulretvna, (Wolterton) &c. always signifying water. Ro is also found often in the first and second syllable, as Rochford, Rock, or Rocheland, Rockeley, &c. and signifies the name of some rivulet, or stream of water*.

Ralph de Beaufoe left a daughter and heir Agnes, who married Hubert de Rye, castellan of Norwich, and being a widow, granted the tithes of her manor of Wroxham to the prior of Norwich.

William de Cheney was lord in the reign of king Stephen, who by his deed, *sans date*, granted to Reginald de Wroxham, all the land and liberties that his father Reginald held here, with all its profits and appurtenances,

* Parkin.

appurtenances, except ten husbandj,† with all their tenements, to have and to hold of him and his heirs, in fee and inheritance, paying 3s. per ann. at St. Michael, for all services, customs, &c.

To this deed was a large round seal of him on horseback, armed cap-a-pee, his sword drawn in his right hand, legend

“ *Sigillum Will'mj de Kyneto.*”

This William was son of Robert Fitz-Walter, by Sibilla his wife, daughter and heiress of Ralph de Cheney, and assumed the name of Cheney, and with his wife founded the priory of Horsham St. Faith's. By Gilla his wife, he left three daughters and co-heirs; Margaret, the eldest, married Hugh de Cressi; Roger de Cressi, her son, in the 1st of king John, married Isabel, youngest daughter and co-heir of Hubert de Rye, and had with her a moiety of the barony of Rye.

Margaret aforesaid gave her lordship here, with the advowson of the church, to the priory and nuns of Carrowe, by Norwich; and Jordan de Sackvile, who married Clementia her sister, released in the 2d of Henry III. to the said Margaret, all their right in the inheritance of the family of de Cheney in this town, by fine.

In the 6th of Henry III. the prioress of Carrowe granted to Alexander de Wroxham, lands, to be held of her; and in the 21st of that king, Hugh de Wroxham gave twenty shillings, to hold a moiety of

†An husband was one with a family, who held ploughed land of his lord, on certain servile tenures.

of his father's lands and messuages, and *to have liberty to marry when he pleased*, but to be still the prioress's man. The prioress held a court and leet in the 24th of the said reign at Dunchill, when the lady Agnes de Monchenfy was prioress, and the lady of sir John Hillington, and the lady of Jeff. de Lodnes, and other free tenants, were present, and renewed their pledges before the whole soke, as the court rolls testify.

In the 15th of Edward I. the prioress claimed free-warren, assise, a tumbrel, &c. and the jury find, that she had appropriated the common river belonging to the king, from Wroxham bridge to a place called Wyndene.

John de Heacham had licence to alien, in the 18th of that king, lands and tenements here, &c. valued at five marks per ann. to the prioress. About this time we find mills here, in one year valued at 7l. 17s. in another at 6l. 3s. 2d. and in the 35th of the said reign, Nicholas de Kirkby aliened to the nuns a messuage, with twenty-eight acres, and four of marsh, in this town.

In the 3d of Henry IV. the prioress held one fee here of the barony of Rye, and in 1428 the temporalities of the prioress were valued at 20l. 11s. 6d.

At the general dissolution it came to the crown, and Henry VIII. granted this lordship, with that of Salhouse, lands and tenements, on May 9, in his 29th year, to Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, on whose attainder it came to the crown, and James I. on June 17, in his first year, gave it to Henry Howard, earl of Northampton, who conveyed it in the following year to sir Miles Corbet of Sprowston,
the

the said earl having surrendered it into the king's hands for that purpose; and sir Miles, on July 13, in the 3d of the said king, had a grant of this manor, with all the rents of assise of free and customary tenants, valued at 18l. 16s. per ann. with lands, tenements, meadows, fishery in the river from Wroxham bridge to Hockman's-Acre fold-course, and the free-farm rent of 34l. 16s. per ann. with the rectory and patronage of the vicarage.

In the family of Corbet it continued, till on the death of sir Thomas Corbet, bart. it came to his sister and co-heir Elizabeth, the wife of Robert Houghton, esq. who about 1690 sold it to John Wodehouse, esq.

The Harbords presented as lords to the vicarage in 1731. Harbord Harbord, esq. in 1736, and sir Harbord Harbord, bart. is the present lord and patron.

The Conqueror had in this village a manor, which Godric took care of as his steward when the survey was made; two free-men held it of Edric, lord of Sprowston, in the time of king Edward, and were deprived, and it was valued in Eaton by Norwich, which was also the lordship of Edric, called in the survey under that town, Edric de Laxfield.

The lord Ralph Mallet seems to have had a grant of it from the crown soon after the survey; it is certain that the descendents of Walter de Cadomo, whom that lord had enfeoffed of the lordship of Horthford, possessed it, as did his son William de Cheney, who was lord in the time of king Stephen, whose daughter and co-heir, Margaret, brought it to Hugh de Cressi, which Margaret gave it to the priory of Carrowe,

Carrowe, with the manor above-mentioned, and so continued, till on its dissolution it was given to the duke of Norfolk, and so was united to and passed with the lordship aforesaid.

Ralph Stalra, of the abbot, &c. of St. Bennet, held land, &c. valued at 6s. which the said Ralph gave to the abbey of St. Bennet of Holme, in the time of William the Conqueror.

In the 25th of Henry III. there was an agreement between the abbot and the prioress of Carrowe, whereby the abbot quit-claimed to her all his right of fishing, from Wroxham bridge to the head of Wroxham park, and the prioress of all her right to the abbot in the water that runs between Wroxham bridge, and the house of St. Bennet's, saving to the nuns their right in a pool, called Flegg Dam, and to each party free passage over Wroxham bridge, and through the water, both above and below, so that neither party should put nets into any part of the other, for which the abbot agreed to pay yearly, as had been accustomed, one thousand herrings in Lent, and a fine was levied accordingly.

In the 10th of Edward II. the king impleaded the abbot, who was found to have encroached on the bank and water that extended from Wroxham bridge to Black or Flegg Dam, which the king claimed as an arm of the sea, where ships and boats arrived, loaded and unloaded without toll, or any custom, and it was found before this, in the Iter of Solomon de Rochester, &c. that the abbot had encroached and planted trees on the bank of the river, making it a several fishery, that was common before.

The

The temporalities of the abbot, in 1428, were 25s. 4d.

On the exchange of the lands of this abbey, made between Henry VIII. and the bishop of Norwich, no doubt this came to the fee, though we have met with no mention of the manor of Wroxham, but is included in what is called Winde's Messuage, &c.

In the time of bishop Rugg, John Corbet, esq. paid for the rent of a messuage, called Winde's, one hundred acres of land in Salhouse, demean lands of Bacon's, 38s. 11d. ob, the farm of the scite of the manor, &c. 10l, perquisites of court 14s. 6d. rent resolute to the bailiff of the bishop's manor of Bacon's in Ludham 5s. 11d. to that of Heigham Potter 4s. to the lord Abergavenny's manor of Sutton, for the rent of a foldage, 3s 4d.

The manor of Mounteney's in Sprowston extended into this town, and in the 33d of Edward I. Nich. Rydel settled by fine on William his son, lands, &c. here and in Rackheath, Bastwick, &c. and William Rydel was returned to have a lordship in the 9th of Edward II.

The church of Wroxham is dedicated to St. Mary, and was a rectory, valued at sixteen marks; the cellarer of the priory of Norwich had a portion of tithe, valued at 13s. 4d.

This rectory being granted, with the lordship, to the priory of Carrowe, was appropriated thereto by John de Grey, bishop of Norwich, who also appropriated to the monks of Norwich, the aforesaid portion, which was confirmed by bishop Blomvile; on

this a vicarage was founded, anciently valued at 24s. the presentation of which was in the prioress, &c. and the vicar had an augmentation, or portion, of 34s.

The present value of the vicarage is 7l. 17s. 1d. and is discharged.

In 1447, the burser of the priory accounted for six bushels of malt given to the building of the church; and in the said year the priory paid to the vicar 34s. per ann. pension; also a quarter and four bushels of barley, two bushels of wheat, two of rye, two bushels of pease, and two of oats.

In 1489, there were gifts to the making of the new roof of the church.

The Rev. Daniel Collyer is the present vicar, son of the late Daniel Collyer, esq. who had considerable property in this village, and served the office of high sheriff of this county, and lies buried in the church of Wroxham.

This village is remarkable for its Broad, which abounds with a great quantity of fish, particularly pike and perch.

The impropriation of the great tithes are in sir Harbord Harbord, bart. who, as patron, presented the present vicar in 1776.

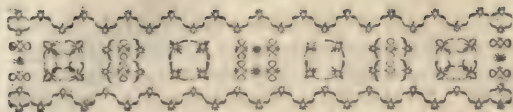
Mr. Collyer has lately built a handsome house in this village. He married the youngest daughter of John Bedingfield, esq. who served the office of high sheriff of this county: the eldest married the late
sir

for John Rous, bart. knight of the shire for the county of Suffolk.

John Wace, esq. has also a seat prettily situated, and decorated with mature plantations.

Wroxham lies on the great road leading from Norwich (seven miles) towards Worstead, Happisburgh, Stalham, &c.





T H E
H I S T O R Y
O F
N O R F O L K.

Hundred of TUNSTEAD

IS bounded on the east by Happing; on the north by North Erpingham, and the British ocean; by South Erpingham on the west; and by Taverham and Walsingham hundreds on the south. It is in extent, from Paston to St. Bennet's abbey, thirteen miles, and is about six miles in width.

Canute the Great, in the 17th year of his reign, on his foundation of the abbey of St. Bennet at Holme, or de Hulmo, 1034, gave the lordship of this hundred to it, and Edward the Confessor granted a confirmation of their possessions,

A

In

In the 12th of king John. 1211, Peter de Hobois recovered feisin of it, with the manors of Thurgarton, and Antingham, and the stewardship of the abbey, for the fine of twenty marks, and one palfrey, paid to the king, which he claimed against the abbot.

In the 23d of Henry III. 1239. sir Peter de Hobois released to the abbot all his right herein, valued at six marks per ann.

Sir William de Reedham, by deed without date, released to the abbot all his right in the fishery of the water between Wey-bridge and the abbey, and Alexander de Wroxham all his right in the fishery of the water between Wroxham and Grubbard's ferry.

In the 15th of Edward I. 1287, the abbot was lord, and paid to the king 28s. in a quit-rent (*de alba firma*) for it, and was said to be worth 9 marks per ann.

The jury in the 38th of Edward III. 1364, present, that whereas the commonalty of Norfolk ought to have the fishery of the river running from Wey-bridge to Frettenham-mouth*, and so on to Bastwick-bridget; the abbot had appropriated it to himself, and likewise the water from Weybridge to Horning-ferry; the abbot pleaded that king Edward III. being willing to know to whom the water of the river to Wroxham-bridge belonged, directed his writ to sir John Howard, escheator of Norfolk, and to Robert Clere, and by their inquisition it was found that Edward the Confessor confirmed to the abbot the manor of Horning, of which the water from Wey-bridge to Wroxham-bridge is parcel (except only that the earl of Norfolk, as lord of South-Walsingham, ought to have, between

* Thurne-mouth.

† Heigham-bridge.

between Wey-bridge and Grubbard's-ferry, two nets, called seyns, to fish in the said river) and that the abbot had enjoyed it. After which the king confirmed it, May 18, in his 19th year; and as to Frettenham-mouth, and to Bastwick bridge, the abbot pleaded that he was lord of the manor of Thurne on one side, and of Horning on the other, which extend from Thurne-ferry towards Bastwick-bridge, and that he had the sole fishery thereof by prescription, and for the rest of the water, from Thurne-ferry to Bastwick-bridge, the Countess of Huntingdon hath parcel thereof, and for the rest, John Fastolf had.

At the dissolution of abbies it came to the crown, and on the exchange of lands between Henry VIII. and the bishop of Norwich, in 1536, was granted to that see, and was valued with the hundred court at 2l. per ann.

This hundred, with that of Happing, made up Waxton deanry, the deans of which were collated by the bishop of Norwich.

The following is a list of towns in this hundred, to which is added the number of votes polled at the last contested election, March 23, 1768, for knights of the shire.

	W.	de G.	A.	C.
Ashmanbaugh, -	2	2	0	0
Bacton -	7	6	5	4
Barton-Turf -	5	5	0	0
Beefton St. Lawrence	1	1	0	0
Bradfield -	0	0	2	2
Croftwick -	1	1	1	1
Dilham -	6	6	0	0
Edingham -	3	2	1	2
A 2				Felming-

HUNDRED OF

Felmingham	-	-	4	3	5	4
Honing	-	-	7	7	2	2
Horning	-	-	2	2	1	1
Hoveton St. John	}		5	4	2	1
----- St. Peter						
Irflead	-	-	5	5	1	1
Neatishead	-	-	3	3	0	0
Pafton	-	-	2	1	3	2
Ridlington	-	-	1	1	2	2
Sloley	-	-	0	0	7	7
Smalburgh	-	-	10	10	0	0
Swafeld	-	-	0	0	3	3
Tunstead	-	-	7	6	6	5
Walsham, North	-	-	5	7	26	24
Westwick	-	-	2	0	3	1
Witton	-	-	3	3	1	1
Worstead	-	-	12	9	9	3
			93	84	80	66

Seats and principal Houses in Tunstead Hundred:

<i>Barton-Turf</i>	Anthony Norris, esq.
<i>Beefston St. Lawrence</i>	Jacob Preston, esq.
<i>Croftwick</i>	Earl of Orford.
<i>Honing</i>	Devil Pafton Chamber, esq.
<i>Hoveton St. John</i>	John Blofeld, esq.
<i>----- St. Peter</i>	Anthony Aufrere, esq.
<i>----- ditto</i>	Henry Negus, esq.
<i>North-Walsham</i>	Thomas Cooper, esq.
<i>Westwick</i>	John Berney-Petre, esq.
<i>Witton</i>	The late John Norris, esq.
<i>Worstead</i>	Berney Brograve, esq.

This hundred takes its name from what was formerly the principal Town in it, Tunstead, Tun-
stedc,

stede, or Town-stead, and comprehends an extensive tract of rich and well-improved country, finely variegated with mild ascents, and winding valleys; many handsome seats, with a proportion of woods, water, and of other objects which mark the features of a beautiful country.

The roads, in general, are very good in this hundred, and the southern part has the convenience of navigation from Yarmouth, by the river Bure, up to Wroxham-bridge, and by the river Ant*, up to Weyford-bridge and Dilham staith. The whole hundred pays 21l. 12s. 6d. to a six hundred pound levy of the general county rate.

A gentleman of great literary abilities, who resides in this hundred, has, we are told, composed a very learned and accurate historical and topographical description of this and the hundred of Happing, which we hope he will oblige the world with one time or other.

ASHMANHAUGH, ASHMENHAUGH, OR ASHMAN-HAW, was the lordship of the abbot of Holme, and being accounted or under the abbots manor of Hoveton, is not mentioned in the Conqueror's survey.

Ag *Antingham* Thomas

* This considerable river is not distinguished by any name in any former work, we have, therefore, thought proper to give it one, the Ant, because it rises in the village of Ant-ing ham, in North Erpingham hundred. This, we hope, will not be thought too presumptuous, whilst we have a recent example in Norfolk to justify our doing so: The river Nar received its present name from a late act of parliament for the navigation up to Narborough and Narford, notwithstanding it was formerly known by Sandringham, or Lynn River, and sometimes Setch River. Altering of names, we think, is less excusable, than giving the first.

Thomas de Helmingham, and Agnes, daughter of Richard de Wicklewood, impleaded the abbot in the 14th of Edward I. for the moiety of fifteen messuages, ninety-nine acres of land, six of meadow, ten of marsh, and 3s. 6d. rent here and in Hoveton, &c. but the said Thomas soon after released all his right herein, and in the 9th of Edward II. the abbot was returned to be lord, and several other lordships extended into this town.

On the exchange of lands, &c. made on the dissolution of this abbey between Henry VIII. and the bishop of Norwich, it was granted to the see, and so continues.

The great and small tithes being thus appropriated to the see of Norwich as they were to the abbey, and leased to Jacob Preston, esq. the late bishop Hayter, under authority of queen Anne's bounty act, by deed evoked, released to the late Isaac Preston, esq. the nomination to the perpetual curacy, he having advanced 200l. one the gift of Mrs. Cawthorne, of Cambridge. Two hundred was added by the corporation, and two hundred by lot: with this 600l. lands in North-Walsingham, and Acle, were purchased. The curacy is now held with Beeston, and Jacob Preston, esq. is now patron and impropriator, by lease from the bishop of Norwich.

The church is dedicated to St. Swithin, and was a rectory appropriated to the abbot of Holme, and valued in the reign of Edward I. at five marks, and being in the see of Norwich, was served by a stipendiary curate, nominated by the bishop.

In 1603 sixty communicants were returned to be in the parish.

A grave-

A grave-stone in the church——*To Honor Bacon, daughter of Edmund Bacon, gent. who died a maiden, 18 years of age, December 6, 1591.*

The village of Ashmanhaugh lies between Beeston and Tunstead, environing a large common green, on the north side of which stands the church. The Rev. Whitley Heald is rector.

BACTON, or BACKTON, wrote in Doomsday-book *Baketuna*. This town was granted by the Conqueror to Robert Mallet, one of his principal barons, lord of the honor of Eye, in Suffolk, and at the survey was held of that honor by Rodbert. Edric was deprived of it. It consisted of lands, &c. valued at 110s. and what fourteen free-men held at 40s. It was one leuca long, and one broad, and paid 15d. gelt.

The antient family of de Glanville was soon after the Conquest enfeoffed by the lord Mallet of this valuable lordship. Jeffrey de Glanville left his inheritance at his death, in the beginning of the reign of Henry III. to his five sisters and co-heiresses, among whom this lordship was divided, viz. Agnes, the wife of Baldwin, a Norman;—Emma, married to John de Grey;—Basilis, the third sister, married and left a daughter and heiress, Isabel, who was the wife of William de Boyvill;—Elizabeth, the wife of Almary Peche;—and Juliana, the 5th, died without issue.

EARL OF CORNWALL'S MANOR. On or before the death of Baldwin the Norman, Henry III. seized on his part, and gave it to his brother, Richard earl of Cornwall. Edmund, his son, inherited it in the 13th of Edward I. had wreck at sea, assize of bread and beer, frank pledge, free-warten, waif, &c. and a
A 4
gallews.

gallows. On his death, in the 28th of Edward I. it was extended to 12l. 10s. 7d. 3q. and was enjoyed by Margaret, his widow, on whose decease it came to the crown, and was granted in the 6th of Edward II. to Broomholme priory.

HUNTINGFIELD'S MANOR. John de Grey, by Emma, his wife, had a daughter and heiress, Emma, who brought this part by marriage to William de Huntingfield, of Huntingfield, in Suffolk.

In the 15th of king John, William de Huntingfield was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, and an accountant with Alberic de Vere, earl of Oxford, &c. for the customs of Norfolk and Suffolk.

Sir Roger de Huntingfield was lord in 1271, and had a chapel in his manor-house here, which the prior and convent of Broomholme had granted him leave to erect, May 18.

It being represented to Henry III. in his 39th year, that sir Roger de Huntingfield had sent to his assistance, in Gascoign, And. de Gayzi, his knight, who had performed laudable service, the sheriff of Suffolk had an order that the demand of sixty marks due from him to the king should be excused.

In the 3d of Edward III. Roger de Huntingfield held of queen Isabel, as of the honor of Eye, half a fee in Bacton; and in the 17th of that king Richard de Kelesbull conveyed by fine to sir Thomas de Sywardeby the moiety of several messuages, land, &c. with 4l. rent in Bacton, Broomholme, Pallon, &c. to be enjoyed after the death of Alianore, widow of Roger de Huntingfield, by Richard, for life; remainder

mainder to sir Thomas, and his heirs, by Elizabeth, sister and heiress of Roger.

In the 30th of the said reign, John de Norwich, citizen and draper of London, conveyed the moiety of Huntingfield-hall, in Badon, to John de Somerton; after this it was conveyed to John de Pieshale, &c.

In the 36th of Henry VI. Elizabeth, late wife of William de Sywardeby. of Sywardeby, in Yorkshire, released to Agnes Paston, and John Paston, esq. her son, the manor of Huntingfield-hall, and all the lands late Roger de Huntingfield's, and William, her husband's, here, in Witton, &c. and in the said year Jeffrey Pigot, and Margaret, his wife, daughter and co-heiress of William Sywardeby, conveyed to them their right.

In the family of Paston it continued, sir William Paston dying seised of it in 1611.

LATIMER'S HALL. Basilis, the third daughter and co-heiress of Jeffrey de Glanville. left a daughter and heiress, Isabel, who brought her interest herein to William de Boyvill.

From the Boyvills it came to the Latimers, and Thomas le Latimer was lord in the 9th of Edward II.

In the 34th of Edward III. Thomas de Wingfield, and Margaret, his wife, conveyed the manor of Latimer's-hall to William Attelen, with the homages and services of divers persons, and in the 6th of Henry VI. Thomas Attelen conveyed it to William
Paston,

Paston, esq. Peter Savage, and Christiana, his wife, widow of Hugh Autesen, then holding it for life.

PECHE'S-HALL. Elizabeth, fourth daughter and co-heiress, brought her part by marriage to Almaric Peche, and Thomas Peche, his descendant, was living in the 5th of Edward II.

Julian, the fifth daughter and co-heiress of Jeffrey de Glanville, is said to have lived a single life; but it appears that she married Simon Peche, a relation of Almaric. His heirs were seised of a manor in Baſton, held of the honor of Eye, by the service of 6d. at the end of every thirty-two weeks and valued at 7l. 12s. 8d. per ann. This came to the Pastons by the marriage of Cecily, daughter and heiress of sir Simon Peche and Julian his wife, with Walter de Paston, and the late earl of Yarmouth died possessed it.

Mention is made of a park at Baſton in ancient times, which seems probable from the appearance of there having been much wood at the west end of the parish. Baſton-wood has lately been reduced to arable land, but there still remains some brush-wood between Baſton and Witton heath.

William earl Warren had in Baſton sixteen acres, valued at 2s. held by a free-man in the Confessor's reign, and the abbot of St. Bennet had the soc; this went with his lordship of Paston, and the bishop of Norwich's manor of Paston extended into it: William de Bachetuna held it in the time of bishop Eborard.

The church of Baſton was a rectory, dedicated to St. Andrew, and granted to the prior of Broomholme,
by

by William de Glanville, the founder, who had it appropriated to their house, valued a twenty-five marks, and a vicarage was appointed. The prior, in the time of Edward I held forty acres with the rectory, and the vicar had competent edifices, with one carucate of land, valued at two marks, and paid two marks per ann. to the prior, and the prior had two parts of the wax at the Purification of the Blessed Virgin.—The present value is 5l. 2s. 11d. ob. and is discharged.

Henry VIII. on June 5, in his 37th year, granted this rectory, appropriated to the aforesaid priory, with the presentation of the vicarage, to sir Thomas Woodhouse, of Waxham; and in 1603 the vicar returned 197 communicants.

The patronage was after in the Berneys, and since in the Branthwaytes, being lords of Broomholme priory. Parkin says, that Miles Branthwayte, esq. presented in 1746; but, according to the Diocese Register, the Rev. Metyer Reynolds was presented to this vicarage in 1746, by Francis Blomefield, esq.

Miss Norris, a minor, daughter and heir of the late John Norris, esq. of Winton, is now patron, and lady of a considerable part of the town, and of Broomholme priory.

The temporalities of this town, with Broomholme and Kewick, were 8l. 17s. 8d.

The church is a single pile, covered with lead, and a chancel with reed, with a square tower and one bell. In 1486 we find a legacy to the building of
the

the tower; the arms of Paston are on the south-east buttress.

In the church the arms of Harlick, and on the roof, Paston, de-la-Pole, and Wingfield, quarterly, and Berry.—On the steeple windows, Paston, and Mautby.

This large and populous parish extends from Bacton-mill, one mile from North Walsham, to the sea, three miles and a half: The church is situated at that part of the village next Paston, and the road from Happisburgh to Mundesley passes by it.

BROOMHOLME, and the PRIORY. This was a beruite, or hamlet, to the town and manor of Bacton, and not mentioned in the book of Doomsday, as it was included in the account of Bacton.

William de Glanville founded here a priory for Cluniac monks, as a cell to Castle-Acre, in the reign of Henry I. anno 1113. dedicated to St Andrew, and endowed it with lands here, in Bacton, Kefwick, &c.

Bartholomew de Glanville, his eldest son, confirmed his father's grant. was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in the 16th of and 22d of Henry II. and granted by his deed without date, to the monks of Acre, at Bacton, where his father lies buried, the land of Stanard the priest, and the church of Kefwick, and the appurtenances in Broomholme, the church of Dilham, with its appurtenances, the whole tithe of his lordship of Bacton, and two parts of the tithe of Stainges, of Horham, and Arleton, of Langhø, and Brug, belonging to his lordships; also of Snelcing, with all the tithe of his mills in Bacton
and

and Wilefort; two parts of the tithe of the mill of Honing, and one mill at Mundesley, in demesne, with the land of Herfrid the priest, and part of his wood, in the mill-way to Takesgate; two parts of the tithe of the men, or tenants, of Roger de Beke-ton, Geoffrey the priest, of Honing, Walter Utlage, &c. all the tithe of Richard, son of Ketel, and the whole tithe of the paunage of Bacton, and Horham, and of the turbage (or turfs) of Swafeld two parts. And at his death he bequeathed to this priory Grif-tomb, and all that he possessed in the fields there, with his villains, to be free and quit from all cus-toms, except the king's Dane-geld. He also gave them the church of Paston, with its appurtenances, with all his wood and land there, with his land at Guneho, and at Briges at Aldelithe, and Lawce-land, and of Editha de Briges thirty acres by the sea, and a meadow at Biereholme; the tithe of what was provided for his own house, a marsh by Broomholme, &c. in honor of God, St. Mary, and St. Andrew the apostle, for the health of his own soul, his fa-ther's, and all his friends living and dead*.

Ralph de Glanville, brother to Bartholomew, was a younger son of William the founder, and lord chief justice of England in the reign of Henry II.

In the 24th of Henry III. Jeffrey, son of Bartho-lomew de Glanville, conveyed by fine to Thomas de Baketon free lands in Bacton.

On the death of Robert lord Mallet, his son Ro-bert being in rebellion against Henry I. was deprived of all his possessions in England, and this manor, which,

* Many names of lands, &c. are recited in this confirmed grant, which we imagine are now obsolete.

which he held *in capite*, was granted to Stephen earl of Morton, and Boulogne, in France, (son of the earl of Blois) who by his *præcipe* to his justiciary of Suffolk and Norfolk, and all his faithful men, without date, let them know that he granted to the monks of Acre, at Bacton, and confirmed “ what-
 “ ever William de Glanvile, their founder, had
 “ given; also, all the land, and men, which he had
 “ at Gueneholm, with 16s. 1d. rent, and orders and
 “ commands, that they may enjoy peaceably in all
 “ his lordship what they possess.”

This *præcipe*, or mandate, begins with S. as thus, *S. Comes de Mort. et de Bolonia, &c.* Bishop Tanner calls him earl of Mortoil, not knowing it was Stephen aforesaid.

After this it came as an escheat to the crown, and Richard earl of Cornwall, son of king John, and brother to Henry III. held it *in capite*, and was patron of the priory, as his son, earl Edmund, was, on whose death, in the reign of Edward I. it came again to the crown, Margaret, his widow, having some dower in the said capital lordship.

Edward II. in his 6th year, in honor of God, and out of his special devotion for the holy cross of this priory, and for 100 marks paid to him, confirmed to the priory the manor of Bacton, with wreck at sea, and all its privileges, on the payment of 20l. per ann. into the Exchequer, as a fee-farm rent for ever.

In the 20th of Edward III. Robert Ufford, earl of Suffolk, was capital lord, and in the 15th year of Henry VI. William de-la-Pole, earl of Suffolk: in that year was an agreement between the said William and the prior, that whereas the said prior
 and

and convent held the 5th part of the manor of Baſton, called the king's part, paying yearly to the ſaid earl 20l. and his heirs male, and by virtue of that part had a certain, and view of frank-pledge, belonging to it, valued at 34s. 4d. per ann. to the prior, &c. granted to the ſaid earl the aforeſaid leet, 34s. 4d. wreck at ſea, &c. belonging to it, for his life, and the ſaid earl covenanted to pay the ſum of 34s. 4d. to the prior, out of 20l. annual fee-farm payable to him by the prior. This deed, or agreement, was ſigned by the earl and the prior, &c. on March 1, in the 14th of Henry VI.

The ſeal of the prior is round and large, about three inches diameter, of red wax, the impreſs being the weſt end of the priory church; under an arch, in the centre, is the figure of St. Andrew, ſeated, a glory round his head, his right hand elevated, and holding a croſs, probably like the famous one of this priory, and in an arch over this the buſt of the Virgin, with the child Jeſus in her arms. The legend was (but it is ſomewhat broken) *Sigillum prioris et convent. Scj. Andrew de Bromhold.*

In the reign of Henry VII. it was poſſeſſed by the widow of John de-la-Pole, earl of Lincoln.

Of the benefactors to Broomholme St. Andrew's priory, Henry I. gave the manor of Burgh, in Loth- ingland, by ſerjeanty, and the king confirmed the manor free to the convent, reſerving the advowſon to the crown, and the dower of Alice, widow of Roger de Burgo, for her life; and in conſideration of this grant, the convent releaſed to the king a rent-charge of five marks per ann. from the Exchequer, which the king had granted.

Several

Several other grants were made and confirmed by Henry III. February 16, in the 18th year of his reign, he and his nobles being then at Broomholme, viz. Peter bishop of Winchester, William earl Warren, Roger le Bigot, earl of Norfolk, Phil. de Albini, Hugh de Spencer, Godfrey de Crawecumb, John Fitz-Philip, Thomas de Hermegrave, Bartholomew Peche, &c.

The said king, in his 18th year, granted them a fair on the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, and two days after, and a weekly market on Monday.

Edward II. on April 16, in his 34th year, confirmed to this priory the manor of Baſton, &c. — *Sciatis nos ad honorem Dei et ob specialem devotionem quam habemus ad gloriosam crucem perquam altissimus, domum monachorum de Bromholm, prout sibi placuit, visitavit, necnon pro 100 marcis, &c.* Thus runs the preamble; then follows the gift of the manor of Baſton, — *Juxta Bromholm, in comit. Norf. quod p. mortem Edmundi quondam comitis Cornubie ad manus celeberrime memorie dni. Edw. genitoris nostri devenit, val. 12l. 9s. 6d. 3q. per ann.* (then there is a reserve for the dower of Margaret, widow of the said Edmund) *cum wrecco maris*, and all privileges, paying 20l. per annum to the Exchequer, in fee-farm for ever, and an exception of the advowsons of the churches.

Pope Celestine confirmed to this house the churches of Baſton, Kewick, Paſton, Witton, and Dillingham, *anno pontif. 1 dat. Rom.*

Pope Gregory, in his 13th year, 15 Cal. Oct. confirmed Honing church, appropriated to them, but a vicarage was reserved.

The

The prior and convent of Castle Acre granted, for ever, to Broomholme, the church of Witton, with the tithe of the manor land, paying xl - - - - per ann. to Acre*.

Sir John la Veile, or Velie, knt. of Witton, released all his right in the church of Honing for twenty marks, in the 1st of Edward III. and also in the church of Witton, and the mediety of Ridlington. — *Compositio int. priorum de Acra et prior. de Bromholm p. mandatum papæ Gregorij nonj p. electione prior. ap. Bromh. p. prior. et convent. de Castle-acre, q. monaster. de Brom. est specialis cella monasterio Acrensi et immediate sibi subiecta, et antiquitus esse consuevit, viz. in priore et sub priore proficiendo et destituendo, monachos ponendo, recipiendo unum sive alium mutando, eand. domum visitando. Qd. prior de Castle-acre infra mensem post obitum cujusq; prioris de Bromh. nominabit novum priorem, &c.*

A controversy arising on account of the election of a prior here, it was determined at the order of pope Gregory IX. by the prior of Osulveston, in Leicestershire, and the dean of Rutland, that on the death of this prior the prior of Castle Acre should nominate six monks, three of Castle Acre, and three of Broomholme, out of whom the convent of Broomholme should chuse one for their prior; dated Wednesday before Palm Sunday, in 1229; but some years after pope Celestine V. by a bull in his 4th year, granted this priory to be free from any subjection to that of Castle Acre.

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The

* Broomholme was a cell to Castle Acre——Castle-Acre was a cell to Lewes, in Sussex.

This convent held lands in fee-farm of Castle Acre priory, at the annual rents of fourteen marks, but the greatest honor and wealth that this house acquired was owing to a remarkable occasion.

An English priest, who officiated in the Emperor's chapel at Constantinople, having under his keeping a cross made of the wood of our Saviour's, on the death of the Emperor brought it into England, and would not part with it to any monastery, unless they would take him and his two sons into it, as monks. This house complying, and setting up this cross in their chapel, there was so great a concourse of persons from all parts to reverence it, that the monastery became rich by the gifts of offerings made to it. Capgrave says, that thirty-nine were raised from the dead, and nineteen blind persons restored to sight by it. In 1223 we find pilgrimages made to the Holy Cross of Broomholme.

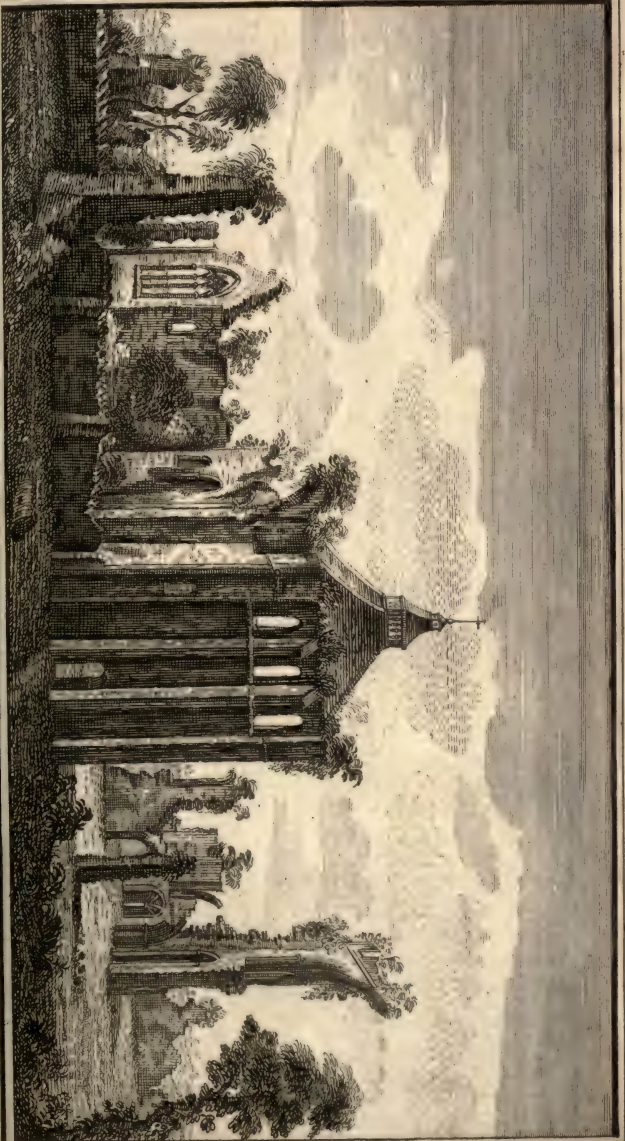
In the 15th of Edward I. the prior had the assize, view of frank-pledge, a pillory, tumbrel, and wreck at sea, from Mokelhow to the meer that divides the hundreds of Tunstead and Happing.

In 1738 Samuel Buck dedicated to Miles Branthwayte, esq. a neat print of the ruins of this priory, which we have the publisher's leave to copy for this work only.

The remains of this priory are yet more entire than those of most others; it is situated on a small eminence, within half a mile of the sea, eastward. The gate-house to the village is standing. Within the wall which surrounded the site is now a farm-house, and many of the religious buildings are converted into offices.

Bishop

BROMHOLMPRIORY.





Bishop Tanner observes, that it is not clear whether William de Glanvile did not settle the Castle Acre monks in Baketon-town, and his son, Bartholomew, removed them to the extremity of the parish, or rather into the then neighbouring, and now united parish of Kefwick, to the place called Broomholme, where they continued till the dissolution.

Speed and Weaver mention two monasteries at Broomholme, one of Cluniacs, dedicated to St. Sepulchre, the other of Benedictines, dedicated to St. Andrew, but seemingly without good authority.

Besides the churches above-mentioned, in the 30th of Edward III. licence was granted to appropriate the church of Warham, in Norfolk; and in the 8th of Richard II. that of Bardwell, in Suffolk.

Vincent, the first prior, occurs in the reign of Henry I.

John bishop of Calcedon was prior in 1509: this was John Underwood, suffragan bishop to the bishop of Norwich, &c.

William Lakenham occurs in the 22d of Henry VIII. and the last prior. Seven or eight monks resided here, but it appears in 1466 that there were ten.

On its dissolution Henry VIII. in his 37th year, June 5, granted the site of this priory, with the manor, lands, appropriated rectory, and patronage of the vicarage, to sir Thomas Woodhouse, of Waxham. The priory church was 100 paces (*gressus*) long, and twenty-five broad.

Bishop Rugg released to Henry VIII. an annual pension of 4l. 10s. due to the see of Norwich out of lands belonging to this priory, which was valued, as Dugdale, at 100l. 5s. 3d. per ann. as Speed at 144l. 19s. 1d. ob. the register belonging to it was in bishop Moor's library, and is now in the library of the university of Cambridge.

In 1597 sir Henry Woodhouse was lord and patron, and presented to the vicarage; John Smith, esq. in 1614; and in 1746 Miles Branthwayte, esq. as lord and patron.

Many persons from Norwich, &c. either through curiosity, or to bathe in the Sea, visit Broomholme.

KESWIC, or CASEWICK, was a town joining to Bacton, and was part of the great manor of Bacton, which extended into this place, and Broomholme, and was granted by William de Glanvile to his priory, on the founding of it. Bartholomew, his son, confirmed the church here to the said priory.

In 1382 the church was standing, dedicated to St. Clement, and the ruins of it are still visible, about a furlong north-east of the priory, standing between two ways, one leading to Walcot, the other to the sea. The court rolls of Bacton manor are filed Bacton *cum* Broomholme and Keswick.

BARTON-TURF, called in old writings, Barton by Broomholme, and B'tuna in Doomsday-book: it is called Barton-Turf to distinguish it from Barton-Bendish, in the hundred of Clackclose; the principal part of it, or manor, was in the reign of the Confessor in the abbey of St. Bennet, at the survey, with
land,

land, &c. valued at 15s. 4d. Another part, valued at 7s. was possessed by three soc-men.

There was also in king Edward's time one soc-man, who had sixteen acres of the abbot, and Ralph earl of Norfolk, valued at 16d. and two churches, with thirty-three acres, valued at 15d.

In the time of Edward the Confessor, Alfric Mordercoppe, a noble, gave Berton (*quere*, if not this town) to St. Bennet's abbey of Holme.—*Regist. Niger de Bury*, 167.

Odo, the arbalistar, an officer, of the cross-bowmen, held here, in Worstead, and Dilham, a knight's fee of the abbot, which Rembert had.

Albert Grelley, by deed without date, released to the abbot all his right in lands here; and in the 14th of Edward I. Odo de Smalburgh held the fourth part of a fee of him, and the manor of the abbot was called Kybald's.

In 1426 the temporalities of the cellarer were valued at 41s. 9d. and those of the sacrist at 26s. 8d.

At the general dissolution, on an exchange between the king and the bishop of Norwich, for lands, this was granted to the see, and remains so at this time, being leased to Anthony Norris, esq.

Ralph lord Bainard was also lord of a manor at the survey, which Jeffrey held of him, that three free-men possessed formerly, with land, &c. valued at 24s. 8d. and the soc was in the abbot of St. Bennet. The whole town was ten furlongs long, six broad, and paid 18d. gelt. One of the said three free-men,

with thirty acres, was so depending on the abbot's foc, that he could not part with, or leave his land, without his grant.

This was held by the family of de Skeyton, of the Bainard's. In 1290 sir John de Skeyton was lord, and died in 1303; he held it of sir Fulk Bainard; and in the 20th of Edward III. Elizabeth, late wife of Henry Page, held the 5th part of a fee of Reginald le Gros, which her husband lately held.

John Jenney possessed it in the 3d of Henry IV. under Oliver le Gros; and John Linford, of Stalham, by his will, dated August 2, in the 34th of Henry VI. 1456, orders his manor of Bury, or Burgh-hall, in Barton, to be sold. Agnes Calthorpe held it for life in the 9th of Henry VII. and the reversion was in John Witchingham, esq. in right of Ann, his wife,

In the 3d of Elizabeth, John Gerard, gent. was lord of Barton Bury-hall; and in the 21st of that queen, licence was granted to Richard Jenkinson to alien the third part of the said manor.

This lordship was granted April 13, in the 36th of Henry VIII. to sir William Woodhouse, knt. with the manor of Linford's, in Stalham, &c. part of the possessions of Herringby college, in the hundred of East Flegg, and paying 12s. 4d. ob. fee-farm rent per ann.

Hugh Attesfen, founder of the said college, gave it by will in 1465.

The

The manor of Beefton extended into this town, held by John de Leames, &c. which John de Cockfield formerly held.

The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and was a rectory in the presentation of the abbot and convent of St. Bennet at Holme, valued at thirteen marks; in the 18th of Richard II. it was appropriated to it, and a vicarage endowed; valued now at 3l. 13s. 4d. and is discharged.

The bishop of Norwich has the rectors appropriated to the see, and is patron of the vicarage. Jacob Preston, esq. is lessee of the rectory.

The priory of Broomholme had a portion of tithes, valued at 4s.

In the reign of Edward I. the rector had a manse, with thirty acres.

In 1603 the vicar certified that here were 130 communicants.

Bishop Reynolds augmented this vicarage with 16l. per annum.

The church is a handsome structure, situated on an eminence which commands a most extensive prospect of the country for many miles each way. In the steeple, which is very lofty, are five bells. The porch, or entrance, is on the north side, which seldom occurs.

In the church are grave-stones, to the Rev. Stephen Norris, clerk, of Barton, *obijt* Nov. 1749, aged 70; and of Bridget, his daughter, wife of John

Graile, rector of Blickling, *obijt* 1743, *ætat.* 64, with escutcheons.

A large flag-stone, with arms, but no inscription.

A flat stone in front of the altar, with a brass plate;—*John Iselkin, anno Dni. 1497.*

In the middle aisle,—*To colonel Samuel Venner, September 13, 1712, aged 63, and of his wife, Elizabeth, May 9, 1723, aged 50.*

Edmund Joy, of Neatishead, died July 16, 1764, aged 63.

In a chapel on the south side of the church is an inscription to—*Thomas Amys, and his wyffe Margery,—*who built this chapel, and died Aug. 4, 1511.

In the chancel,—*Hic jacet Joh. Idewyn, nup. vicarius istius eccle. qui dedit ad usum ejusd. eccle. unum integrum vestimentum de rubro velvet, et qui ob. 25°. die Martij, 1497.*

In the church were the arms of Fastolf, Kerdeston, Baspoole and Shardelow, and Baspoole and Berney.

December 13, 1755, Barton-Turf was consolidated with Irstead; and in 1762 the Rev. Henry Headley was presented to the vicarage by the bishop of Norwich, who is lord of the manor, impropiator of the great tithes, and patron of the vicarage.

About three quarters of a mile north-east of the church, Anthony Norris, esq. has a handsome seat,
and





J. Page, sculp.

Is most humbly, Inscribed to Jacob Preston Esq.

W. Armstrong, del.

and beyond it is a large piece of water, called Barton Broad.

BEESTON, wrote in Doomſday-book Beſetuna, and now called Beeston St. Lawrence, to distinguish it from Beeston-Regis, Beeston, by Litcham, and Beeston St. Andrew, in this county. The abbot of St. Bennet of Holme had at the survey one soc-man in this town, with land, &c. valued at 5s. 4d. and his manor of Stalham extended into this town, and was a principal part of it.

William Stalham held here the fifth part of a fee, and in Stalham, of the old feoffment of the abbot and church of Holme, in the reign of Henry I. and it appears from the register of that abbey, that Bartholomew de Calthorpe also held lands here, and in Stalham.

In the 11th of Edward II. sir Walter de Calthorpe released to the abbot, and his successors, Kybald, in Beeston.

Mr. Parkin says, " The principal manor in the town was that which belonged to William de Stalham, who had the patronage of the church in the reign of Edward I. It was brought by Isabel, a daughter and coheirefs to sir Jeffrey Wythe, and went with the lordship, as appears from the presentations, and is held by lease of the bishop of Norwich ;" but this is a mistake, for Leames' is the principal manor, and Kybald's very inconsiderable, there never being such a house as Kybald-hall, which Parkin mentions.

There are two manors in this town, the principal, to which the advowson is appendant, is that which John de Leames held in the time of Edw. III. From
that

that family it passed to sir Robert de Norwich. In the 30th of Henry VIII. Julian, widow of sir Robert de Norwich, enfeoffed William Hare, esq. with whose daughter, Audrey, it went in marriage to the Hobarts. Sir Henry Hobart, in 1640, conveyed it to Thomasine, widow of Jacob Preston, of Old Buckenham, descended from the Prestons, of Preston, in Suffolk. Jacob, her son, presented in 1658; he married Frances, daughter of sir Isaac Appleton, of Waldingfield, in Suffolk, and Bokenham-house, in Norfolk, and by her had sir Isaac Preston, of Beeston, great-grandfather to the present lord and patron. Sir Isaac was knighted at Whitehall, by William III. in 1695.

The manor of Leames extends into Barton, and Neatishead; the lands chiefly purchased in by the lord.

The other manor, Kybald's, is in the fee of Norwich, leased to Jacob Preston, esq. the quit-rents 3s. 7d. per ann. fine certain 4s. per acre.

The church is a rectory, dedicated to St. Laurence, valued at five marks in the reign of Edward I. when William de Stalham was lord and patron. The rector had a manse, and thirty acres; the abbot of St. Bennet had a portion of 3s. per ann. the present value is 6l. and is discharged. The rectory being discharged, has been augmented by the late Isaac Preston, esq. and the governors of queen Anne's bounty.

The church is a single pile, thatched, with a chancel, covered with tile, has a round tower, embattled at top, and one bell.

Against

Against the north wall of the chancel is a mural monument of white marble,—*M. S. Isaacj Preston, Equitis aurati, virj dignissimi tam regiae majestatis quam patriæ, libertatis, jurisq; humani generis vindicis eximij; suis et omnib; benevolentissimi duab; uxorib; morum probitate conspicuis, felicissimi. Prima Elizabetha filia et hæretrix Carolj Georgij Cock, armig. et Annæ uxoris ejus, hæreticis Ricardj Bond, Gen. lata fuit sobolis mater, altera Elizabetha relicta Gulielmi Woorts, generosi, filia fuit Riches Brown, armig. novercas inter optimas prima. Hoc monumentum Jacob Preston, filius et hæres gratus, mærensq; posuit A°. æræ Christianæ MDCCVIII. Gloria Deo, pax hominib;*

On a monument, ermin, on a chief sable, three crescents, or, Preston, with Cock, quarterly; also, Preston impaling Cock, and Preston impaling Brown.

Near this lie three marble grave-stones; one,—*In memory of sir Isaac, who died December 8, 1708, aged 68 and 8 months.*—Another,—*In memory of Elizabeth, his first wife, who died November 3, 1687, ætat. 37.*—The third,—*For Dame Elizabeth, his second wife, widow of William Woorts, of Trunch, and daughter of Riches Brown, of Fulmodeston, esq. in Norfolk, who died Aug. 24, 1698.*

Under the north wall is an altar-tomb, to Frances, wife of Jacob Preston, esq. she died March 20, 1673, aged 63; and the arms of Preston impaling Appleton.

In dormitorie infra sacrl. jacet etiam Jacob Preston, armiger, maritus Franciscæ, qui obt. 30 Sept. A°. 1683, ætat. 70.

Hic jacet Thomafina, nup. uxor Jacob Preflon de vet. Buckenham in comit. Norf. Gen. quæ obt. 25 Nov. 1658, A°. ætat. 82.

In the church were the arms of Boyland. Sir Jeffrey Wythe, knt. was buried in the chancel in 1373.

In 1772 the Rev. Whitley Heald was presented to this rectory (which he holds together with Ashmanhaugh) by Jacob Preston, esq.

Beeston-house, the seat and residence of Jacob Preston, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the East Norfolk regiment, is a large but irregular building, situated near the centre of a well-wooded and watered park, lately much extended, and otherwise improved. [A perspective view of the north-west front, from a drawing of Mr. M. Armstrong, is given with this work.]

BRADFIELD. This town does not occur in the book of Doomfday, being part of the manor of Trunch, or Gimmingham, belonging to William earl Warren, and therein accounted for.

John earl Warren was lord in the 12th of Edward II. he settled it on Thomas earl of Lancaster, and his descendant, Henry duke of Lancaster, on his accession to the crown, held it, and it is part of that duchy at this time, and in the crown.

Simon Atte-Church, of Gimmingham, in the 35th of Edward I. granted to sir Walter de Norwich the yearly rent of 2s. 3d. q. of his tenants, with three of his natives, *cum totis sequelis*.

William

William de Repps held lands of the earl in the 9th of Edward II.

In the 16th of Elizabeth, Ed. Germyne held the manor of Bradfield of the queen *in capite*.

The temporalities of Walden abbey in this town were 40d.—of St. Bennet's at Holme 32s. 8d. ob.—of Coxford 3s.—of the Sacrist of Bury 44s. 1d. ob.

The church had two medietyes, or portions, one belonged to the priory of Coxford, valued at five marks; there was 16s. rent here, belonging to 10l. per ann. given to Bury abbey by Richard I.

The abbot, &c. of Bury had the other mediety, valued at five marks, and a manse, with two acres of land belonging to it, in the time of Edward I. and the church was dedicated to St. Giles, and is a rectory; the present value is 6l. and is discharged.

In the 4th of Edward VI. May 20, John Dudley, earl of Warwick, had a grant from the king of Coxford portion, &c. and the reversion of that to the duke of Norfolk, with the patronage of the church.

In 1603 the rector returned 113 communicants: that the late earl of Arundel was patron of one moiety, and another moiety was impropriate, and held by John Kemp.

In 1712 Charles, duke of Somerset, and the university of Cambridge, presented; and in 1756 the earl of Effingham.

The

The roofs on the east part of the ailes have been curiously painted with the history of the saints whose chapels were there:

In 1772 the Rev. Whitley Heald was presented to Bradfield mediety by the Hon. Thomas Howard. The church lies between North-Wallham and South-Repps.

CROSTWICK, or CROSTWEYT, wrote in Doomf-day-book Crollwit. Ralph lord Bainard had a grant of this lordship, and at the survey Jeffrey Bainard held it under Ralph; twelve free-men in king Edward's time had lands, &c. valued at 27s. at the survey at 22s. 4d. the whole was one leuca long, seven furlongs broad, and paid 10d. gelt. St. Bennet's abbey had the commendation of a moiety of one of these, and the soc of them all.

Several persons appear to have had interests herein. In the reign of Henry III. Fulco Bainard had a part of it, held of Robert Fitzwalter of the barony of Bainard.

Henry Crofweyt, and his parceners, John de Gimmingham, and John de Tybenham, held here, &c. one fee of John de Skeyton, of the said barony.

William de Rosceline had the principal part in the 12th of the aforesaid king, and the patronage of the church.

In the 32d of Edward I. Ralph, son of sir John de Skeyton, a minor, possessed it under sir Fulk Bainard; and in the 9th of Edward II. William de Kerdeston, Peter Rosceline, and the heirs of Edward Burrell,
John

John de Gimmingham, &c. were lords; and William Gambon had the rent of 13s. 4d.

Roger de Boys, Henry Batele, and Henry de Lefingham, held half a fee of the barony of Bainard in the 3d of Henry IV. and John Aslak, in 1434, left Annora his manor of Costyns in this town, and the advowson of the church. Annora was his second wife, and relict of Henry de Lefingham.

After this it was possessed by John Bishop, of Norwich, gent. who died lord and patron in 1497.

Sir Edmund Jenney, by his will in 1522, bequeaths the whole manor of Croftwick "to my lady Payghton, widue, late wyff unto sir Edmund Payghton, for certain years," &c.

Item. "I will, that she, that *shall* be married to my heir, by the assignment of that lady, her executors, or assigns, shall have for her joynture, this manor by the same."

Sir Edmund married Catherine, daughter and heiress of Robert Bois, who brought this manor to him, which was in the Bois's, &c. and in the 38th of Henry VIII. John Gros, esq. and Miles Gros, gent. purchased of Francis Jenney, esq. with the moiety of Sloley manor; and in this family it continued till sold by Charles Gros, esq. about 1720, to Robert Walpole, esq. afterwards earl of Orford, and George earl of Orford is now lord and patron.

Part of this town was also many centuries past in the Gros's, or Groos's, lords of part of this village.

The

The Gros's are a very ancient family, and were settled at Sloley, near Tunstead, many centuries past; John Gros, and Miles. abovementioned, were the first that we find to have any interest in both these lordships, and to possess the whole town, where they seem to have settled about that time, and their posterity had an agreeable old seat, called Croftwick-hall: we shall therefore make choice of this place to give some account of this family from ancient records and vouchers.

Sir Reginald Gros was living in the time of king Stephen, and patron of Sloley church; and sir Reginald Gros had a patent for a market at Worstead in the 37th of Henry III.

In the 15th of Edward III. William Gros was summoned to be a knight, and not appearing on his promise to take that order of the king when he should go to Scotland, had a *superfedeas* granted.

In the 1st of Edward IV. John Ashfield claimed this manor, and Irstead, in right of his wife, but it was adjudged to the heirs male of the Gros's.

Sir Thomas Gros was knighted by James I. May 11, 1603, at the Charter-House, London. Sir Charles, his son, had several daughters; Catherine, married to Richard Harman, of Wood-Dalling, in the hundred of South Erpingham: her brothers, Thomas and Charles Gros, dying without issue, Thomas left the estate of Croftwick to Thomas Harman, second son of Richard, by Catherine, his sister, and Thomas dying unmarried, it came to Charles Harman, his brother, eldest son of Richard and Catherine aforesaid; he took the name of Gros, and married Elizabeth, daughter of William Turner, of North Elmham

Elmham, attorney at law, and sister of sir Charles Turner, bart. of Warham, and sold this estate to Robert Walpole, esq. of Houghton, (afterwards earl of Orford) about the year 1720, whose grandson, the right honorable George earl of Orford, is the present lord.

The church of Croftwick is dedicated to All Saints, and is a rectory: it appears by a fine levied in the 20th of Henry III. that the advowson was appendant to the manor of Walcot.

In the reign of Edward I. sir Peter Roscelyn was lord and patron. The rector had a manse and twenty acres of land, valued at 5l.

The church is a single pile, covered with reed, has a square tower, with three bells, and a chancel, covered with reed. It stands in an open field, near the road from Happisburgh to North Walsham.

In 1603 the rector returned forty-six communicants. The present value is 5l. 6s. 8d. and is discharged.

On a grave-stone in the church, with a brass plate, —*Orate p. a'ia Hen. Lesingham, rectoris de Banningham, filij et hæredis Hen. Lesingham, Gen. obt. Apr. 1, 1497.*

In the church were the arms of Clavering, quarterly, also of Kerdeston and Allake.

In 1756 the Rev. Thomas Hutchinson was presented to this rectory.

Croftwick-hall was the residence of the late lord Walpole, of Houghton, but is now out of repair, being occupied by a tenant.

CLARE. In this hundred we find a town at the survey called Clareia, held then by Robert earl of Morton, in Normandy, and of Cornwall, in England, of which earl Harold was lord in king Edward's time, consisting of land, &c. valued at 6s. this, with the lordship of Roughton, in North Erpingham hundred, was all that this earl had of the gift of the Conqueror, in Norfolk, who was his half brother. How this passed afterwards, or whereabouts in this hundred it lay, does not appear.

DILHAM, and PANCEFORD. Robert lord Mallet was lord of the most considerable manor of this town, of which Edric was deprived; there belonged to it lands, &c. valued then at 30s. at the survey at 35s. it was eleven furlongs long, six broad, and paid 9d. gelt.

The family of the de Glanviles were enfeoffed of it; William de Glanvile was lord in the reign of Henry I. and gave the church to the priory of Broomholme. After them the family of de Gyney held it. Sir Roger Gyney was lord in the reign of Edward I. Sir John Gyney made his will, and gave this manor, after the death of Alice, his wife, to sir Henry Inglos, which was proved in 1423, Nov. 5. The said Henry Inglos was in the wars of France; and in the 3d of Henry V. then an esquire, preferred a libel in the court of the constable and earl marshal of England against sir John Tiptoft, who had retained him with sixteen lances, several archers, &c. and refused to pay him, and so he the said Henry declares, that "He was ready, by the help of God and St. George,

“ to prove against the said sir John, body to body, as the law and custom of arms required in that behalf;” and in 1421, being then a knight, was taken prisoner at the battle at Bengy, in France, where the duke of Clarence was slain; and in the 5th of Henry VI. he being proxy for sir John Fastolf, was installed knight of the garter for him.

Henry, his son and heir, succeeded him, whose son, Edward Inglos, sold it by fine, with ten messuages, &c. to John Bozun, esq. after this it came to the Windhams, and Thomas Windham, esq. was lord in 1570; in this family it remains, William Windham, esq. of Felbrigg, being now (1780) lord.

St. BENNET of HOLME'S FEE. At the survey the abbot of St. Benedicti de Hulmo had a soc-man, with thirty acres of land, a borderer, and one carucate, valued at 6s. 8d.

This, as we take it, was held of the abbot by the lords abovementioned: Odo the cross-bow man is said to have held of the abbot that which Rembertus had.

Alan earl of Richmond had in Dilham, and Pancford, a hamlet, probably to Dilham, with lands, &c. belonging to it, valued at 8s. but at the survey at 5s.

Ralph, son of Ribald, gave to the church of the Holy Trinity of Norwich all his lands in Dilham, and Pancford. Ribald was a brother of earl Alan, and in recompence for this benefaction, the monks of Norwich paid for him twenty marks, to Morell, a Jew, and so acquitted him of it; the seal is

round, and the impress a cross flory ; it is now in the dean and chapter of Norwich.

Roger Bigot had also land, of which a free-man of Edric had been deprived, valued in Suffield.

Pope Alexander III. in 1176, in the 17th year of his pontificate, granted to John bishop of Norwich the land of Ralph, son of Ribald, which the prior of Norwich bought of Ralph, of the fee of Hugh Bigot.

Ralph le Buteler, of Hellington, by York, granted to the prior, &c. of Norwich, all his right in 40s. per ann. which William de Croftweyt used to pay him out of a tenement and lands here, in 1282.

The temporalities of this priory were valued at 57s. 4d. in 1428, and are now in the dean and chapter of Norwich. The temporalities of Broomholme priory were 5s. 4d.

Henry Inglos, esq. son of sir Henry, died lord on September 15, in the 3d of Henry VIII. whose son, Edward, sold it to John Bozun, esq.

The church was a rectory, dedicated to St. Nicholas, granted to the priory of Broomholme by William de Glanville, the founder, and appropriated to it, being valued at twenty marks per ann. a vicarage was ordained, valued at two marks, the present value of which is 5l. 7s. 10d. and is discharged.

In the register of Broomholme, fol. 43, it appears, that there was a controversy between sir William de Gyney and the prior, about the advowson of this church, and sir William covenanted to release and
levy

levy a fine, the prior paying him forty-five marks of silver, and to deliver a deed under seal, dated at Croftwick in the 2d of Edward I. reserving to himself the right to his chapel here, and the services of the prior's tenants.

On the dissolution the patronage of the vicarage, with the appropriated rectory, came to the crown; and in 1600 John Osmond was collated by the bishop, *a lapse*. In 1603 he returned 143 communicants.

In 1612 the bishop of Ely presented, being granted by queen Elizabeth to that see, on an exchange of land belonging to it. Mr. Matthew Stokes, fellow of Caius college, in Cambridge, held this rectory impropriate of that see, by lease, and gave it about 1630 to that college, for the stipend of one fellow, three scholars, &c. but the advowson remained in the see of Ely.

In 1755, May 15, this church was consolidated with Honing; and in 1776 the Rev. Leonard Addison was presented to the united vicarages by the bishop of Ely.

The church stands by itself, a furlong north-east of the village. In the north aisle, an old monument, or tomb, with the effigies of a man and woman; the arms and inscription defaced: this was in memory of an Inglos, or a Gynney, and had the arms of Gynney, Inglos, Boys; also, quarterly. le Gros, Rokely, Walcot, Kerdeston, Stapleton, and Charles.—On the south side, Fastolf, with a label, argent, and Honing.—In a window, Inglos impaling Bois, and Inglos and Gynney quarterly.

A branch of the navigable river to Yarmouth reaches up to what is called Dilham Staithe, by which market-boats convey corn, coals, &c. with ease and expedition. The ruins of a very large manor-house, with lofty trees surrounding it, are on the north side of this village.

EDINGTHORPE. This town is not mentioned in Doomsday-book, being accounted for under the lordships of Witton and Paston, in this hundred, lordships of William earl Warren, which extended into the village.

John de Sancta-Fide, of St. Faith's, had an interest here in the 24th of Henry III. as had the abbot of Holme, and in the 1st year of Edward I. the earl Warren restored to the abbot a leet which he had here, and in Paston, which he had taken away, and granted that it should be held by the abbot's bailiff in the presence of the earl's bailiff, &c. The earl claimed, in the 15th of that king, the assise, free-warren, view of frank-pledge, &c. and in the 31st, Hugh, son of Clement Atte-Fen, conveyed by fine to Thomas de Sancta-Fide messuages, lands, &c. with 17s. 3d. ob. rent in this town, Witton, Bacton, Swafeld, &c.

In the 9th of Edward II. Laurence de Reppe, the prior of Broomholme, Hugh Atte-Fen, and George de Swanton, were returned to have lordships here; Laurence, in the 16th of that king, died possessed of a manor held of the earl Warren, by the service of 10s. per ann. and valued at 100s. per ann. and left two daughters and co-heiresses, one of whom brought it to John de Wilby, or Willoughby, in the 18th of the said reign.

Several

Several others seem to have had an interest in in this parish.

William Mountney, of Old Buckenham, conveyed this manor of Edingthorpe, in the 10th of Henry VII. to sir Henry Heydon, sir William Boleyn, James Hobatt, &c.

On April 13, in the 36th of Henry VIII. the king granted to sir William Woodhouse the manor of Hawebone's, *alias* Hawching's, with the manor of Barton Bury-hall, paying for Hawching a fee-farm rent of 21s. 1d. ob. and for Barton 12s. 4d. fee-farm rents per ann. also the manor of Rothinghall, paying 22s. 4d. ob. q. — Stalham Wild's manor 10s. 10d. ob. — Stalham Lynford's 23s. 11d. ob. q. in Norfolk, with the lordship of Kessingland, in Suffolk, 16s. 3d. q. and all other the lands and possessions of the college of Herringby, in England, except the precinct and scite of the said college, and a marsh called Child's, in Tunstead, with all the lands, closes, and manor of Herringby, being given to the said college by the will of the founder, Hugh Atte-Fenn, in 1475.

After this it was in Miles Hobart, esq. lord in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and Ant. Hobart, esq. in the 13th of James I.

Queen Elizabeth, on May 3, in her 29th year, granted to Edward Wymark, gent. two acres of land called Holy-Bread Land, paying 6d. per ann.

The chief manor held by the earl Warren came to the earls and dukes of Lancaster, and so to the crown, where it still continues as part of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The temporalities of Broomholme priory were 4s. 2d. ob.

The church is dedicated to All Saints. In the reign of Henry III. anno 46, a fine was levied between John de Warren, earl Warren, querent, and John de Sancta-Fide, deforcient, of the advowson of this church granted to the earl; and in the reign of Edward I. the rector had sixteen acres of land, but no manse, and was valued at 5l.—The present value is 5l. 5s. 2d. ob. and is discharged.

In 1302 Francis de Trois was instituted rector, presented by John earl Warren; in 1318 this rector, having a right to the tithes of certain lands in Witon, Paston, and Bacton, as parcel of this parish, of which three towns the prior of Broomholme was rector impropriate, containing in the whole fifty-seven acres, and he detaining them from this rector on a suit, he recovered it this year of the prior: in the said year the manor and advowson were settled by fine on Thomas earl of Lancaster, and his heirs, by John earl Warren and Surrey.

In 1375 John king of Castile presented, and in 1603 the rector returned sixty-eight communicants.

In 1748 the Rev. Thomas Woodyer was presented to this rectory by the crown.

In the church, which stands on a rising ground, east of the village, is a black marble stone—*For William Call, gent. son and heir of And. and Elizabeth, his wife, died May 5, 1683.*

FELMINGHAM, wrote Felmicham in Doomsday-book. Roger Bigot, ancestor of the earls of Norfolk

folk of that name, had a caracute of land which four free-men of Suffield were deprived of, to which there belonged seven borderers, and four soc-men, with lands, &c. valued in Suffield; four free-men also held what was then valued at 10s. at the survey at 16s. 4d. It was one leuca long, and five furlongs broad, paid 18d. gelt, and one of these four men was under the predecessor of Robert lord Mallet.

Here was also a tenure in the Conqueror's hands, which Offert, a free-man, possessed in the Saxon time, valued at 6d. and Godric was the king's steward of it.

Both these tenures were in a family that assumed their name from the town, by being enfeoffed of them. Henry II. granted his fee to Abraham de Felmingham. Others also of the said family had an interest herein.

Eva, daughter of Robert de Felmingham, released to the abbot of St. Bennet all her right in the advowson of this church; and in the 41st of that king Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, released by fine a moiety of the advowson to the abbot.

In the 15th of Edward I. Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, had the assise, view of frank-pledge, free-warren, &c. and in 1303 Gregory de Felmingham presented to the rectory as lord. Gregory dying lord of a fourth part of a manor in the 14th of Edward II. left six sisters and co-heiresses; Alice, married to James de Whitwell; Catherine, wife of James Rightwise.

In 1322 John Rightwise presented to the rectory; and in 1349 John de Whitwell,

John

John Whitwell, esq. died lord in the 7th of Henry VI. seized of the advowson, and was buried in the chancel of this church; and Richard Whitwell in the 20th of Edward IV.

John Whitwell, by his will, proved May 8, 1546, was buried by his mother in the chapel of St. John Baptist in this church, and having no issue, Ann, his sister, wife of Richard Crofts, of Witton, was his heir, who had livery of it in the 35th of Henry VIII. and on the demise of the said Ann, Thomas, her grandson, had livery in the 1st of queen Mary.

In the 8th of Charles I. Thomas Crofts, esq. of Felmingham, settled it on John, his son and heir, and Jane, daughter of Thomas Tilney, on their marriage; and in the 11th of that king the said John and Jane had licence to alien it to sir William Denny, kn. of Norwich, by deed, dated June 18; and in the following year, Sept. 1, Thomas Croft, the father, joined in the sale.

Sir William Denny, bart. held it in 1645, and conveyed it October 12, 1649, to sir Richard Berney, bart. of Reedham, and William Berney, a younger son.

Richard Berney, esq. (son of William) of Swanington, by his will, dated October 2, 1675, gives to his sister, Ann, this lordship, &c. who dying without issue in 1679, William Bladwell, esq. in right, probably, of his wife, Philippa, who was mother of Richard and Ann Berney afore said, and daughter of Thomas Brown, esq. of Elsing, possessed it, and so it came to Giles Bladwell, esq. his son, and half brother to Ann afore said, who was lord in 1715, and afterwards

afterwards sold it to Talman, who possessed it in 1740.

BRIAN'S MANOR. In 1321 sir Ralph de Skeyton released to Alice Breton, and her heirs, and to Robert Brian, of Felmingham, and his heirs, all his claim in the homages, services, &c. which they held of him; and in the 26th of Edward III. William Brian, of Felmingham, querent, and William de Witchingham, deforciant, settled on Brian a lordship, &c. here.

Sir Henry Inglos, by his will, proved in 1451, ordered his manor of Brian's here to be sold.

In the 2d of Edward II. Thomas de Antingham passed by fine to Jeffrey Sybille, of this town, lands here; and Bartholomew de Antingham died seised of a manor in the 39th of Edward III.

The abbot of St. Bennet at Holme held at the survey, and before, lands, &c. and a church with two acres, valued at 20s. This remained always in the said abbey, and the temporalities were valued in 1428 at 27s. 4d. ob.

Robert Rugge, citizen and alderman of Norwich, farmed it in the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary of the bishop of Norwich, at 6l. 13s. 4d. per annum, and was called the Chamberer's manor, with the fishery, &c. and extended into North Walsham, &c.

William Rugge, esq. son of Robert, was heir to his uncle, the bishop, and lived here, as did his son, Thomas.

The family of Rugge took their name from a lordship, or hamlet, in the town of Pattington, in Staffordshire, and were of good degree and eminency; the younger branch came into Norfolk in the 49th of Edward III. Nicholas Rugge, second son of John Rugge, of Rugge, seated himself there. A part of this family lived at North Repps.

The church is dedicated to St. Andrew, and there were four portions, or parts, belonging to it, three of which were appropriated to the abbey of St. Bennet, who had a manse, with one acre and a half of land, and these were valued at twenty-seven marks; this was in the time of Walter Suffield, bishop of Norwich, and a vicarage was founded, valued at 5l. The present value of the rectory is 6l. and is discharged.

A division was made in the king's court, on which the three parts of the church belonged to one rector, presented by the abbot, and the fourth part, or portion, to another rector, to be presented by Abraham, and his successors. Of this fourth part Hubert Walter was rector, and was afterwards archbishop of Canterbury.

In 1417 John Whitwell, of Felmingham, had five parts of the manor of Felmingham, and so a right to present successively five times.

In 1603 the rector returned two hundred and eleven communicants.

In 1756 the Rev. Robert le Grys was presented to the quarter part of the rectory by the late Thomas Sotherton, esq. of Taverham.

In 1749 the late Rev. George Molden was presented to the vicarage by the crown.

The present value of the vicarage is 6l. and is discharged.

On a grave-stone for John Whitwell, his arms; also on one for John Witchingham, and Brampton; and their arms.

In the church also a tomb,—*For Thomas Jermy, esq who died in 1503, and his two wives, Ann Yelverton, and Elizabeth Brampton,—and their arms; and Jermy, Mountney, and Wroth.*

The village of Felmingham lies on the road between Aylsham and North Walsham.

HONING takes its name from *Hoe*, an hill, and *Ing*, a meadow, and is wrote Honinga in Doomsday-book. The principal manor was at the survey in the abbot of St. Bennet, with two carucates of land, and Edric held it of the abbot in the Confessor's time, who on granting to Edric a moiety of his lordship, Edric granted the abbot a moiety belonging to his own fee, and then held the whole of the abbot on certain services; the whole was valued at 40s. was one leuca long, ten furlongs broad, and paid 10d. gelt. Robert Malet, and Robert de Glanville, held it at the survey of the abbot.

William de Glanville, on his founding the priory of Broomholme, gave two parts of the tithes of Honing, and two parts of the tithes of a mill here, to that priory.

Jeffrey de Glanville dying without issue, his right herein came to his five sisters and coheiresses; Alianore,

nore, the eldest, married Baldwin, a Norman; his part was seized on by Henry III. and after granted to Richard earl of Cornwall.

In the register of Broomholme priory is an entry of a deed of agreement about the 14th of Edward I. between Edmund earl of Cornwall and John de Honing, whereby the earl releases all his right of the lands of the said John, that they shall not be amerced at his court-leet at Bacton for breach of assize, &c.

John de Gimmingham, and Thomas Peche, had an interest herein about the 16th of Edward I. which Thomas was grandson of Almaric Peche, who married Elizabeth, fourth sister and co-heiress of Jeffrey de Glanville.

Roger Bois held it in the 3d of Henry IV. and sir Roger Bois died possessed of it in 1421.

Robert Bois, esq. dying in the 27th of Henry VI. it came to his daughter and heiress, Catherine, who brought it by marriage to sir Edmund Jenney, of Knateshall, in Suffolk.

The Jenneys quartered the arms of Buckle, Leyston, Gerrard, Cause, Bois, Plumstead, Gimmingham, with those of Witchingham and Fastolf.

This came to the le Gros's; Thomas le Gros, esq. was lord in the 25th of Elizabeth, and sir Charles le Gros in the 34th of Charles I.

Here was another lordship, which was granted to Ralph, brother of Ilgar, of which a free-man was deprived;

prived; it contained lands, &c. valued at 20s. and St. Bennet's abbey had the soc.

Richard le Veile died seised of this in the 30th of Henry II. he married a daughter of Humphrey de Botetourt, and left her endowed in it, held, as it is said, of William de Edgefield, valued at 7l. per annum.

William Gerberge, Peter Brookefden, Nicholas Drake, &c. held half a fee of Roger Fitz-Roger in the reign of Henry III. and William Gerberge, and John de Gimmingham, were lords in the 9th of Edward II. In the 2d of Edward III. Edmund, son of sir William Gerberge, conveyed to John de Gimmingham, and Roger de Reymes, thirty messuages, one mill, one hundred acres of land, &c.

Soon after this it came to the family of Bois, as above, and Roger Bois in the 3d of Henry IV. held the lordship, late Gerberge's, and Drake's, by half a fee of the heirs of Robert Ufford, of the manor of Horford.

Here was a yearly sum paid out of this lordship to the almohar of St. Bennet's abbey, to pray for Walter de Suffield, bishop of Norwich; who appropriated this church for Edward Holkman, esq. sir Miles Stapleton, &c.

SMALBURGH MANOR. Mary Coote, widow of Richard Coote, esq. held this manor in the 11th of Henry VIII. and seised it then on her son, Christopher Coote, of Blownorton, esq. who sold it in the 32d of that king to Ann Stede, widow; and she in the 37th of that reign, April 29, granted it to William Brampton.

Brampton, gent. her son by a second husband, with the manor of Eccles, by the sea.

Thomas Brampton, of Blownorton, gent. his brother, sold it to ——— Muffet, and he to John Tant; and Thomas Husband, esq. purchased it of Tant in the 28th of Elizabeth, there being a capital messuage, seventy-two acres of land, &c. belonging to it in Honing. Christopher Husband, gent. died possessed of it Nov. 22, 1634, held of the manor of Hockering, and left by Sapha, his wife, Valentine, his son and heir.

The church of Honing is dedicated to Sts. Peter and Paul, and was appropriated to the priory of Broomholme; a grainge belonged to it, but no land, and was valued at fifteen marks; the vicar had a manse, with twelve acres, valued at 20s. In the reign of Edward I. the prior was obliged to pay to the abbey of St. Bennet of Holme 4l. 10s. per ann. for two parts of the tithe of the demesnes of John de Veile, in Honing, and for tithes in Paston; this was vested in the bishop of Norwich, on the exchange of lands with him and Henry VIII. and still is in the fee.—*Parkin's Continuation, vide.*

The present value of the vicarage is 4l. 13s. 4d. and is discharged. In 1603 the vicar returned two hundred communicants.

May 15, 1755, this church was consolidated to Dilham; and in 1776 the Rev. Leonard Addison was presented to the vicarage by the bishop of Ely, and again in 1777.

In the church, on a grave-stone,—*Orate p. a'ia Nich. Parker, armig. qui obt. 19 Martij, 1496*,—and
the

the arms of Bois, Erpingham, and Repps; also Bois and Gimmingham.

At the east end of the church-yard was the chapel of the Resurrection in 1492.

In the 5th of Richard II. sir John Plays, &c. aliened lands here to the chantry of Raveningham; and in the 13th of that king Robert Bois, &c. lands to the priory of Campes.

Matthew Stokes, fellow of Caius college, is said to have granted his lease of this rectory to that college for the stipend of a fellow, and three scholars.

The village of Honing lies on the road from Worstead and North Walsham to the sea coast, eastward; and on the road from Broomholme to Norwich. The church stands on a fine eminence, overlooking the marshes, down the river Ant.

Bavil Paston Chamber, esq. has a very handsome feat half a mile north of the church, which the late Mr Chamber, his father, improved and decorated with much taste.

HORNING, wrote in Doomsday-book Horningham. At the survey this town was part of the possessions of the abbot of Holme, who had lands, &c. valued at 4l. was one leuca and a half long, one broad, and paid 6d. gelt.

ABBEY OF ST. BENEDICT at HOLME. The abbot and convent had also at the said time five lordships in Walsham hundred, one in Forehoe, four in North Erpingham, eleven in West Flegg, three in Henstead, one in Eynsford, two in Taverham, eleven in

South Erpingham, fifteen in Tunstead, six in Happing, three in East Flegg, one in Humbleyard, and one in Depwade hundred.

The family of de Glanville were early enfeoffed of considerable lands in this town, &c. held of the abbot; Bartholomew de Glanville, eldest son of William, founder of Broomholme priory, had three parts of a fee here, and in Holme, (a part of this town) of the old feoffment, in the reign of Henry II.

Holme was a solitary place in the marshes, called Cow-holme, &c. and given (according to tradition of the monks) by Horu, a little prince, to a society of religious hermits, under the government of one Sune-man, about the year 800, who (with the chapel of St. Benedict by them here built) were all destroyed in the general devastation of this country by the Danes, under Inquar and Hubba, in 870.

In the next century, Wolfric, a holy man, gathered seven companions here, and rebuilt the chapel and houses; they had resided here some years, when Canute, the Dane, founded and endowed at Holme an abbey of Benedictine monks in 1034.

This abbey was so fortified by the monks with strong walls, &c. that it resembled more a castle than a cloister, and, as tradition says, held out some time against William I. till betrayed by the treachery of one of the monks, on condition of his being made abbot, and on his promotion was ordered to be changed directly.

From an old manuscript in the college of Corpus Christi, Cambridge, wrote by William Botoner, *alias* Worcester, gent. who lived in the reign of Edward

IV. and in the family of sir John Fastolf, at Castor, in the hundred of East Flegg, and was one his executors, many curious accounts relating to this monastery we have transcribed.

The abbey church, from the east window to the west door, together with the choir, was (as he expresses it) *De gradibus meis, Anglice Steppys*, 148.—The breadth of the choir and presbytery seventeen gradus.—The breadth of the south aisle of this church, which was built by sir John Fastolf†, eleven gradus; and the length of it from east to west fifty-eight gradus: this last appears to have been a beautiful pile, built of, and vaulted with free-stone, and had seven large windows to the south.—The length of the north aisle was sixty-eight gradus, and the breadth twelve gradus.—The length of the choir and stalls twenty-four gradus.—The length of the high altar was seventeen of Botoner's spans, and that of the south aisle fifteen.—The space of the bell tower that stood in the midst of the church was twenty-two feet.—The frayer* was forty virgæ long to the pantry door, and seven broad.—Mr. Thomas Newton built Trinity chapel in the abbey church.

The following nobility were admitted to be brethren here:—1304, sir Thomas Fastolf, March 3; 1306, John duke of Lancaster, Ralph Stafford, Nicholas Pelham, and William Bayly; 1344, the lady Maud, wife of sir John de Kayly; lady Mary, countess Marshal; 1347, sir Ralph Bigot, rector of Trunch; 1348, lady Joan de Hastyns, countess of Huntingdon, sir Miles Stapleton; 1354, the lady Eve de Audeley, with her two daughters, sir Ralph de Benhales, sir

D 2 Richard

† Sir John also built the chapel of St. Mary, on the side of the chancel, or presbytery, where he was buried.

* Refectory, or hall.

Richard de Ilney; 1354, sir John de Ufford; 1362, sir James de Audeley, and lady Eva de Audeley; 1389, sir John de Bardolph; 1344, sir Hugh le Peverel, and lady Maud, his wife.

Buried in the abbey church:—Grynolf, a Dane, and alderman, who died October 1; and duke Edward; 1075, Ralph Bigot, earl of Norfolk*, to whom the Conqueror gave it, married the daughter of William Fitz-Osbert, and died December 3; Margaret, a blessed saint, killed in Littlewood, in the township of Hoveton St. John, in 1170, June 11, and buried under the high, or principal altar of the monastery, amongst the relics; sir John Vaux, lord of Castor; sir John Bacon, died Jan. 3; Thomas de Bresyng-ham, died Jan. 16; William de Ringfeud; lady Joan de Brews, died May 3; William de Ormesby, chief-justice of England; sir William Fastolf, son of sir John Fastolf; sir Richard Newton; 1444, Oliver Holcomb, died April 3, he was one of the abbot's esquires for fifty years; 1451, Robert de Clypelsby, died February 24.

The *obijts* of several benefactors, abbots, &c. as they were severally kept:—King Canute, Nov. 12; St. Wolfey, the first hermit at Holme, Dec. 3; Ralph earl of Norfolk, Dec. 3; Elsin, abbot, Oct. 23; Thurston, abbot, Oct. 7; Edelwold, Nov. 14; Anselm, Dec. 9; Daniel*, Nov. 9; Nicholas, November

† Eotoner is here much mistaken, the Bigots were not earls of Norfolk till a considerable time after: the Ralph above-mentioned was Ralph Guader, who rebelled against the Conqueror, and was an outlaw.

* Daniel, abbot in 1153, was a lay-man, and a glass-maker, (*vitriarius*) or glazier; king Stephen declared, that if he had
known

ber 15; Henry, December 14; and sir Henry de Hastings, May 13.

The general commemoration for all their benefactors, abbots, &c. was on October 2, every year.

Thurstan de Ludham was buried in the abbey church, with this epitaph on his tomb:

*Abbas Mausoleo Thurstanus jacet in isto,
Qui fuit egregius pastor gregis, ipse secundus,
Hujus cænobei decus, sibi gaudia cæli
Det, cujus, exequias celebramus æque dolentes,
Nonas Octobris cui Christus misereatur. 1604.*

King Harold is said to have granted to Edelwold abbot of St. Benedict's de Hulmo, the custody of this county; and on the conquest he fled into Denmark, and never returned.

Conrade was abbot in 1127, and confessor to Henry I.

In the Duke's-Palace-Yard, at Norwich, at the entrance of a house near the river, lies a large gravestone, with an abbot in his robes cut thereon, brought from the ruins of this abbey, thus inscribed:—*Frater Ricardus de South Walsingham, abbas monasterij Sancti Benedicti de Hulmo, qui obiit anno Domini quadringentesimo, vicesimo nono*,—with the arms of the monastery.

D 3

William

known how to sing mass, he would have made him archbishop of Canterbury; he was a married man, and had a son, Henry Daniel, a great companion of archbishop Becket, and, as Bottoner says, became abbot of Ramsey, &c. Hugh, nephew of king Stephen, and a noble knight, succeeded Daniel. Daniel built the chapter-house, the dormitory, and the hospital of St. James.

William Rugge, *alias* Repps, S. T. D. was installed abbot April 26, 1530. On February 4, 1535, the see of Norwich being void, an act of parliament was passed, (though never printed) whereby the ancient barony of the see, and its revenues, were separated for it, and the priory of Hickling, with the barony and revenues of this abbey, were annexed to the see of Norwich instead thereof; and in right of this barony the bishop of Norwich now sits in the House of Lords, the barony of the see being in the crown, so that this abbey was never dissolved, only transferred by the statute before the dissolution.

Holme was a mitred abbey, and its abbots always sat in the House of Lords.

After this Rugge was elected by the monks of Norwich, May 31, 1536, bishop of Norwich;—Leland calls him—*Vir profecto Candidissimus, et mihi familiariter cognitus, tum præterea, Theologus ad unguem doctus.*

The revenues of this abbey were great; in the 26th of Henry VIII. they were valued at 583l. 17s. ob. q. Dugdale, and as Speed at 677l. 9s. 8d. q. as appears from bishop Tanner.

King Edward the Confessor was a benefactor, granted them many privileges, and confirmed those of Canute, as did Maud the empress, Henry II. Richard I. &c.

Many of the royal family visited it in 1469; on Wednesday in Whitsun week the mayor, aldermen, and about 100 citizens of Norwich, waited on horseback on the king's mother here, with a petition to her.

This

This was one of the monasteries that king John kept in his own hands, in the time of the pope's interdict.

The worthy society of Antiquarians have, at their cost, printed two perspective views of the west (or principal) gate of this abbey, now in ruins, by which it appears to have been a sumptuous stately pile; over one side of the arch is represented a person with a sword in his right hand; and on the other a lion, both injured, and much defaced through time. These figures have been much misrepresented.

In a grant of the manor of Heigham, by Norwich, by William Bassett, abbot, and the convent, without date, to Richard Bassett, lord chief-justice to Henry I. we find this remarkable seal:—A person in a close vest, or tunic, and a gown, part of it to be seen hanging behind him, with a lofty cap issuing out of a coronet, and holding a great broad sword in his right hand, wherewith he has pierced the nostrils of a great dragon segreant, (holding in his mouth by the waist a young man) and ready to seize on the person with the sword, and an oblong shield before him: near the rim of this seal is in capital letters the word —*CARDIBAS*.—All which is to represent the miraculous rescue of an idle young monk, (by St. Benedict, as the Romish Legends say) who fled from his convent, and was forthwith seized on by the Devil, (represented by the dragon) and returned safe to his convent.

Richard Bassett, to whom William the abbot and convent granted the aforesaid manor, was living in the reign of Henry I. and then lord chief-justice of England.

Over the arch of the said gate are the arms of De-la-Pole, earl of Suffolk; Feuchamp, earl of Warwick; the earl of Clare; Valence, earl of Pembroke; earl of Arundel, &c.

On the east side of the said gate, on the sides of the arch, are the arms of England, and of France; and over it, those of Arundel, Erpingham, Hastings, &c.

In the beginning of the reign of Edward IV. we find the following jingling rhimes wrote, as a lampoon on this abbey:

*Porticum Regale,
Signum Capitale,
Sordidum Mappale,
Olus sine Sale,
Cervisia Novale,
Stratum Lapidale,
Stabulum Sordidale,
Fœnum Gladiale,
Hospitalitas parcimoniale,
Ignis in Caminis frigidale,
Vadia Servientium valde vane,
Ideo hospites ibunt, sine vale,
Fastolf eis benefactor ampiciale,
Et valde cito monachis immemoriale.*

At the head of the causeway, going down to St. Benedict's abbey, in the beginning of the reign of Henry III. was an hospital dedicated to St. James, under the government of the almoner of the monastery, and this was granted also to the see of Norwich.

The remains of the abbey of St. Benedict at Holme are visible on a piece of hard land of only thirty-five acres, surrounded by marsh grounds. Here
is

is no part of this venerable fabric standing, but the gate-house*, or entrance, from the north, by a causeway from Ludham, the rest having been barbarously destroyed, and taken away *to build barns and mend roads*. We are scarce able to refrain from expressing our feelings on this occasion, in terms not less severe than just. Not even popular frenzy, nor religious enthusiasm, could claim an extenuation for having made such devastation, much less the cool and deliberate destruction of one of the greatest beauties, and one of the most august pieces of antiquity this county affords. Many persons now living remember to have seen vast piles of building standing. The few solitary trees left are witnesses (but dumb ones) of those irreligious acts of violence, so fatally committed here. Pity it is that tenants are not *bound* to preserve such valuable relics, not from the devouring hand of time, but from merciless ignorance.

This abbey is situated on a peninsula, formed by the rivers Thurn, Ant, and Bure, which here unite; and, by the name of the latter, has its course by Wey-bridge, and Stokesby-ferry, to the sea at Yarmouth.

In most maps St. Bennet's at Holme is delineated in Happing Hundred: its situation, indeed, seems to favor this idea, but the boundaries of certain districts are not always determined by the course of a river. A farm of upwards of five hundred acres here, belonging, we believe, to a Mrs. Robinson, is in the parish of Horning, and hundred of Tunstead, though rented by the tenant of Ludham-hall, to which capital farm it lies most contiguous.

The

* Even this small memento of what St. Bennet's has been, suffers from the erection of a drain mill on its ruins.

The church of Horning was also dedicated to St. Bennet; the rectory was appropriated to that abbey, the vicarage was valued then at two marks, and the rectory at twelve marks; in the reign of Edward I. there belonged to the vicar a manse, with an acre of land; the present value is 4l. 13s. 4d. the presentation was in the abbot, and so came to the bishops of Norwich.

This town has in it two villages, one called the Upper, and the other the Lower-street: it lies on the road from Aylsham to Yarmouth, by Ludham and Heigham bridges. The church has a tall square tower, with one bell; the aisle is covered with lead, and the chancel with thatch.

In 1767 the Rev. Anthony Barwick was presented by the bishop of Norwich.

James Coldham, esq. of Anmer, is lord of the principal part of Horning.

We have often, in our peregrination, lamented the want of learning, and execution, *so eminently displayed* on the tomb-stones in almost every country church-yard:

*So from the Earth the
Fadin Lillys Rise
it Springs it grows it Flourish
and Dies, &c.*

Might not the clergy superintend the epitaphs designed for their deceased parishioners?

HOVETON, or HOFTON, is wrote Hovetuna in Doomsday-book, and, according to Mr. Parkin, takes its name from its scite, *Hoe*, or *Hou*, a hill by the

the water; but this etymology of the reverend author is erroneously given, as nothing in the name impleis "a hill *by the water*." The most probable conjecture (and we advance it only as conjecture) is, that its name is derived from *Hovel*, a habitation, or dwelling:—Hovel-town, the town, or stead, where the principal lord dwelt before the conquest. Vestiges of there having been a capital house, and offices, at the farm-house, below the church of St. John, are still plain; and the names of many towns in this neighbourhood seem to confirm our position, as being appendages to the great manor of Hoveton; Tunstead, or Town-stead, the market and residence of the mercantile and labouring people:—Small-burgh, the smaller town;—Ash-man-haugh, the field of wood for fuel, and other uses;—Bar-ton, the corn town;—Neatf-head, or Neatf-herd, the dairy, or cow-herd;—Ir-stead, or Iris-stead, the town at the bend, or circle, of the hard lands;—Horn-ing, the grazing grounds for draught-oxen, and young cattle, by the water.

Hoveton St. John, and St. Peter, was at the survey a lordship belonging to St. Bennet's abbey of Holme, and was possessed by Ralph Stalra, in the Confessor's time; valued then at 7l. at the survey at 100s. was one leuca and two furlongs long, and half a leuca broad, paid 18d. gelt, and there were two churches endowed with sixteen acres.

Several tenures, or manors, arose from this, held of the abbot.

In the reign of Henry III. the rent of assize of the abbot's manor was 4l. 2s. 4d. arable land 64s. meadow 2s. 6d.

In the 9th of Edward II. all these persons were returned to have an interest herein:—The abbot of Holme, Jeffrey Wyche, the lady Cockfield, John de Lenn, Ralph de Bagthorpe, Ralph de Grelley, William Flegg, William Claver, John Greengate, &c. and in Ashmanhaugh.

In 1428 the temporalities of the abbot in Hoveton St. John were valued at 12l. 7s. 8d. and in Hoveton St. Peter at 112s. 9d. this last being the cellarer's lordship.

In the 24th of Henry VIII. William Rugge, abbot of St. Bennet's, conveyed the manor of Greengate to Robert Rugge, his brother, alderman of Norwich, which the said Robert held in 1558, with that of Spicer's, *alias* Berd's, in Hoveton St. John, and St. Peter, Tunstead, Belaugh, and Ashmanhaugh; the last sold to him also by the late abbot, his brother.

In the 26th of Henry VIII. Robert and Thomas Kebyll, conveyed to sir John Heydon the manor of Moorhouse, or Moorhall, in Hoveton St. John, ten messuages, lands, and 40s. rent: and in the 5th of Edward VI. William Ruffel passed it to Henry Palmer, and Mr. Warner bought it of Palmer in 1571. This is in Hoveton St. John, and is now the handsome seat of John Blotfield, esq. who commanded a company of the west Norfolk regiment in the time of the last war, and has made some considerable improvements on the estate here.

William Rugge, bishop of Norwich, in the 30th of Henry VIII. had the moiety of Lathe's manor then in his own hands.

William

William Rugge, the bishop's nephew, was lord of Greengate's, Spicer's, or Berd's, and Thomas, his son, held it in the 15th of James I.

The manor of Lathe's, in Hoveton St. Peter, is the bishop's, and held by Henry Negus, esq. who has a good seat here.

Another lordship in this town was, after the rebellion of Ralph Guader, earl of Norfolk, added to the manor of Tunstead, by Robert the cross-bow-man, by the command (as he says) of Godric; but Godric denied it, and Tunstead manor at that time was held by Roger of Poitiers; this contained a carucate of land in Hoveton; which Robert, the earl, gave with his wife to St. Bennet. What Robert the cross-bow-man held of Godric, who took care of it for the Conqueror, was worth 10l. per ann. and now, (at the survey) together with Tunstead, at 11l.

Who this Robert, the earl, was, who in the register of Holme is said to have given this lordship, and in Doomsday-book also is called Robert, the earl, does not appear; the register says he was there buried.

In the 10th of Edward I. John de Hoveton held the manor of Tunstead, and a lordship here, which formerly belonged to Robert de Grelley.

Roger Bois, and John Whitwell, held here the tenth part of a fee of the heirs of the duke of Lancaster, in the 3d of Henry IV. some time John de Hoveton's. William Bois, of Hoveton, gent. died October 1, 1572, seised of the manors of Hoveton St. Peter, and St. John, held of the bishop of Norwich.

This

This was afterwards sold to the Bendish's, and to the Blofields, who now hold St. John's.

In this town are two parishes, and two churches, one dedicated to St. Peter, the other to St. John.

HOVETON ST. PETER was a rectory, valued at nine marks, and appropriated to the abbey of St. Bennet. Albert de Grelley, by deed without date, gave and released all his right in this advowson to the abbey.

We find no institutions being served by a stipendiary curate, till in the year 1625 Robert Booth, A. M. was instituted vicar, collated by the bishop.

In 1777 the Rev. William Yonge was presented to the vicarage of Hoveton St. Peter, by the bishop of Norwich.

The church had been in ruins, and was rebuilt with brick in 1624; it is a small pile, without a chancel, and stands near Mr. Negus's house.

Bishop Reynolds, on renewing the lease of this impropriation, reserved the sum of 26l. 13s. 4d. to be paid to the vicar.

The prioress of Redlingfield aliened to the prior of Hickling lands here in the 8th of Richard II.

Besides the manor above-mentioned, the bishop has a manor, called Axham's, in this town, valued at 12l. 10s. per ann.

Anthony Aufrere, esq. resides at his seat in this parish. This house stands within half a mile of Mr. Negus's,

Negus's, both of which are finely environed with wood. The fish-ponds here are remarkably good.

HOVETON ST. JOHN was a rectory, valued at ten marks, and appropriated to the same abbey.

We find no institution till 1561, when Leonard Howlet was instituted rector, collated by the bishop, on a *lapse*; after this it was served by a curate, and the curate in 1603 returned fifty-eight communicants.

The church is situated on an eminence, near Wroxham-bridge, which commands a pretty view of the river, and broad, south of it. The tower is of neat brick-work, built in 1765.

Near the communion-table a grave-stone,—*In memory of Thomas Blofeld, esq. many years justice of the peace, and deputy lieutenant, once mayor, and six times a representative in parliament for the city of Norwich; in all which stations he signalized himself for his eminent zeal and steadiness to the established church, his loyal affection to his sovereign and the English monarchy, and an unwearied diligence in promoting the interest, trade, and welfare of this country; his knowledge was equalled by few, his integrity exceeded by none; he died October 17, 1708, of his age 74.*

In an upper south window of the church were the arms of St. Bennet's abbey, and those of bishop Rugge; and in the lowest south window, azure, two bars wavy, ermine.

In this parish, in a wood, called Little-Wood, a woman was killed in 1170; she was buried in St. Bennet's abbey, and esteemed a Saint.

In

In 1777 the Rev. William Yonge was licensed to this curacy of Hoveton St. John, on the presentation of the bishop of Norwich.

HOVETON-BROAD is one of several large pieces of water through which the navigable river Bure runs, each distinguished by the name of the parish it belongs to; as Wroxham, Woodbastwick, Ranworth, and South Walsham. These broads are said to cover not less than five hundred acres, and abound in great plenty with fish; as pike, perch, roach, eel, tench, bream, &c. They are also much resorted to by gentlemen from Norwich, and elsewhere, who take the pleasure of sailing and fishing in handsome boats, kept here on purpose.

IRSTEAD, IRISTEAD, or IRSTEDE, is situated at a peninsula formed by the marshes, and was wrote Oresteda in Doomsday-book. The abbot of St. Bennet's manors of Honing, and Neatishead, seem to extend at the survey into this town; he had the patronage of the church. Maud, wife of Robert Selemi, held lands here of the abbot, which paid 30s. rent per ann. and, with lands in Barton-Turf, made the fifth part of a fee, as appears from their Register.

William de Stalham held also half a fee in the time of Henry III. when the aid was granted on the marriage of that king's sister to the emperor.

After this the family of le Gros held it of the abbot.

At the dissolution it does not appear to be conveyed, as far as we find, to the see of Norwich, though the right of patronage came undoubtedly on that

that exchange to the bishop of Norwich, who is patron of the rectory at this time.

Another lordship was also in this town in the reign of the Confessor, in the said abbey, which was granted to it by Canute the Great, on his foundation thereof, as an appendix to Honing, and contained lands, &c. valued at 20s. At the conquest it was granted to Alan earl of Richmond, who was lord of it at the survey.

In 1299 the abbot of St. Bennet granted licence to sir Reginald le Gros to have a free chantry in the oratory of his manors of Overhall and Netherhall, in Irstead, by reason of the distance from the parish church, with a *salvo* for the rights of the said church. This family of le Gros seem to have held it of the honor of Richmond, belonging to the earls of Richmond, and in the 9th of Edward II. the abbot, Reginald le Gros, and Jeffrey Wythe, were returned to have lordships here.

In the 32d of Henry VIII. sir Richard Southwell, knt. conveyed by fine to Anthony Gourney, esq. the manor of Irstead, with lands in Barton, Neatishead, Smalburgh, &c. and the said Anthony died lord on January 4, in the 2d and 3d of Philip and Mary, whose grandson, Henry, is said, by Mr. Parkin, to hold his manor of the bishop of Norwich.

The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and is a rectory, valued at twelve marks; in the reign of Edward I. when the rector had a manse, and seven acres of land, the abbot of Holme was patron, and had a portion of tithe, valued at one mark.

The present value is 6l. 13s. 4d. and is discharged, and the bishop of Norwich is patron; the pension of 13s. 4d. came to, and remains in the bishop.

In 1349 William de Wickham was presented by the king to this rectory, the temporalities of the abbey being then in the king; this was the great Wickham, afterwards bishop of Winchester.

In 1603 the rector returned forty-six communicants.

December 13, 1755, this church was consolidated with Barton-Turf, and in 1762 the Rev. Henry Headley was presented to the united rectory by the bishop of Norwich.

The rector paid 6s. 8d. per ann. to the sacrist of St. Bennet, for mynstre sheafes.

Parkin says, "The abbot erected a wooden bar in the water between this town and Tunstead, whereby the passage of boats, &c. was stopped, and the sheriff had orders to remove it, in the 18th of Edward I. at the abbot's cost, that the boats, &c. might pass under the bridge of Warthford;"—but we judge this paragraph is an entire mistake.

In the 1st of king John, West Dereham abbey had a confirmation of 6s. 8d. rent out of a mill here.

William de Reedham, rector of this church, impleaded the abbot of Holme for the tithes of the lands of sir Stephen de Reedham, brother of William, and it was adjudged to the abbot, by the abbot of Colchester, delegated by the bishop on this account.

The

The church stands near to the marshes, and to the navigable river Ant.—The village is scattered on the edge of the hard grounds.

NEATISHEAD, NEATISHEARD, or NETESHERD, called in Doomsday-book Snetesherda, or Snetesherd, "taking its name," says Parkin, "from the head of some stream, or rivulet, here rising formerly, called the Inet, thus Snetesham, Sneteston, &c." This, however, we think improbable, as here is no river which could give name to a town. The abbot of St. Bennet was lord of it in king Edward's reign, and at the survey, and had lands, &c. valued at 4l. It was one leuca and a half long. and one broad, and there was a church with 10 acres.

This lordship was given to the abbot by king Canute on his foundation of that monastery; in the *Register of Holme*, fol. 121, may be seen the customary tenants and their services belonging to the abbey manor.

In the 23d of Edward I. it is said William de Stalham aliened lands here, in Irslead, and Beelton, to that abbey, and in the 9th of Edward II. the abbot, Reginald le Grofs, and William de Borwood, were returned to be lords; in the 10th of that king Henry Brook messuages and lands here, in Honing, Barton, and Smalburgh. In the 14th of Richard II. the abbot had licence for the manor of Burwood, in this town, and ten acres of land in Potter-Heigham, granted by John de Thorpe, of the yearly value of 62s. Their temporalities in 1428 were 11l. 14s. 4d.

On the dissolution, on an exchange of lands between Henry VIII. and the bishop of Norwich, it was granted to that see.

The bishop is now lord of the manor, impropiator of the great tithes, and patron of the vicarage; his lessee is Jacob Preston, esq. of Beeston St. Lawrence.

In the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary the rents of assize were 14l. 12s. 7d.—rents of the tenants of Burwood 26s.—of the farm of the rectory, the manor and sold-course, 9l. 10s. 2d.—perquisites of court ---. —rent belonging to the sacrist of Holme 20s.—Beeston rectory tithes 26s. 8d.—for the homage of the town of Barton, Kybald's manor, 8s.—for the tithes of Barton Grainge, extending into Beeston and Smalburgh, in the tenure of John Easpole-----the penitentiaries rents 2s. 8d.—pentors 5d.

From an old writing, without date, we have taken the following account:—It is intitled—"A note of all such sums as have been received of the issues and profits of Neatishead, by the space of ten years last past, by Robert Downes, esq. and Francis Shilling, as also such returns of money as the aforesaid Francis is to allow for the fine of such lands as be in his possession, by decree out of chancery, as also of such sums of money as the aforesaid Francis is to receive by virtue of this award."

"Received by Robert Downes, esq. here and above his allowances, 67l. 16s. 6d."

"Received by Francis Shilling, over and besides all his allowances, 141l. 16s. 11d. and he is to allow for the fine of his lands, by the decree, 96l. 6s. 4d. and he is to receive of Rookwood in eleven years, by 10l. per ann. 110l.—*Item.* to be paid to Shilling, by John Amoas, 6l. 43s. 4d.—*Item.* paid by Rookwood
of

of the rents allowed to the bishop, and defawlked out of Shillings' reckoning, 12l."

This Robert Downes was lord of Bodney, in the hundred of South Greenhoe, and living in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter, appropriated by William Turbe, bishop of Norwich, and confirmed by Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury, and a vicarage settled, valued in oblations, &c. in 1262, at 8l. 13s. 4d.

In the reign of Edward I. the vicar had a manse, and ten acres of land, and was valued at 40s. in the patronage of the abbot of Holme, and the appropriated rectory at twenty-eight marks; the present value of the vicarage is 3l. 13s. 1d. ob. and is discharged.

King John in his 15th year presented to the rectory, on the vacancy of an abbot, but by this presentation it seems that the appropriation had been set aside, or that the king disregarded it. In the year 1343 the abbot granted to the vicar several lands in exchange for certain tithes.

The vicar in 1603 returned two hundred communicants.

The church, which stands alone, is a single pile, the aisle and chancel covered with reed; over the porch hangs a bell, the steeple being down.

On the left hand, near the entrance into the chancel, is an altar-tomb, and on a brass plate,—*Orate p. a'iab; Joh. Cubett, et Elene uxor. ej. qi. obt. xviii. E 3 Marcij.*

Marcij. A°. Dni. MCCCCLXXXXVI.—He gave two pieces of land to the town, which they now enjoy, and money for town stock, now lost.

On a brass plate, on a marble grave-stone,
*Willms jacet hic Emmyson Marmore teste,
 Ille vicar, ecclesie fuit hujus honeste,
 Impensis simul expensis decoravit eandem,
 Quinquaginta tribus libris, sed funere tandem,
 Migrante luce pia q̃a. nata est Virgo Maria,
 Anno mil. c quater, quo simplex l fuit x ter,
 Exoremus ita sibi detur celica vita.*

In 1767 the Rev. Anthony Barwick was presented to the vicarage of Neatishead.

PASTON, wrote in Doomsday-book Pastuna. The great manor of Bacton extended into this town, and was held of the Glanvilles; Bartholomew de Glanville gave the church of Paston, of which town he was lord and patron, to the priory of Broomholme, founded by his father.

On the death of Jeffrey de Glanville this lordship came to his five sisters and coheiresses, about the beginning of the reign of Henry III. the families of de Peche, Huntingfield, Leche, Latimer, &c. whose interest therein centred in the Pastons, as may be seen in Bacton.

HOLME-ABBEY MANOR. In the reign of king Edward, and at the survey, St. Bennet's abbey of Holme had a lordship, valued at 10s. It was one leuca long, and four — broad, paid 15d. gelt, and was given to find provision for the monks.

The

The abbot soon after the conquest granted to Osborn de Paston, the priest of Paston, lands of St. Bennet, in fee to him and his heirs; and the abbot in the reign of king Stephen gave to Richer de Paston, son of Osborn, all the land of the convent here, with their men, &c. which continued in the Paston family many centuries, and was sold after the death of William Paston, earl of Yarmouth, to lord Anson, with Oxnead, and many other lordships, which descended on that lord's death, in 1762, to his brother and heir, Thomas Anson, esq. on whose decease it came to George Adam, esq. his nephew, who has taken the name of Anson, and is now lord of the whole town.

Admiral Anson, on his circumnavigation round the world, took an Acapulca ship worth 313,000*l.* in the South Seas, and brought her home June 14, 1744. By this prize he acquired immense riches, and was created a baron by George II.

George Anson esq. the present lord of Paston, &c. is representative in parliament for Litchfield, and resides at Shugborough, near that city.

Bishop Rugge. in the 34th of Henry VIII. exchanged with sir Thomas Paston, knt. one of the privy chamber, the manor of Paston, for Darlington rectory, &c.

William earl Warren had a grant of a lordship of which five free-men were deprived, and a church, with one acre, valued at 40*s.* and the abbot of Holme had the soc. Turolde held it under the earl at the survey.

John earl Warren was lord in the 15th of Edward I. and had view of frank-pledge, assise of bread, &c. and free-warren. In the 9th of Edward II. the Pastons held it of the said lord, as they had done many years. Clement de Paston, who married Cecily, daughter and heiress of William Leche, had the grant of an oratory, or chapel, in his house at Paston, in 1314, and so was annexed to their other tenures.

William de Scobies held also at the survey twenty acres of land, and a borderer, of which a free-man was deprived, who was under the protection only of Edric, valued at 12d. This came after to the earl of Clare, and was held of that honor by the Pastons.

In 1603 the manors of Paston, Leche, Latimer, Huntingfield, &c. were valued in the whole at 238l. 13s. 7d. with 172 combs three bushels of barley, &c. and out of these there were 3l. 9s. 10d. 3q. per ann, to the manor of Gimmingham, by sir William Paston.

The old hall of this family stands near to the church, and had two courts; in the inner court is a well; the buttery-hatch, with the hall, is standing, but the chambers over it, and the chapel, are in ruins.

Over a door of the great stair-case, out of the hall, the arms of Berry are carved. Sir William Paston, the judge, married a daughter and heiress of sir Edmund Berry.

The church was a rectory, dedicated to St. Margaret, valued at fifteen marks and a half, and was granted by Bartholomew de Glanville to Broomholme priory, with fifty-two acres of land, and being appropriated

propriated, a vicarage was seuled, valued at 20s. The present value is 6l. 13s. 4d. and is discharged; it consists of one aisle, and a chancel, covered with reed, has a square tower and five bells.

On the dissolution Henry VIII. conveyed to sir Thomas Woodhouse, of Waxham, the patronage of this vicarage, with the appropriated rectory, on June 5, in his 37th year; and in the 19th of Elizabeth Henry Woodhouse had licence to sell it to William Paston.

In 1603 the curate returned 127 communicants. Sir William Paston then received all the profits, allowing some herbage to the curate.

In 1774 the Rev. John Price Jones was presented to this vicarage by George Anson, esq.

In the church was the guild of St. Ethelbert, and the light of Bekhuhe, alias Bekkergate, maintained by that part of the parish.

There is a curious tomb in the chancel, erected for lady Katherine Paston, with her effigy, made by the famous statuary Mr. Nicholas Stone, and set up by him in 1629, for which he was paid 340l. and was very extraordinarily entertained.—*To the reviving memory of the virtuous and right worthy Lady Dame Katherine Paston, daughter of the right worshipful sir Thomas Knevet, knt. and wife of sir Edward Paston, with whom she lived in Wedlock 26 years, and had issue two sons, yet surviving, William and Thomas ; she died March 10, 1628.*

The same statuary also erected a monument here for sir Edmund, which cost 100l.—*Juxta hoc marmor posita*

positæ sunt exuvie D'ni. Edmi. Paston, equitis aurati, qui obt. Ano. D'ni. 1628, ætat. suæ 48.

Here were also buried Clement Paston, esq. and Beatrice, his wife; he died in 1419: between the south door and the tomb of his wife, the father and mother of sir William, the judge.—Also, a monument for Erasmus Paston, esq. and his wife, Mary, daughter of sir Thomas Windham, ornamented with brass plates, &c.

Mention is made of a chapel in the meadows.

This village is pleasantly situated on the hanging edge of a hill, which rises towards the sea at Paston-cliff, three quarters of a mile north-east. Between the town and Bacton runs a small stream, which seems to arise a mile or two above, but loses itself before it comes to the coast at Kewick, in Bacton.

RIDLINGTON was the lordship of Ralph, brother of Ilgar, and sixteen soc-men held under him what was valued at 20s. It takes its name as lying on meadows, by some rivulet, and was wrote in Doomſday-book Ridlinketuna.

Several persons had an interest herein; Thomas de Walcote, by deed without date, released, as lord, to Roger de Veile the moiety of this church. The Roscelines had also a lordship here, and in Honing. Sir John de Veile, of Witton, released his right in a moiety of the advowson, with lands in Witton, as did John le Veile, his son.

In the 51st of Edward III. Thomas Rosceline had a charter of free-warren in his demesne lands. Reginald de Dunham, heir of John le Veile, gave to the
 abbey

abbey of Broomholme eight acres of land in this town, and Broomholme, and the advowson of a moiety of the church, which he held, with his manors of Fishley and Witton, of the king, by keeping a goshawk for him.—*Esch.* 27 *Edw. I.*

Peter Rosceline, John de Vaux, John de Gimmingham, William de Croftwich, &c. were returned to have interests here, as lords, in the 9th of Edward II. This was in the earl of Orford in 1700, and the countess of Orford held it in jointure in 1760.

The prior of Broomholme had also a lordship in the 31st of Edward I. he had licence to receive in mortmain the advowson of this church, with lands in Witton and Baſton; and in the 41st of Edward III. he was impleaded for stopping the water-course at Ridlington-bridge, between Witton and Ridlington, and ordered to let it have its usual course.

On the dissolution it seems to be granted to sir Thomas Woodhouse, with the advowson; and his son, sir John, had livery of it about the 15th of Elizabeth.

The temporalities of the priory were valued in 1428 at 26s. 4d.

John Norris, esq. was patron in 1740, and lord in 1762.

Here was a fair on Lady-day.—The church is dedicated to St. Peter.

In the reign of Edward I. the prior of Lewes had the patronage of a mediety; Mr. Ralph Gymingham
was

was patron of another; each mediety was valued at two marks and a half. The present value of the rectory is 4l. 6s. 8d. and is discharged.

In 1603 the rector returned seventy-two communicants, and that sir Henry Woodhouse was patron, but that mediety was appropriated.—In 1621 Thomas Cannam presented *hac vice*.

February 10, 1757, a mediety of this church was consolidated with East Riston, in Happening hundred; and in the same year the Rev. Thomas Hewitt was presented to the vicarage by the late John Norris, esq. of Witton.

Miss Norris, of Witton, now a minor, is alternate patron of a mediety with the bishop of Ely.

Ridlington church stands near the road from Happisburgh to North Walsham. The village is scattered up and down the parish.

In the church were the arms of Bois impaling Gimmingham, and Bois impaling Repps.

On a grave-stone with a brass plate, in the chancel,

Presbyter hic stratus quidem jacet intumulatus,

Vir bonus et gratus, Thomas Stacey, vocitatus,

Cantor Subtilis pueris, magnus Relevator,

Et Campanilis Ridlington erat fabricator.

M. Anno. C. quater bis in XI. ruit iste

Luce bis x et 1 April. stet sibi Christi.—Amen.

SLOLEY, wrote in Doomsday-book Slaleia. The capital lordship of this village was at the survey in Ralph de Beaufoe, and was held by a soc-man of St. Bennet's abbey in king Edward's time; there belonged

longed to it land, &c. valued at 40s. was six furlongs long, and five broad, paid 4d. ob. gelt, and a church with one acre, valued at 2d. belonged to it. From the Beaufoes it came to the Marshals, and to lord Morley.

The abbot of St. Bennet's had also at the survey one soc-man, with sixteen acres, valued at 16s.

The ancient family of le Gros was enfeoffed of of this manor. Sir Reginald le Gros was lord and patron in the time of king Stephen, and held it of the descendents of de Beaufoe, barons of Rye. In this family was also the patronage of the church.

Oliver le Gros, esq. by his will, dated July 1, 1439, requires to be buried in the chapel of St. James, in this church, and gave 10l. to the repair of Sloley church.

Robert Ashfield, son of John Ashfield, and Amicia, his wife, daughter and heiress of Simon le Gros, conveyed their right herein to Edmund Jenney, in the 18th of Edward IV. and at this time there seems to be a moiety of this manor in the Ashfields.

In 1522 sir Edmund Jenney died seized of it, leaving it to Francis, his grandson and heir, who conveyed a moiety of the manor of Sloley, five messuages, a water-mill, 300 acres of land, 12 of meadow, 40 of pasture, five of wood, 100 of heath, 50 of marsh, and 100s. rent here, and in other towns, to John le Gros, who in the 1st of Edward VI. sold it to Miles le Gros, with the advowson.

In the Gros's it continued till conveyed to the Walpoles, earls of Orford.

At

At the survey Rainald, son of Ivo, had a small fee held of him by Roger, valued in Scottow. We find no further account of this, but suppose it was united to the le Gros's fee.

The temporalities of Broomholme priory were 12s. and of St. Bennet's abbey 17s. 10d. ob. for these 13s. 4d. were deducted out of the said tenths.

The church was dedicated to St. Bartholomew, valued in the reign of Edward I. at nine marks, and was a rectory. The rector had a manse and sixteen acres. The present value is 5l. 6s. 8d. and is discharged.

The church, which stands alone, has a nave, and two aisles covered with lead, the chancel with reed, and has a tower with three bells.

In 1603 the rector returned 55 communicants.

In 1753 Thomas Bateman was presented by Margaret countess of Orford; and in 1754 the Rev. James Adamson was presented to this rectory by John Sharp, *hac vice*.

Robert Glavine, rector, died in 1503, and has a grave-stone in the chancel.

Sloley lies between Tunstead and Westwick, and between Smalburgh and Scottow.

SMALBURGH, SMALBOROUGH, or SMALBERGH, wrote in Doomsday-book Smalb'ga. The chief lordship of this town was at the survey in the abbot of Holme, and held of him by a soc-man, who had a carucate of free land, and gave it to that abbey

bey in the time of king Edward, and held it after of the abbot: there belonged to it other lands, &c. valued at 20s. The whole was ten furlongs long, and twelve perches broad, and the gelt was 8d.

The abbot's temporalities, in 1428, were valued at 25s. and 7s. in rent at the dissolution.

The family of de Smalburgh were enfeoffed of the greatest part of it soon after the conquest, and claimed the right of patronage belonging to it.—— In the 12th of Henry III. John de Smalburgh granted to Peter de Brompton, and Maud his wife, lands claimed as part of her dower from Henry de Smalburgh, her late husband. The lands of this family extended into Barton.

Of this family was sir William de Smalburgh, who died about the 48th of Edward III.

CATT'S MANOR was held of the abbot by fealty, and the rent of 4s. per ann. Edmund Bokenham, esq. who died in 1479, had lands and a tenement in Smalburgh, called Baxter's, and purchased this lordship of the executors of Henry Catt.

From John Witchingham, esq. in the reign of Henry VII. it came to his daughters and co-heiresses. In the 33d of Henry VIII. Christopher Coote, esq. passed it to William Arnold. In 1575, Thomas Pettus, alderman of Norwich, possessed it; and in the 19th of James I. sir Francis Jones was seized of it in right of his wife, with Trusbutt's, in this town, and of a fishery called Eale-Set, in Barton and Sutton Broads, valued at 12l. 6s. 8d. per ann.

Roger Bigot, ancestor of the earls of Norfolk, had, on the conquest, the grant of a lordship, of which three free-men were deprived. One of them was under the protection of the predecessor of Robert Mallet, and the other of St. Bennet of Holme, which abbey had the soc.

In the 3d year of Henry III. William de Stalham held of Robert de Bosco a carucate of land in this town, &c. by one knight's fee.

This came in the next reign to sir Jeffrey Wythe, by the marriage of Isabel, daughter and co-heiress of sir William de Stalham; he was found to hold one fee here, and in Dilham, of sir Robert de Bois; and sir Robert of sir Richard de Rokele, who held it of the earl Marshal.

Jeffrey Wythe, the prior of Norwich, John de Sinalburgh, and Roger de Gyney, were returned to have lordships here in the 9th of Edward II. and in the 9th of Edward III.

Sir John Wythe, by his will, dated February 22, 1387, desires to be buried in the chancel of Beeston church; and left a daughter and heiress, Amy, or Anne, married to sir John Calthorpe.

In this family it continued, sir Philip Calthorpe dying lord in 1535; Elizabeth, his daughter, being heiress to her brother Philip, who died without issue, brought it to sir Henry Parker by marriage, who had livery of it in the 3d of Edward VI. and it was sold by sir Philip Parker, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, to Charles Cornwallis, esq. who, about the 37th of that reign, conveyed it to Thomas le Gros, esq. and sir Charles le Gros presented to the rectory in
1629;

1629; and in 1693 Charles le Gros, esq. was lord: he sold it to Giles Cutting, an attorney, at Norwich.

The heiress of Cutting married Mr. James Smith, mercer, of Norwich. Mr. Parkin says, that "in 1713 Catherine Smith, widow, presented as her right, it being an alternate presentation,"—but we are well assured that the advowson of the rectory is *absolute* in the see of Norwich, and is *not* an alternate presentation.

The Rev. Mr. Aufrere having since married Mrs. Smith, is now lord of the principal manor.

The prior and convent of Norwich had also a lordship here. Gunnora, sister of Hugh Bigot, earl of Norfolk, gave them a free-man, for an exchange of whom the said earl, by deed without date, in the reign of king Stephen, or Henry II. gave them two free-men, with their lands.

Pope Alexander III. in 1176, confirmed to the bishop of Norwich lands here, and in Dilham, of the see of earl Hugh.

The earl Warren had also an interest here; his manor of Witton probably extending into this town. In the 3d of Henry IV. Richard Kirope, and his parceners, were in possession of it, held of the heirs of Oliver Wythe, and they of the earl of Arundel.

The temporalities of the prior of Hickling were
118.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and is a rectory. By an inquisition taken before the arch-deacon of Norfolk, it was found that the church of

Smalburgh was vacant, and that the abbot of St. Bennet presented last, and that several persons then claimed the patronage: But all these by several deeds without date, about the time of king John, released all their right to the abbot.

The rector had a manse and eight acres of land, valued at thirteen marks. The prior of Norwich is said to have a portion of tithe, valued at 6s.—The present value is 10l. 14s. 2d. and is discharged.

In the rector's return, in 1603, he says, that the bishop, and sir Philip Parker, late lord, were patrons alternately.

In the church was the picture of Edward the Confessor, in his regalia, and his arms, and the arms of Wythe, and those of Calthorpe.

In 1677 the steeple fell down, and defaced part of the church; two bells were sold to build up a gable, and one left in a small brick cupola erected for it on the west end of the aisle roof, which is leaded, but the chancel is tiled.

The bishop of Norwich had the patronage on the exchange of the lands (in the reign of Henry VIII.) of the abbot of Holme.

Smalburgh lies next the marsh grounds, on the road between Yarmouth and North Walsham. Over the river Ant is a bridge, commonly called *Waser-bridge*, a corruption, no doubt, of Way-ford.

In 1762 the Rev. Richard Humfrey was presented to this rectory.

The

The church of Smalburgh, in the time of Edward IV. is said to have been forty-two paces long, and eighteen broad.

SWAFIELD, or SWATHFIELD, wrote in Doomf-day-book Suaffelda, Suawlda, and Suafella. A lordship in this town belonged to the bishop of Thetford before and at the survey, as part of the fee, and Jeffrey held it of the bishop; there were lands, &c. valued at 5s. 4d. and there were twenty-eight acres belonging to the church, and a borderer, with two acres of meadow, valued at 2s. The whole was one leuca long, and four furlongs and one perch broad, &c. and paid 18d. gelt.

William de Curechun, or Curzon, and Julian de Swafield, held between them half a fee of the bishop; and in the 2d year of king John, Julian had by a fine the patronage of the church, with the manor-house, assigned him by William, but the lands were still held in equal moieties between them.

After this, Nicholas Boteler had a moiety; and in the 15th of Henry III. William de St. Clere, who possessed it, sold it to William de Heveningham by fine.

In the said reign William de Mundesley held in demesne a quarter of a fee, and this was held, in the 20th of Edward III. by Laurence Sprigg; and in the 4th of Henry IV. by John de Mundesford, of the bishop.

Richard de St. Dennis impleaded, in the 18th of Edward I. Nicholas de Mundesley, for land, &c. here, which seems to be of the other moiety; and William Burgeis was lord of Swafield-hall in 1465.

William de Schoies had, at the survey, a grant of six acres of land, of which a free-man was deprived, valued at 6d. and the abbot of Holme had the soc of it.

Ranulf, brother of Ilgar, had also a grant of eighteen acres, which two free-men were deprived of, with a carucate and an half acre of meadow, valued at 16d. This seems to have come afterwards to the earls Warren.

The earl Warren's manor of North Walsham extended into this town, and William de Repps, &c. held lands in the 9th of Edward II. of the said earl; as did also the heirs of Plais.

In the 5th of Edward III. the jury presented, that the earl's tenants in this town ought *not* to common in North Walsham.

John Flegg had a messuage, with lands, and a fold-course here, &c. in the 33d of Henry III.

From the earls Warren it came to the earls of Lancaster, and so to the crown, and became part of the Duchy of Lancaster, and is so at this time.

The prior of Broomholme's manor in North Walsham extended here. This was granted, in the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary, to Francis Chaloner, and William Butler, September 6; and in the 20th of Elizabeth was possessed by Thomas Gryme, gent. Their temporalities were 4s. and 7d.

The village of Swafeld lies a mile north of North Walsham, on the road towards Trimingham. It is pleasantly situated near the river Ant, from which
the

the country rises to the church, half a mile north of the village.

The church is a rectory, dedicated to St. Nicholas; the earl Warren had the patronage in the reign of Edward I. but is said to have no right, the church being founded on the land and manor of the bishop of Norwich; the rector had no manse, or land, belonging to it; it was valued at six marks and an half. The present value is 6*l.* and is discharged.

In 1372 the rector was presented by John king of Castile; and in 1603 seventy-five communicants were returned to be here.

In 1772 the Rev. Thomas Meux was presented to this rectory:—The patronage is in the chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The temporalities of St. Bennet of Holme were 11*s.* 9*d.* ob.

William de Glanville, the founder of the priory of Broomholme, gave the tithe of the paunage of the turbary of Swafeld.

TUNSTEAD, or TUNSTEDE, called, according to Mr. Parkin, "Tonesteda in the Saxon age, from its scite on a rivulet, called Tun, or Tony, as Tun-bridgo, &c." But this etymology of the Rev. author we utterly deny, as being erroneous, either with respect to its situation, or derivation. Alfer, a nobleman, or thane of Harold, was lord of it in the time of the Confessor, on whose deprivation it was given to Roger of Poictiers, in France, third son of Roger de Montgomery, who was made earl of Lancaster.

This was a very considerable lordship in Aifer's time, which was greatly augmented in the time that the Conqueror held it, and Ralph earl of Norfolk also added to it.

Robert the cross-bow-man added lands after earl Ralph's forfeiture, in Hoveton, to it; the whole when Robert held it under Godric, (and it was in the king's hands) was valued at 10l. at the survey at 11l. it was one leuca and a quarter long, one broad, and paid 17d. gelt.

Roger de Poitiers, earl of Lancaster, is said to have been deprived for rebellion, and in the reign of Henry II. it appears to be in the family of de Grelley, who were barons of the realm.

Albert de Grelley died possessed of it, leaving one son and three daughters. This lordship of Tunstead was then valued at 30l.

In the aforesaid year Lauretta, daughter of Eustach Picot, had some interest here, in her own right, then widow of Hugh de Burdelys, of Scoulton, in Weyland hundred.

Thomas Grelley was lord in the 44th of Henry III. and had then a grant of a market weekly, of an annual fair, and held it of the honor of Lancaster.

In the 10th of Edward I. Thomas Bardolph was found to hold three parts of a fee of it in Spixworth, and paid six marks per ann.

John de Hoveton held the fourth part of a fee, &c. the barony extended into Suffolk, Oxfordshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Rutlandshire, and the jury

jury find it worth 54l. per ann. with the advowson of this church, held in *capite*. The bishop of Bath and Wells, the king's chancellor, had the care of his son and heir's lands.

John de Overton, the bishop's bailiff, impleaded, in the 14th of the said king, John Wyke, who had opposed him (*vi et armis*) in his office, and recovered of him ten marks damages, and 4os. for himself, Wyke being taken into custody; and at this time it appears that here was a park.

Thomas de Grelley was lord in the 32d of Edward I. but in the 9th of Edward II. Nicholas de Meldon held it of the earl of Lancaster.

Soon after the 1st of Edward III. it was sold to sir John Stretch, who possessed it in the 20th of the said king.

John la Warr had also some interest herein, which he conveyed to sir John Stretch, with the advowson; it is probable Joan, his wife, was daughter of Grelley; the Wests, who married the lord De-la-warr's heiress, and assumed their title from them, quarter la Warr's coat, and that of Grelley.

In the 27th of Edward III. sir John Stretch conveyed it to Henry earl of Lancaster, with the advowson, and on the accession of Henry duke of Lancaster to the crown, was made part of the Duchy of Lancaster.

In the 19th of Charles I. Robert Draper, esq. of London, was found to die seized of a manor in Tunstead, Hoveton, and St. John's, by the payment of 58l. 7s. 8d. farthing, fee-farm rent to the crown:

after this it was held of the crown by Lepington Carey, and conveyed by him in the reign of the said king to sir Richard Berney, bart. and is now possessed by his heir, sir John Berney, of Kirby-Beden, being the present lord.

The temporalities of Broomholme priory were 2s. 6d. ob.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and has a nave, with two ailes, and a chancel, covered with lead, a square tower, and five bells.

In the reign of Edward I. the rector had a grainge and twenty acres, valued at twenty-four marks.

Henry duke of Lancaster granted the rectory, and the advowson of the free chapel of St. James, to the prioress and convent of Campes, in Suffolk, on the request of his sister, the lady Maud de Lancaster, then a nun of the said priory, and it was appropriated to them for the support of a chaplain to celebrate mass daily. They presented in 1351. On this the vicarage was settled, taxed at ten marks; the appropriated rectory at fourteen marks.

Jeffrey Briggs occurs vicar of Tunstead, *cum* Scornston, about 1600, then valued at 18l. 9s. 6d. halfpenny, and returned Catherine Brend, widow, to be the patroness, and Jeffrey Bishop, lately patron; communicants ninety, and that he received only a pension of 20l. per ann. of the proprietary, Catherine Brend, widow.

In 1776 the Rev. Samuel Forster was presented to this church, consolidated with Sco-Ruston, by William Pearce Clarke, esq. *p. j.*

On

On the dissolution of the priory of Campes Henry VIII. granted, November 6, in his 35th year, the appropriated rectory of Tunstead, with the patronage of the vicarage, to John Corbet, and he had licence to alien 30s. rent, and all the lands in Hickling, and Stalham, part of the rectory of Tunstead, and Sco-Ruston, to William Woodhouse, and his heirs; and in the said year Corbet had licence to alien a messuage, fifteen acres of land, and a moiety of the rectory, to Edward Ruffel.

Christopher Amias* held a barn in the parsonage-yard in Tunstead, with a parcel of land adjoining, containing an acre, and fifteen acres and a half of wood in Tunstead, and Sco-Ruston, with a moiety of all the tithes, of the king, *in capite*—*Escheat*, A°. 7, Edward VI.

William Brend, and Catherine, his wife, had a moiety of the rectory, and churches, with the glebes and tithes, in the reign of Elizabeth; and March 1, in the 18th of James I. aliened by Jeffrey Bishop, gent. to Francis, their son and heir.

In the church were the arms of le Gros, of Inglose, and of France and England, quarterly, a bordure argent, borne by Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, youngest son of Edward III. Also, three guilds, and ten lights, with the tabernacle, and image of our Lady of Pity, and of the Trinity, standing by St. Ann.

The

* Christopher Amias, and Edward Ruffell, bought the parsonage of Tunstead, with Ruston, of the king, (as is said) in or about 1543.

The chapel of SCO-RUSTON abovementioned, belonging to the church of Tunstead, is wrote in the institution books Sculmerton, which was no doubt an hamlet of Tunstead.

In the reign of Edward I. it had all the insignia of a mother church, viz. baptism, chrism, and burial; and to the said chapel belonged twenty-four mansions, with all their obventions, great and small, and were valued at seven marks; it was dedicated to St. Michael; there was also his guild, and light, and six others.

Parkin says, "Sculmerton (Sco-Ruston) signifies a town by a shallow meer."

William de Ufford, earl of Suffolk, was lord of it in the 47th of Edward III.

Sir Henry Inglose died lord in 1451, and sir Edmund Jenny left it to his son, John, in 1522; afterwards it was in the Potts'.

The church of Tunstead is a large and handsome pile, with a lofty tower, seen afar: it stands alone, near the meeting of five roads. The town stands chiefly on the road from Norwich, by Wroxham-bridge, to Worstead and North Walsham, but it is difficult to ascertain, unless by a local survey, how far this extensive parish reaches on each side of the great street.

NORTH WALSHAM is fourteen miles from Norwich, twenty-four from Yarmouth, three from Worstead; seven from Happisburgh, nine from Cromer, and seven from Aylsham.

The

The principal lordship of this town was given by Streth, a Saxon, to the abbey of St. Bennet at Holme; at the survey the abbot had lands, &c. valued at 100s. it was one leuca and a half long, and one leuca and six perches broad, paid 18d. gelt, and the church was endowed with thirty acres. The abbot had also what was then valued at 5s. 8d.

In the 19th of Henry III. William de Felmingham quit-claimed to the abbot (who held this lordship as part of his barony) all his right in the common pasture here, and in Swanton abbot, for three marks of silver. About the year 1250 the rent of affize was 5l. 16s. 5d. q. and there were 120 acres of arable land, rented at 40s.

About this time the abbot granted to sir Richard Butler a chapel in his messuage at Walsham, and Richard released to him all his right of common in the woods of Walsham and Swanton, the abbot then inclosing those woods, and had releases from sir Reginald le Gros, William de Whitewell, and Bartholomew de Felmingham,

William de St. Clere, who had a moiety of the inheritance of sir Richard Butler in this county and town, conveyed it by fine, in the 57th of the said king, to William de Heveningham, to be held of him and his heirs by the service of a sparrow-hawk.

This extended into Swafeld, Worstead, and Westwick: William Fitz-Reymer had then an interest therein, Beatrix, his wife, being relict of sir Nicholas Butler, she being in court, and doing homage with the said William, which shews how strict the law of homage was at that time.

In the 14th of Edward I. the abbot claimed view of frank-pledge, the assize, &c. having had divers services aliened to the abbey.

In the 3d of Henry IV. the priors of Norwich, Fakenham, Pentney, and Broomholme, the heirs of Philip de Worstead, and John de Mauteby, held here, in Worstead, Dilham, &c. a knight's fee of the abbot of St. Bennet.

About the year 1413 Clement Paston, esq. John Horningtoft, of Paston, merchant, Laurence de Thorp, and John Parson, of Edingthorpe, came to this town, entered into the pasture, &c. of the abbot, belonging to his manor, with their cattle, fed and trod it down to the damage of 40s. fished his ponds, &c. took 200 roaches, 200 perch, and 300 eels, to the value of 100s. and carried them away, but by what authority we do not learn.

In the abbey it remained till on the exchange of lands, in the reign of Henry VIII. it was granted to the fee of Norwich.

The rents of assize of the manor were 15l. 6s. ob. herbage 6s. 9d. farm of the scite of the manor 53s. 4d.

The great gate, malshouses, and outhouses, were standing in the 26th of Henry VIII. and lett to Richard Eldon, gent. and Eldon was obliged to malt as many combs of barley as the bishop thought proper, and to return twenty-five combs of malt for twenty combs of barley.

The coney warren was then lett at 13s. 4d.—Pyford's water-mill at 73s. 4d.—Everbupc's water-mill
at

at 4l. 13s. 4d. to William Hogan, &c.—The stall in the market at 53s. 9d.—Houses under the toll-house 4s. 4d.—The fold-course 10s.—The whins on the heath 20s.—Toll of a fair on the vigil of the Ascension 8s.—The toll of the Thursday market, rents called lord's rents, 25l. 16s.—For perquisites of court and leet, with 47l. 3s. 8d. for fines, included in the space of one year; and it still remains in the fee.

BOYLAND'S MANOR. In the 6th of Edward I. Richard de Boyland purchased of Adam de Brancafter, one of the heirs of Nicholas Butler, a messuage and lands here, &c.

In the 20th of Edward III. Roger Jenney, and Richard de Boyland, we found to hold half a fee of the honor of Eye, which John de Smalburgh formerly held. The prioress of Redlingfield, in Suffolk, aliened it in the 8th of Richard II. to the prior of Hickling, and the prior held it in the 5th of Henry VIII.

On the dissolution of that convent it was granted to the fee of Norwich; and in the 37th of Henry VIII. it was aliened, or exchanged, by William Rugge, bishop of Norwich, with Thomas Woodhouse, but a rent of 3s. per ann. was paid out of it to the fee in the 3d and 4th of Philip and Mary.

In the 20th of Elizabeth licence was granted to Henry Woodhouse to alien it to Thomas Gryme, gent.

LINGARTH-HALL, or LYGATE, was held by Robert Elmham, of North Walsham, at his death, in the 17th of Edward IV. of the abbot; and Margaret Willoughby dying seized of it in the 35th of Henry VIII.

VIII. Catherine Heydon was found to be her heiress and cousin.

The earl Warren had a lordship here, of which two free-men were deprived valued in king Edward's reign at 20s. at the survey at 40s. The abbot of St. Bennet had the soc, and the commendation, or protection of them, before the conquest.

By an inquisition taken in the 3d of Edward III. the jury found, that the earl had but an acre of demesne land, but several free tenants, viz. the abbot of St. Bennet, the lord of Eye, in Suffolk, &c. and that they ought to appear at the coming of the justices, sheriffs, &c. by four men and the reeve, and to answer for the fifth part of the town; that they ought to be toll free, in the market here and town, that the earl had all the amercements of his tenants of the barony and soc of Gimmingham, amerced in the leet of the abbot of those who were residents on the earl's soc; that the market was used in a place called the Heath, - of the issues whereof the earl had one moiety, and the abbot the other; that the earl's tenants were hindered of their common in Loust-fen, Gerdes-meadow, and Hilmore, by ponds made therein by the abbot and Robert Bryan.

But by another inquisition it was found that Gerdes-meadow was the separate soil of the abbot, and as to Loust-fen, and Hilmore, they were moors particularly belonging to the abbot, who made ponds there, and like his separate fishery; that the earl's tenants of North Walsham, and Swafeld, ought *not* to common there. As to the market on the heath, they say that there never was any market there; that the abbot always had his market where it now is; that all the men of Gimmingham soc were to pay toll there, as the earl's having the amercement of his tenants;

nants; they said that the abbot, and his predecessors, held this hundred of Tunstead in fee farm of the king, and by virtue thereof held a leet in North Walsham, within the precincts whereof the earl's tenants are, and that the earl had the amercements of those of his tenants only, who broke the assize of bread and beer.

By another, in the 12th of Edward II. taken at Gimmingham, the jury say that the tenants of the earl, free and bond, of the soc of Gimmingham, except the tenants of the new land, paid toll of all their corn and barley, but never paid toll for their beasts fold, nor the tenants of the new land.

BRYAN'S and WALSHAM'S MANOR. Robert Bryan was lord in the 3d of Edward III. Sir Henry Inglose ordered it by his will, in 1451, to be sold.

In the 37th of Henry VIII. the manor of Bryan, and Walsham, in this town, Felmingham, Anningham, &c. with ninety acres of land, ten of meadow, and ten of alder, were settled, *by fine*, on Edward Brampton.

Broomholme manor, in this town, settled on that priory by the founder, at the general dissolution, was granted June 5, in the 37th of Henry VIII. to sir Thomas Woodhouse. Henry Woodhouse had livery of it about the 15th of Elizabeth.

Near this town bishop Spencer, in 1382, routed certain rebels of this county, under the command of John Lyfter, or John the Dyer.

In the year 1600, on June 25, a terrible fire broke out, which is said to have consumed in two or three hours

hours time 118 dwelling-houses, and above five times as many barns, stables, malthouses, and ware-houses, the loss being then valued at 20,000l.

The market cross was built by bishop Thirlby, in the reign of Edward VI. and after repaired by bishop Redman in 1600, and the arms of the see and his, impaled, are on it.

The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and was always in the patronage of St. Bennet's abbey of Holme. In the reign of Edward I. this rectory was valued at sixty-two marks; Peter-pence 18d. and the rector had a manse with forty acres of land. The church is large, has a nave, with two ailes, and a chancel, covered with lead; the tower is down, but there are three bells in the lower part of the church.

In the 15th of king John, in the vacancy of an abbot, the king presented Bartholomew archdeacon of Winchester to this rectory.

In 1261 Raymond de Servietta, sub-deacon, chaplain, and nephew of the late pope, Alexander IV. was rector of this church, and of Tryng, in Hertfordshire.

Edward I. in his 12th year, granted licence to the abbot to appropriate this church, but it was not performed till some years after.

In 1299 the sexton, or sacrist, of the abbey of St. Bennet had a pension of 20s. out of it, and two sheaves of the tenths of the abbot's demesne lands.

On December 9, 1338, Anthony bishop of Norwich appropriated it to the convent of Holme, and it
was

was to take place on the death of the then rector; on this a vicarage was settled, and to be in the patronage of the abbot.

In 1349 this vicarage was valued at fifteen marks, and the appropriated rectory at forty-seven marks.

In 1603 the vicar returned five hundred and twenty communicants.

In 1768 the Rev. Henry Headley was presented to the vicarage of North Walsham, with Antingham St. Margaret, consolidated Nov. 9, 1748.

The vicarage is now valued at 8l. in the patronage of the bishop of Norwich.

Bishop Reynolds reserved 30l. per ann. out of the impropriated rectory of this church to the vicar.

The church has two ailes and a chancel, and is a large pile; it had a square tower and six bells, but the tower fell down May 16, 1724; the length of the church, with the chancel, is about forty-five yards; the breadth of the church, with both the ailes, twenty-six yards; the tower was large and curious, being 147 feet in height.

On the north side of the chancel, near the east end, is a beautiful tomb, having the effigy of sir William Paston in full length, in armour, with this epitaph on a black marble, in letters of gold:—*Pietati et beneficentiae sacrum*———*Obdormit hic in Domino Gulielmus Pastonus eques auratus, antiqua et nobili stirpe ortus. Cognatione, nobilissimis familijs, conjunctus. Hospitalitate per annos quinquaginta quinque, et post mortem viginti duratura clarus. Ad reparandas cathedrales ec-*

*clesias Bathoniæ et Norwicj, collegiumq; Gonevilli et Caij
munificus. Pauperibus Villæ Yarmuthiæ beneficus. Qui
scholam in hoc loco ad informandam juventutem, concionesq;
ad divinum verbum diuicinandum, redditibus in perpe-
tuum assignatis, pie instituit. et mortalitatis memor hoc
monumentum certa spe in Christo resurgendi sibi vivus po-
suit, anno Dni. 1608, ætatis suæ 80.*

This worthy knight in 1607 articted with John Key, a *free-mason*, of London, for 200l. to erect and set up this tomb of alabaster and marble, with his effigy in armour, five feet and a half long, and it is ornamented with the arms of Paston, and his quarterings. On the free-school here he settled 40l. per ann. and 10l. per ann. for a weekly lecturer.

Here are several grave-stones.—*In memory of Henry Fuller, of North Walsham, gent. who died aged 84, 1704,—and his arms.*

Orate p. a'ia Robi. Wyllis, Capellani, &c.—with a chalice, and the Host in brass.

Orate, &c. Edmi. Ward, quond. vicarij huj; ecclie. &c.—Orate, &c. Roberti Wythe, capellani.—Orate, &c. Willi. Roys, qui obt. 1 Kal. Martij 1404, &c.—and arms.

In memory of Henry Scarburgh, gent. who died 1683. —Also of—Henry Scarburgh, gent. who died 1617, aged 56,—and his arms.

In the east window are the arms of the see of Norwich, impaling those of bishop Freake.

In

In the church a grave-stone, —*In memory of Mary, wife of Edmund Themythorpe, gent. died July 4, 1685.* —and his shield.

Orate p. &c. D'ne Margarete Heterfete, que obt. 21 Decemb. 1397.

In memory of John Withers, gent. who died Aug. 29, 1712,—with his arms.

Robert Elmham, esq. was buried in the chapel of St. Thomas, in this church, in 1472.

In the church was also the chapel of St. John, St. Margaret, St. John's guild, and that of the Holy Ghost, and of Corpus Christi;—the light of the Choif Crucifix.

On the porch of the church were the arms of France, femy of de luces, and of England quarterly, also the arms of St. Bennet's abbey,—sable, crozier in pale, between two ducal coronets, or.

North Walsham is a handsome town, pleasantly situated on the heights between the rivers Bure and Ant. The church stands in the centre, being encompassed by three streets in a triangular manner. Here are two principal inns, the King's-Arms, and the Cross-Keys, and several neat houses.

Thomas Cooper, esq. who formerly served in the Norfolk militia, and who is now in the commission of the peace, has a most eligible seat at the east end of the town, which he has lately much improved and ornamented at a great expence.

The grammar-school is a spacious and elegant building, as is also the work-house, lately erected, half a mile north of the town.

In this parish, which is very extensive, are meeting-houses of the Quakers, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Anabaptists. Here is a weekly market on Thursday, for corn, flesh, &c. and an annual fair held on Ascension-day, for horses, lean cattle, and petty chapmen.

It is called North Walsham in respect to its situation as to the level of the marshes, and to South Walsham, in Walsham hundred.

A subscription, to which bishop Hayter gave 100*l*. was some years ago proposed, and far advanced, for rebuilding the tower of the church, but has since been dropped. It is much to be wished, in this age of contribution, that something of the kind may again be proposed.

A bye post goes thrice a week to and from Norwich, for letters, &c. Here are two considerable commons, and the country hereabouts is remarkably bold and airy. A large water-mill in this parish (one mile and a half east of the town) is called East-gate-mill.

The patronage of North Walsham is in the bishop of Norwich.

WESTWICK. This town was at the survey partly a beruite to the manor of Tunstead, held by Roger of Poitiers; one free-man, who was expelled, had the moiety of twelve acres, which was valued in Tunstead; many other lordships extended into it,
and

and this slender account is all we find of this town (Westuic) in Doomsday-book.

Le Gros's manors of Sloley and Croftwick extended into it. Reginald le Gros in the 37th of Henry III. had a charter of free-warren here, and in Sloley.

In 1488 the manor of Yemes, in this town, extended out of Scottow, held by Margaret le Gros, widow. In the reign of Henry III. Roger Bolour, &c. held it of the earl of Arundel. This afterwards came to the Calthorpes.

The prior of Broomholme had also a lordship of the gift of William de Glanville, the founder.

In the 3d of Henry IV. Thomas Sturmy, William Thurlton, &c. held of the prior the twentieth part of a fee, and the prior of the earl of Suffolk. In 1528 the temporalities of the priory were 35s.

Thomas Robkin died Dec. 8, 1558, seised of the manor of Westwick, with its appurtenances, in Sloley, Scottow, Tunstead, &c. held of John de Dovel, by the twentieth part of a fee. Charles Cornwallis was lord in 1571.

Sir Richard Berney, bart. of Reedham, purchased the lordship of Broomholme, and Westwick, and left them to a younger son, John Berney, esq. who married Susan, daughter of John Staines, of Weston, by whom he had John, his son and heir. John, his son, was lord in 1690, and married Bridget, daughter of William Branthwayt, esq. of Hethel; and to his second wife, in 1720, a daughter of Maurice Kendal, esq. of New Buckenham. Mrs. Berney, widow, possessed

possessed it in 1762, and John Berney Petre, esq. is now lord and patron.

The abbot of St. Bennet's manor of Scottow extended here in 1428. The abbot's temporalities were then 17s.

This afterwards came to the see of Norwich, on the exchange of lands between the king (in the reign of Henry VIII.) and the bishop. The temporalities of Fakenham-dam were 4s.

The church is a rectory, dedicated to St. Botolph. In the 19th of Henry III. sir Peter de Hobois, steward of the abbey of Holme, released all his right in the town and advowson to the abbot. In the reign of Edward I the patronage was in Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk. Ralph, the abbot of Holme, released all his right therein in the 1st of Richard I. by fine, to Roger Bigot, then earl.

The rectory was then valued at nineteen marks, and the rector had eight acres, but no manse. The present value is 9l. 13s. 8d. ob. and is discharged.

The church has a nave and two aisles, covered with lead, the chancel with tile; in the tower are two bells.

In 1603 the rector returned sixty-seven communicants.

In 1708 Thomas duke of Norfolk presented; and in 1748 William Paston, esq.

In 1768 the Rev. Richard Berney was presented to this rectory.

John

John Grundesburgh, senior, of Westwick, was buried in 1473 in this church, and left to the building of the tower gl. and John Katayle, buried in the church-yard in 1460, was a benefactor to its building.

In the chancel a monument,—*In memory of Bridget, the late pious, &c. wife of John Berney, esq. third daughter of William Branchwayt, of Hethel, esq. she died July 7, 1711.*

Here resteth the body of John Berney, esq. of Westwick, son of sir Richard Berney, bart. of Reedham, who departed, &c. March 31, 1689, leaving two sons, John, and Richard.

In memory of Susan Berney, widow of John Berney, esq. and daughter of John Staines, of Weston, gent. she departed, &c. March 2, 1692, leaving two sons, John, and Richard.

In the church were the arms of Brewse, and of Brotherton, earl of Norfolk; Calthorpe impaling Bacon; Wythe impaling Wakesham, and Okenham.

Here was the chapel of our Lady in the church, the guild of St. Botolph, fifty holy lights, and three plough lights.

Westwick-house, the seat of John Berney Petre, esq. who served the office of high-sheriff of Norfolk, is an elegant structure, most advantageously situated in the centre of many late improvements. The plantations are disposed in great taste, and the canal, now made at a considerable expence, is a fine *relievo* to the verdure, as are also the church and obelisk; the latter is a tower, or *belle-view*, ninety feet high; a square pedestal of twenty feet tapering round upwards,

wards, with a stair in the inside up to a lanthorn at the top, falhed, and fitted up to sit and view an extensive tract of country each way, and the sea-coast, for nearly thirty miles. A view of Westwick-house, drawn by Mr. Marcus Armstrong, and presented by Mr. Petre, is given with this work.

WITTON. Godric farmed this lordship, (Wit-tuna) or was steward of it, when Doomsday-book was compiled, of the king, where we find that a certain priest was deprived of it, who held it of king Edward by singing three masses for the king and queen daily, and paid then, or was valued at 2s. it was one leuca long, half a one broad, and paid 10d. gelt, whoever was lord of it.

This lordship that Godric held came soon after to the earl Warren, and so was united to the following.

At the survey Willam earl Warren had a lordship, out of which a free-man had been ejected; to it there belonged lands, &c. and a church endowed with ten acres. The whole valued at 50s. but at the survey at 20s.

Of this free-man, Almar, bishop of Elmham, in king Edward's reign, and in the Conqueror's, had a moiety, and William Mallet the other moiety.

John earl Warren was lord in the 15th of Edward I. and had free-warren, the assize, &c.

In this family it remained till John earl Warren settled it on Thomas earl of Lancaster, in the reign of Edward II.





One of the coheireffes of this family brought it by marriage to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and his son, Henry IV. king of England, held it; it is at this time part of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The abbot of Holme had a manor belonging to that abbey in king Edward's time, valued at 8s. This was held by the Glanviles of the abbot, and after by John de Gimmingham, and Thomas de Peche, in the reign of Edward I. and in the 3d of Henry IV. by Roger Bois, with Honing.

The temporalities of this abbey, in 1428, were 44s. 8d.

The prior of Broomholme had a lordship in this town of the priory of Castle Acre in the reign of Richard I. when a controversy arose; the prior of Broomholme used to pay to that of Castle Acre thirteen marks, 8s. 8d. per ann. for the same, but having improved the said farm and lordship, it was agreed, that for the future fourteen marks and 5s. 4d. should be paid for it per ann. To this agreement William de Glanville, patron of the priory of Broomholme, set his seal.

Ralph, son of Richard de Witton, gave by deed, without date, several lands here to the priory of Broomholme.

Laurence Attehill de Witton released to the said prior all his right, with certain free tenants, and a piece of common. Roger Baxter, of Witton, gave lands to the said prior of Broomholme, who was returned in the 9th of Edward II. as lord; and the temporalities were valued at 9l. 2s. 9d. q. with those of Castle Acre, to which Broomholme was a cell.

On

On the 5th of June, in the 37th of Henry VIII. fir Thomas Woodhouse, of Waxham, had a grant of this manor of Broomholme; and Henry Woodhouse, in the 17th of queen Elizabeth, had licence to alien it, with its appurtenances, to Thomas Crofts, of Felmingham.

Robert Mallet's lordships of Baſton, and Dilham, and the manor of Ridlington, extended into this town.

Sir John de Veile lived here in the reign of Henry III. and in that of Edward I. he released to the prior of Broomholme all his right in the advowson of this church for thirteen marks of silver. Reginald de Dunham inherited it as heir to the de Veiles, and died seised of it in the 27th of Edward III.

In the 29th of Edward III. William de Kettleſton conveyed to Laurence Drake a lordship in this town; and in the 17th of Henry VI. Thomas Walsſham conveyed lands, &c. to William Baſton, here, and in Edingthorpe.

In the 10th of Henry III. Thomas Walle passed by fine to fir Robert Brandon, and Catherine, his wife, the manor of Gorges, in this town, Baſton, Edingthorpe, &c. which Catherine was an Ingloſe. Edward Ingloſe held it in the 17th of the ſaid king, and his father, fir Henry, died lord of it, December 20, in the 8th of that king.

Thomas duke of Norfolk, on June 20, in the ſaid reign, ſold all his lands, rents, &c. here, late Brandon's, and which the ſaid duke purchased of fir George Throgmorton, to Leonard Spencer, of Blofield,

field, gent. called the manor of Gorges, and Thuxton's.

Thomas Spencer held it in the 4th of Elizabeth, and had a *præcipe* to deliver it to Francis Southwell, esq.

Robert Gosling, gent. died seised of the manor of Witton, August 26, in the 15th of Charles I. with free-warren, several messuages, &c. the Red-House, and White-House.

John Norris, esq. died lord in 1701; and in Jan. 1777, the late John Norris, esq. died lord, leaving an only daughter and heiress, aged three years, who is lady of this town, and Bacton, and of lands in several neighbouring parishes, together with Great Witchingham, in Eynsford hundred. Mrs. Norris, his relict, is since married to — Farquair, esq. of the Guards, London.

Witton-house was begun in 1770, and built by the late Mr. Norris, who encompassed it with a large park, and some plantations. Its situation on an eminence, which commands a full prospect of the sea, is remarkably airy and pleasant: the inside is finished in a good stile, and the cielings, of painted stucco, are very neat. The paper roof of the riding house was blown down by the great wind on New-year's-day, 1779. The manor-house stands nearly a mile south of the new hall.

The church is dedicated to St. Margaret, and was a rectory, valued at twenty-five marks, and appropriated to the priory of Broomholme; there was a vicarage, valued at two marks.

In

In the reign of Edward I. a messuage, with a carucate of land, belonged to the prior, as rector. The present value is 4l. 13s. 1d. and is discharged.

In 1603 the vicar returned 140 communicants; and in 1611 the vicar was presented by the bishop of Ely, to whom the impropriated rectory came in queen Elizabeth's reign, on her taking several manors from that see.

In 1750 the Rev. Thomas Hewitt was presented to this vicarage by the bishop of Ely. Miss Norris is alternate patron of Witton, and of Ridlington, with the bishop.

Henry Rose was buried in the church in 1525, and gave money to its repair, and to the repair of our Lady's chapel there.

On a plate of brass, by the communion-table, on a grave-stone,—*Thomas Parmenter, and Frances, his wife, who died in 1631, and his wife in 1627.*

John Norris, esq. was buried in the chancel in 1761.

The late John Norris, esq. of Witton, bequeathed by will to the university of Cambridge an ample stipend for the endowment of another professor of divinity, who is to be named "Revelation Professor, or the Norrisian Professor," to which office the first professor was elected May 1, 1780.

The church stands east of the new hall, and has, in the church-yard, grave-stones, to John Norris, esq. who died Jan. 5. 1777, aged 43; and one to Elizabeth Norris, his first wife, daughter of John Playters,

Playters. esq. of Yelverton, who died December 1, 1769, aged 28 years.

WORSTEAD, or WORSTEDE, wrote in Doomf-day-book Wredeftoda. In the reign of Edward the Confessor the lordship of this town belonged to the abbot of St. Bennet of Holme, with land, &c. valued at 60s. and at the survey at 4l. There were two churches, with twenty-eight acres, valued therein, and was for the provision of the monks.

At the survey, Robert, an officer of the cross-bow-men, held it of the abbot; it was one leuca long, half a leuca and a perch broad, and paid 18d. gelt. St. Bennet's abbey held also in the said town, in king Edward's time, lands, &c. valued at 40s.

Odo, son of Robert the cross-bow-man, assumed, according to the custom of that age, the name of Wursted, or Worstead, from this, his town and lordship; he held it of the abbot by one knight's fee, being the gift of king Canute to the abbey, on his foundation of it in 1037. This Odo, and Robert, his son, gave lands to the abbey, and the mill at Bordeslead.

Nicholas de Worstead gave to the abbot all his lands here, by deed, dated in the 2d of Edward I.

The temporalities of the abbot, in 1428, were 3l. 12s. ob. q. This came at the dissolution to the see of Norwich; and in the 3d and 4th of Philip and Mary was farmed of the bishop, at 41s. 3d. per ann. by Bertram Themilthorpe.

The prior of Pentney had a lordship, granted to that house by John de Worstead, containing a messuage,

suage, a carticate of land, a mill, 50s. rent, ten acres of wood, with the whole pond of Worstead, and Crowbeck, and the whole alder-carr, re-granted by Simon the prior, to John, for life.

In the year 1328 the temporalities of this priory were valued at 8l. 10s. 4d.—On the dissolution, May 22, in the 36th of Henry III. it was granted to John Spencer.

The prior also of Hempton had a manor, valued with a mill, &c. at 4l. 8s. 11d. which on the dissolution was granted, as above, to John Spencer. Leonard Spencer sold both these lordships to Robert Paston, and Thomas Themilthorpe, with their appurtenances, in Sloley, Westwick, &c. on June 3, in the 8th of Elizabeth; and after they are said to be aliened to ——— Utber, and so to ——— Mitson.

Matthew de Gunton had a manor here, which he granted to William de Stalham, on his marriage with Isabel, his daughter, being 49s. 3d. rent. This came to sir Jeffrey Wythe, by his marriage with the daughter and heiress of sir William Stalham.

In the 9th of Edward II. Nicholas de Salicibus, or of the Willows, conveyed to Jeffrey Wythe, and Isabel, his wife, the fifth part of twenty-eight messuages, 114 acres of land, five of turbary, with 27s. 8d. rent here, in Dilham, and Smalburgh, settled on Isabel; and Wynesia, widow of sir Oliver Wythe, released to William Dunning, of this town, all her right of dower in this town, and Westwick.

After this it came to sir William Calthorpe, by the marriage of Amy, daughter and heiress of sir John Wythe, and was sold by Edward Calthorpe, esq. of Kirby

Kirby-Cane, December 8, in the 21st of Henry VIII. to Leonard Spencer, of Blofield, gent. for 40l. in hand paid, and forty marks more on full assurance being made.

Erpingham, and Gaines's manor, in Irstead, held by John Gros, esq. at his death, in 1408, which he left to his widow, Margaret, extended into this town.—John Scarborough, gent. had a *præcipe* to deliver it to Miles Bayspoole, gent. in the 1st of James I.

Before this, in the 17th of Elizabeth, William Chytham conveyed it to William Tymberley. The Gros's were early enfeoffed of a lordship under the abbot of Holme. Reginald le Gros was lord in the reign of Henry III. and had a charter for a weekly market on Friday.

Sir Oliver de Ingham held here, and in Ingham, a knight's fee of Robert de Tateshale, in the 1st of Edward I. This came afterwards by the heiress of Ingham to the Stapletons; and in the 2d of Richard II. sir Roger Bois, &c. trustees, aliened to the prior of the Holy Trinity of Ingham, a messuage, with eighty-four acres of land, three of meadow, one of pasture, in Worstead, and Scottow, by licence.

Thomas Moore, &c. aliened to the said convent, in the 16th of that king, eight messuages, 221 acres of land, twenty-two of meadow, four of moor, and the rent of 11s. 11d. per ann. in this town, Ingham, Walcot, &c. held of the honor of Eye.

In the 3d of Henry IV. the prior's manor, late sir Oliver de Ingham's, was held of sir Constantine Clifton, of the barony of Tateshale.

The

The prior of Broomholme had also a lordship. In the 3d of Henry IV. the heirs of William Smalburgh held here, and in Barton, &c. half a fee of the prior, with William Sywardby, and they of the earl of Suffolk, as part of the honor of Eye, in 1428. The temporalities of this monastery were then 104s. 2d. ob.

After the dissolution, on May 26, in the 6th year of Edward VI. it was granted to Henry Grey, duke of Suffolk.

William Gillet had a messuage, a garden, 100 acres of land, six of meadow, twenty of pasture, and two of wood, called Fenn's, and Skitt's, in the 23d of Elizabeth. John Kempt aliened it Sept. 1, in the 7th of James I. to Edmund Themilthorpe.

Thomas Seive, of Worstead, had land here, by the marriage of Margaret, one of the daughters of sir James de Ilketeshale, knt. of Suffolk, in the reign of Henry VI. She dying about the 30th of that king, left three daughters and coheiresses; Cecilia, the eldest, married John Ovy, who died in 1472.

Mr. Parkin says, "The town is seated in a *flat country*, and has a *weekly market* on Saturday," but this we aver to be *false*.

Worstead stuffs are said to have taken that name from their being first manufactured here. We find them mentioned in the 2d year of Edward III. and the weavers and workers were then by parliament enjoined to work them up to a better assize than they had done; and an enquiry was to be made after the behaviour of Robert P . . . the alnager for these stuffs.

Many

Many privileges were after granted to the workers of them, in the 1st of Richard II. &c. and the merchants came into England, as appears in the 37th of Edward III. to purchase them.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary. has a nave, two aisles, a chancel, covered with lead, a square tower, with six bells, and was a rectory in the patronage of the family of de Worstead.

Sir Robert de Worstead gave by deed, without date, to the priory of Norwich, the patronage of this church, about the beginning of the reign of Henry III. and by another deed he gave to them the chapel of St. Andrew, in this town, which was confirmed by Pandulf, bishop of Norwich. He also gave them lands, with certain villains; the abbot of Holme also confirmed it.

Sir Reginald le Gros quit-claimed all his right in the aforesaid church and chapel to Simon the prior, and the convent of Norwich.

Thomas de Blundevile, bishop of Norwich, also confirmed to them the said church, to take place on the decease of John and Adam de Wurcheftede, or Worstead, who held it in 1226; and in 1256, August 8, a vicarage was settled on the appropriation of the said church to the monks of Norwich, when a manse, or house, was given to the vicar, with an acre of land, by the chapel of St. Andrew, with all the altarage of the church, (except the tithes of the mills) and the rents of assize belonging to the said chapel, and the oblations thereof; but if the oblations and profits of the said chapel exceeded five marks, the remainder was to go to the prior and convent,

vent, and the vicar was to repair the said chapel, and to find all ornaments, &c.

The vicar was also to have tithe of flax, hemp, and all other small tithes; it was appropriated to the prior's table, and to the cellarer of the priory; but after this, in the first of April following, it was appropriated entirely to the prior's table, and the church of Hemlington, in Walsingham hundred, appropriated to him instead of this.

In the reign of Edward I. there belonged to the appropriated rectory a house, with twenty-seven acres and a rood of land, and the church was valued at twenty-five marks, the vicarage at 5*l.* and the portion of Cerbrooke preceptory was 3*s.*—The prior had also a manor, Edward I. in his 35th year, granting him free-warren.

In the 2d of Richard II. the chancel of this church was new built; the prior granted thirteen oaks out of Plumstead wood, and timber also out of St. Leonard's wood; and the expences in money were 24*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*

On the dissolution of the priory the manor belonging to it, with the rectory, and the patronage of the vicarage, were granted to the dean and chapter of Norwich; and the vicarage is valued at 10*l.* per annum.

In 1603 the vicar returned 296 communicants; and in 1762 the Rev. Ephraim Megoe was presented to this vicarage by the dean and chapter of Norwich,

On a grave-stone in the chancel,

*Hic lapis in pannis Spicer tenet ossa Johannis
Qui Quadringentesimo pius XL et iii - - - Anno.*

Hi

Hic jacet D'ns. Johs. Yop. quoda' rector, ecclie. de Boton.

Sir Robert Camownde, priest, was buried in 1482 in the chapel of St. John, of this church, and willed that all the said chapel be paved with marble stone, and to the grave-stone of John Ovy, with his goods.—Richard Watts, buried in St. John Baptist's chapel, in 1509.—Agnes Watts, his widow, buried in St. Andrew's chapel, in 1529, was benefactrix to the repair of it, and gave meadow land to find two lamps in the church for ever, if the king's laws will permit, otherwise to be sold, and to buy cattle for that purpose.

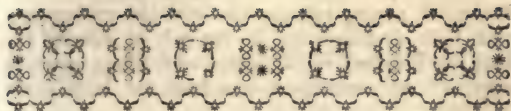
In the church were these arms:—Gules, on a fess, argent, three flowers, azure, between three popinjays, borne by ——— prior of Norwich.—Argent, a cross, sable, the priory arms.—Calthorpe and Stapleton.

The learned Mr. Henry Wharton, son of a rector here, who presented in 1660, was born in Worstead.

Worstead had a weekly market on Saturday, now and many years in disuse, removed, as some say, in the time of a plague to North Walsham, but never brought back. It has still a fair, held annually, May 3, for cattle, horses, and petty-chapmen. Tho' this town is said to have given name to the manufacture, *Worstead*, it is now much reduced, and time hath scarcely left a *remnant* in support of this assertion. Its situation is on high ground, and the church affords, from its top, as fine a prospect as one would wish to see. Norwich is distant twelve miles, Yarmouth twenty-one, and North Walsham three.

Berney Brograve, esq. of Waxham, has lately built a most beautiful seat in this parish, which he has very judiciously ornamented by a canal and plantations, offices, &c. It stands in a park, about three quarters of a mile south-east of the town, and is esteemed by most travellers to be the neatest *box* in Norfolk. Mr. Brograve is lay-impropriator of Worstead, under lease of the dean and chapter of Norwich. Here is also a water-mill in the occupation of Mr. Robert Colls, called Briggate-mill.





T H E
H I S T O R Y
O F
N O R F O L K.

HUNDRED of WALSHAM.

***** T the survey this hundred (then called
* A * Walesha) was in the king's hands, and
* * * paid 40s. to the king, and 20s. to the
* * * earl of Norfolk. Henry I. granted to
***** Eborard, bishop of Norwich for life
100s. rent per ann. of this hundred and that of
Blofield.

William de St. Omer farmed the aforefaid hun-
dreds of Walsham, Blofield and Taverham, in the
52d of Henry III.

Nicholas de Castello farmed them in the 10th of Edward I. paying 20l. per ann. into the exchequer; and John de Claving, in the 9th of Edward II. had the hundred of Blofield, and this; when it appears, that one court was held for both those hundreds.

James I. granted it to Sir Charles Cornwallis.

The poll for this hundred at the contested election, March 1768, stood as follows :

	W.	G.	A.	C.
Acle - - -	5	5	16	16
Beighton - - -	0	0	5	5
Halvergate - - -	0	1	3	4
Hemlington - - -	1	1	6	6
Moulton - - -	0	0	7	7
Ranworth with Panxworth	0	0	1	1
Reedham - - -	4	4	2	2
Upton with Fifhley -	3	3	10	10
South Walsbam - -	2	2	11	11
Wickhampton - - -	0	0	1	1
Wood-Baftwick - -	0	0	4	4
	15	16	66	67

This hundred is bounded by Taverham, Tunsted, and Happing on the north; by East and West Flegg on the east; by Lothingland and Claving on the south; and by Blofield on the west. Is in extent, from the junction of the rivers Bure and Yare to its extremity on the north-west, about fifteen miles; and ten miles from Reedham Ferry to opposite St. Benedict's Abbey.—In this hundred are fifteen parishes; which, with those in Blofield hundred, constitute

stitute the deanry of Blofield in the archdeaconry of Norwich.

ACLE, or OCLE, *vulgo* OAKLEY. Godric, as steward to the Conqueror, took care of this lordship for him; the old earl R. (as the book of Doomſday informs us) held it in King Edward's reign, and was earl of Norfolk, and deprived at the Conquest, but who that old earl was does not appear.†

This village is pleasantly situated on grounds which rise suddenly from the marshes below, eleven miles east of the city of Norwich on the turnpike road to Yarmouth, at an equal distance from both places. Over the river Bure of late years has been erected a stone bridge of one arch, the ascent to which is too steep for carriages, and is complained of on that account. This bridge, if destroyed upon an invasion, would render the village of Acle a strong defensible post against any attack from an enemy marching troops from a debarkation at Yarmouth, or on the eastern coast towards the city of Norwich, and accordingly the country near it has been surveyed with particular attention, and plans taken by Mr. Armstrong under the immediate direction of the lord lieutenant, the earl of Orford; who has displayed great military skill and judgment in pointing out the parts most accessible to an enemy, and fixing upon the most proper posts for resistance, and to interrupt them on their march, of all which plans have been taken by his lordship's order. His lordship, to his great honour, having been indefatigable in his command as brigadier general of his

A 2 majesty's

† Some make him to be Ralph Guader, but he is said to be made earl about 1070, and so could not be earl in the Confessor's time, but was after deprived as a rebel.

majesty's forces, and as lord lieutenant of the county, from the time the militia were ordered to be embodied in 1778, and apprehensions of an invasion from France prevailed in general throughout the kingdom. This county more particularly was the object of his lordship's attention, and is therefore more immediately indebted to him for his alacrity in providing for its defence, and for the spirited exertion of those great abilities for which he is truly eminent,

The village of Acle was originally in the crown, as observed before, but how long it continued in the crown is not clear, it was probably granted to Hugh Bigot, by king Stephen, when he was created earl of Norfolk: He was son of Roger Bigot, who came into England with the Conqueror, and was lord of Forncet, &c.

In the 3d of Edward I. Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, had free-warren, and in this family (earls of Norfolk) it remained, 'till on the death of the said earl in 1305, it came by his grant to the said king, and was in the crown 'till Thomas de Brotherton, fifth son of that king had the earldom of Norfolk, and marshalship of England, with great part of the Bigot's estate, and this lordship and advowson given to him and his heirs, by Edward II. in 1312. He left two daughters and co-heirs, Margaret and Alice. By Elizabeth, daughter and heir of the said Margaret, dutchess of Norfolk, and her husband John, lord Seagrove, it came by marriage to John, lord Mowbray; and Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, his descendent, died lord in 1400.—From the Mowbrays it came to the Howards; John Howard being created duke of Norfolk in the 1st year of Richard III. as heir to the Mowbrays.

On

On the attainder of Thomas duke of Norfolk, in 1572, it came to the crown ; and on January 17, in the 1st of James I. was granted to Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk, and Henry Howard, earl of Northampton. Henry Howard dying possessed of it, without issue, it came to Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, his cousin and heir, who sold it on the 16th of June, in the 16th of James I. to sir Robert Brancaſter, of Northamptonſhire ; and the ſaid earl, and Brancaſter, jointly conveyed it, in the 1st of Charles I. with the advowſon of the church, to William Whetel, eſq. of Ampton, in Suffolk, and Henry Calthorpe, eſq. of the Middle Temple ; and ſir Henry Calthorpe dying ſeiſed of them, Auguſt 1, in the 14th of king Charles, James was found to be his ſon and heir, aged eleven years ; and the ſaid James was lord in 1660, and R. Calthorpe in 1742.

WEYBRIDGE PRIORY, dedicated to St. Mary, was in this pariſh ; Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, ſeems to have been the founder of it, in the reign of Edw. I. for canons regular of the order of St. Auguſtine : by deed he grants to the church of St. Mary of Weyburgh, and Robert the prior, and the brethren thereof, for the ſouls of his anceſtors, ſucceſſors and heirs, all his maſh in Acle, with all the appurtenances, in pure alms. To this deed is a ſeal of green wax, with his figure on horſeback in full career, and “ *Sigillum Rogeri Comitis Norf. et marſcalli anglie* ;” or rather, *marſchalli* : “ The ſeal of Roger earl of Norfolk, and earl marſhall of England ;” a title that is hereditary in the dukes of Norfolk, but the office is at preſent exerciſed by a deputy, who is generally one of the Proteſtant branches of the illuſtrious family of Howard. The preſent deputy earl marſhall is the earl of Effingham. The duke of Norfolk appoints the deputy,

but cannot exercise the office, on account of his religion, being a Roman Catholic: for the same reason his grace cannot sit or vote in the House of Peers.

In the 11th and 14th of Edward II. this priory had a patent for lands in Felthorpe, and the advowson of that church, &c.

Margaret countess of Norfolk, in the 8th of Richard II. aliened to this priory ninety-two acres of land, and the advowson of the church of Lingwood.

The patronage of Weybridge St. Mary was in the Bigots, then in the Mowbrays.

On March 29, in the 29th of Henry VIII. Richard Fulmerston had a grant of the scite of this priory, with all the manors, lands, &c. belonging to it, in Weybridge, Upton, South Burlingham, Billockfby, Clippfby, Ormsby, Ashby, Burgh St. Margaret, Acle, Redenhall, &c. except the rectory of Weybridge.

Robert Benslyn had the scite of it, with several acres of meadow, and twenty of marsh; and left it to his son, William. In the 3d and 4th of Philip and Mary, the said William had the scite, with gardens, orchards and demesns, held *in capite*, and licence to convey it to Miles Corbet, in the 6th of Elizabeth.

The scite of it was by Acle Dam, near the bridge crosses the Bure, on the road from Norwich to Yarmouth, and was a very small priory, as appears by the value of it, 7l. 13s. 4d.

Ralph

Ralph Goodwin, in 1518, gives by will to the chapel at the Dam's-end in Acle, 3s. 4d. for repairs; and to that of the bridge 6s. 8d.

From this bridge the Bure is navigable to Aylsham, by which means goods are conveyed to and from Yarmouth, Beccles, Bungay and Norwich.

Anthony Blode occurs in 1553, and was the last prior.

In this priory was the guild of St. Ann. The patronage was in the earls of Norfolk.

The abbey of Tintern, in Wales, had a manor here, and the advowson of the church of Acle, given them by Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, in the reign of Edward I. By a deed dated July 26, in the 13th of Henry VII. Robert, abbot of St. Bennet at Holm, then held certain marshes here of the abbey of Tintern.

On the dissolution it was granted, with the advowson of this church, to Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk.

Acle lies by the river Bure, and takes its name from its scite, A-Cle, or Cley, as a place at times overflowed; thus Cley, by the sea, and Cley-Cockley, near Swaffham.*

The river Bure rises in Holt hundred near Holt, passes by Aylsham, Coltishall, Wroxham, meets the Thurn at St. Bennet's, and empties itself, hav-

A 4

ing

* Parkin

ing first joined the Yare and Waveny, into the main ocean at Yarmouth.

Richard II. granted to the inhabitants, in his 11th year, freedom from all tolls, suits of shire, and of hundred, and other privileges.

Acle is a market town, the market is weekly on Wednesday; and had a fair when the Bigots were lords.

The church is a rectory dedicated to St. Edmund the King and Martyr. It is a single pile covered with reed, and the chancel with lead; has a round tower, the upper part octangular, and five bells.

About the pedestal of the font—*Orate p. aīab; qui istu' fontem in honorem dei fecerunt fieri A°. Dni M°. C. C. C. X.* Here seems to have been a brass plate, with the name of these benefactors, but now lost.

Henry III. in his 5th year, presented to this church.

Adam de Orleton, afterward bishop of Hereford, Worcester and Winchester, and famous in history, was presented to this rectory by the abbot of Tintern, 1311.

On the dissolution of the abbeys, &c. the patronage of this church, with the fishery of Weybridge, was granted May 9, in the 29th of Henry VIII. to Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk.

The Rev. Samuel Browne is the present rector, who has rebuilt the parsonage house in a neat and elegant manner, and made several other improvements. Mr. Browne was presented by the king, by reason

reason of the lunacy of sir Henry Calthorpe, knight of the bath, 1768.

BOYTON, BEIGHTON, or BEGETON. The principal lordship of this town was bought by Almar bishop of Elmham, and brother to Stigand archbishop of Canterbury, of Algar earl of Mercia, with all its appurtenances.

On the deposition of bishop Almar, in 1070, as a person disaffected to the Conqueror, and the Norman interest, it was granted by the Conqueror to William his chaplain and chancellor, and bishop of Thetford, to be held of him as a lay-fee; and at the survey made in 1085, he was lord of it in his own right; and at his death, about 1091, he gave it to his fee and successors.

Of the fee of Norwich it was held, sir John de Casten and Robert de Boyton being enfeoffed of it; and Walter bishop of Norwich, in the 35th of that king, had a charter for free warren.

In the 3d of Edward I. the jury find that the bishop held it *in capite*, as a member of Blofield, and part of his barony, and Henry de Boyton held it of the bishop.

The lord Bardolph had also an interest here, in the 9th of Edward II.

In the fee of Norwich it remained, till on the exchange of lands between Henry VIII. and bishop Rugg, in 1535, it came to the crown; and on June 20, in the 34th of that king, was granted with the advowson to sir Thomas Paston, with lands in Thurlton, for other lands granted to the crown.

crown. Edward Paston was lord and patron in 1640.

The earl of Yarmouth was lord of this manor and patron. On his decease this, with other parts of the great Yarmouth estate, was sold to the late countess of Yarmouth, baroness de Walmoden in the electorate of Hanover, and created countess of Yarmouth by George II. It was afterwards sold to the late lord Anson, who became immensely rich by taking a Manilla galleon in his expedition round the world; and afterwards, by marrying the late lord chancellor Hardwicke's daughter, acquired a powerful interest at court, and obtained a barony: Dying without issue, his estate but not his title, came to his eldest brother Thomas Anson, esq. of Litchfield, and on his decease to George Adams, esq. his nephew, who has taken the name of Anson. The first purchase by the countess of Yarmouth was said to be made at ninety thousand pounds.

The Conqueror gave this manor, with five other lordships in Norfolk to Isaac, one of his Normans, on whose death it was granted to the family of the Bigots, earls of Norfolk.

In the 1st year of Richard I. Jeffrey de Amblia gave sixty-three marks for licence to try his right to his lands in Beighton and Longhall.

William de Lincoln was lord in the 35th of Henry III. and was returned as lord in the 9th of Edward II. and John de Lincoln in the 20th of Edward III.

REEDHAM-HALL MANOR. Sir John Fastolf, knt. held in the 3d of Henry IV. this manor of the lord Mowbray's

Mowbray's manor of Forncet, and died lord in 1459.

John Paston, esq. next possessed it, and died in the 6th of Edward IV. On the 18th of this reign, the jury find that it would not be to the king's prejudice, if licence was granted to William Waynfleet, bishop of Winchester, &c. to alien to William Tyberb, clerk, president of St. Mary Magdalen college in Oxford, Reedham-Hall in Beighton, &c. late Paston's, and in this society it now remains.

George Anson, esq. of Shugborough in Staffordshire, member of parliament for the city of Litchfield, is the present lord and patron of Beighton.

The church is a rectory, dedicated to All Saints. The Rev. Rider Short was presented to this rectory by the late Thomas Anson, esq. 1769.

FISHLEY. The king at the survey had a lordship, of which Ralph, the old earl of Norfolk was deprived at the Conquest, so that this Ralph was not R. Guader or Wagers, who for his rebellion against the Conqueror in 1074, was deprived, according to Speed, but the Saxon Chronicle places it in 1075, and it seems probable that old earl Ralph was father to this last,

LE VEILE'S MANOR. The family of le Veile were early enfeoffed of it. King John, in his 2d year, gave grant and charter of confirmation of this manor, and those of Leatheringset, Witton, &c. as his ancestors held by the service of being the king's ostringer (or falconer) dated at Dorchester, April 19, under the hand of Thomas, archdeacon of Wells; witness, William, earl of Salisbury; and in the 13th
of

of the said king, held it by the fourth part of a fee, and Thomas le Veile by the same tenure.

Sir John le Veile was living in the 5th of Edward I. and gave lands in this town and Witton to the priory of Broomholm; in the 23d of that king, John, his son, dying without issue, Reginald de Dunham, son of his sister Beatrix, was his heir, and inherited this manor. This Reginald gave the moiety of Ridlington advowson to Broomholm priory in the 31st of the aforesaid reign.

Peter Buckskin was lord in the 9th of Edward II. and in the 8th of Edward III. conveyed it to Roger Hardygrey, citizen of Norwich.

In the 38th of that king, licence was granted to John Berney, John Plumsted, &c. to give the manor of Fishley to Joan, widow of Roger Hardygrey, for life, remainder to William de Witchingham, and Margaret, daughter and heir of Hardygrey, his wife, for life; remainder to Nicholas their son, and in the 3d of Henry IV. she held this manor of le Veile, late, Reginald Dunham's, by the fourth part of a fee.

Nicholas Witchingham, esq. died in 1430, and by Alice his wife, had William, his eldest son, who died before his father.

Robert, son of William, was lord of this manor; his son John succeeded, and died in the 3d of Henry VII. lord of this manor, those of Burgh-Hall and Reedham, in Fishley, leaving John his son and heir, who by Ann his wife, daughter of Thomas Brampton, esq. of Brampton, in South Erpingham, had

had three daughters and co-heirs, Thomafine, Elizabeth, and Olivia.

This laft married Roger Rookwood, efq. of Eufton in Suffolk, and on a divifion of the Witchingham eftate, had this lordfhip alligned to her; and on December 1, 1558, had letters of adminiftration granted of the goods, &c. of her husband deceased.

This Olivia made her will Auguft 26, 1563, and was buried in the chancel of this church of St. Mary, by her husband.

By the marriage of Jane her daughter and co-heir, a moiety of it came to Christopher Calthorpe, efq. fon and heir of James Calthorpe, efq. of Cockthorpe, and a moiety to her fifter Ann.

Jane re-married, and in the 6th of Elizabeth was the wife of Jeremy Bowes, efq. of London, afterwards a knight; but they, on the faid year, conveyed their moiety to the manor, and a moiety of the advowfon, to Robert Wood, with lands in Acle, &c. who in the 6th of that queen had licence to alien it to Anthony Bate. From Bate it came to Mrs. Dayns, widow, who left it to her fon, William Spooner, gent.

By indenture, dated Oct. 23, in the 23d of Elizabeth, Henry Cornwallis, of Norwich, and Thomas his fon, (by Ann his late wife, daughter and co-heir of Robert Rookwood, efq. by Olivia his wife) for 6ool. fold to William Spooner, of Fifhley, gent. and Elizabeth his wife, the moiety of the manor of le Veile, alias Hardygrey's; with that of Burgh-hall, &c. the moiety of the advowfon; alfo the moiety of eight meffuages, fix cottages, fourteen gardens,
five

five hundred and forty acres of land, two hundred of meadow, two hundred of pasture, one hundred of wood, two hundred of heath, &c. in Fishley.

By this it appears that Spooner was lord of the whole town, and patron. He left a daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who married sir Richard Bellaffise, of Ludford in county of Durham, and died Feb. 7, 1641, and was buried in St. Aldate's church at Oxford.

BURGH-HALL. Nicholas de Pincerna, or le Botiler, had also an interest here, in 1201; and in 1270, Adam de Brancafter and William de St. Clair, in right of their wives, heireffes to Nicholas, the last of that family, living in 1250, and lord of a manor here, had each a moiety of it.

St. Clair, in 1242, sold his to William de Hevingham; and in 1289, William his son purchased Brancafter's part, as is said, but it appears by a fine levied in the 1st of Edward I. that Adam de Brancafter, with William, son of Reyner of Wytholefham, and Beatrix his wife, late wife of Nicholas Botiler, and William de St. Clair, sold their rights to Guy de Botetourt.

In the 17th of Edward I. Catherine widow of Walter Buckskin, released to Catherine her daughter, several messuages and lands in this town, &c.

In the 35th of that king, William de Caly, in right of Catherine his wife, released to Nicholas de Buckskin the said messuages and lands.

In the 18th of Edward III. Peter Buckskin, held the manor of Burgh-Hall, with the moiety of the advowson

advowson of the church of Fishley, lands in Upton, Freethorpe, Moulton, South-Walsham, &c.

Walter Thurston had also an interest in this town, in the 34th of the said king, when he aliened lands in several parishes to Broomholm priory.

In the 29th of Henry VI. Robert Witchingham, esq. was found to die seised of this manor of Burgh.

In the 21st of Henry VII. Burgh-Hall was held of the abbot of St. Bennet at Holm, by fealty, and the yearly rent of one penny for all services.

Being thus in the Witchinghams, passed together (as united) with the lordship of Fishley, as is above-mentioned.

REEDHAM-HALL took its name from the family of Reedham, who were in possession of it in the reigns of Edward I. II. and III.

This came after to the Witchinghams. John Witchingham, esq. died possessed of it in the 3d of Henry VII. and being thus united to Fishley manor, had the same lords.

The church of Fishley is dedicated to St. Mary, and is a rectory.

The Rev. Francis Bowness was presented to this rectory, 1774, by the late admiral sir Charles Saunders, whose heir, Richard Huck, M. D. of Spring Gardens, London, has taken the name of Saunders and is lord and patron.

HALVERGATE.

HALVERGATE. The Conqueror was lord of this town, forfeited on the rebellion of Ralph Guader, earl of Norfolk; and Godrick was the king's steward at the furvey.

This town and lordship was granted from the crown to the Bigots. Hugh Bigot, earl of Norfolk, was possessed of it in the reign of king Stephen. From that family it came to Thomas de Brotherton, earl marshall of England, &c. and by his daughters and co-heirs to the Mowbrays, dukes of Norfolk; from them to the Howards.

On the attainder of Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, 1572, it was then in the crown; and granted in the 1st of James I. to Thomas Howard, earl of Norfolk, and Henry earl of Northampton; and from them to Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel.

By indenture, dated in the 13th of Charles II. John Dix, alias Ramfey, of Wickmere in Norfolk, esq. and heir of John Dix, deceased, (trustee for Thomas late earl of Arundel) was sued for payment of the debts of the said earl, of this manor of Halvergate; which manor, at the request of Henry Howard, second son of Henry late earl of Arundel, the said John Dix absolutely grants and releases to sir William Playters, of Satterley in Suffolk, bart. and to sir Richard Onslow, of West Clendon in Surry, knt. their heirs and assigns for ever.

The church was formerly a rectory, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and appropriated to the abbey of Tintern in Wales, on a grant of Roger earl of Norfolk, March 3, 1301.—A vicarage was then settled.

Sir

Sir Roger Bigot, earl marshal, granted to the priory of Carrowe the tithe of his demesne lands, which was confirmed by Simon bishop of Norwich, in 1264, then valued at 16s. 8d.

The patronage was in the crown, 1384; and Henry VIII. at the dissolution, granted it to the duke of Norfolk; on whose attainder, 1607, it was given to the bishop of Ely.

In the north isle, lord Morley, impales Spencer.

The Rev. Thomas Goddard, jun. was presented to this vicarage, by the lord bishop of Ely, 1768.

HEMLINGTON, or HEMBLINGTON. This lordship was in the crown at the survey, and Godric took care of it; and was granted to the family of le Botiler, and from them came to the Botetourts.

William de Rothing claimed view of frankpledge, &c. in the 15th of Edward I.

Henry de Cat had an interest herein, in the 35th of the said king; and Henry Cat, and Jeffrey Atte-Fenne, were returned to be lords in the 9th of Edw. II. after this John Bardolph.

The principal manor belonged to the see of Norwich; at the survey William Beaufoe, bishop of Thetford, held it in his own right, as a lay-fee. Bishop Beaufoe gave this to his see at his death; and bishop Herbert settled it on the priory, with the advowson of the church.

The antient family of the Castons held a considerable part of these fees, of the see of Norwich;

and after came to the Berneys, of Reedham. Sir Thomas Berney died lord in 1389, and his descendant, Henry Berney, esq. in 1584.

The church was a rectory, dedicated to All Saints, and formerly in the patronage of the bishops of Norwich, but was appropriated to the prior and convent of Norwich, for the prior's table, by Walter Suffield, bishop in 1248.

The priors of Norwich presented to the vicarage till 1402.

It has for many years been served with a stipendiary curate, nominated by the dean and chapter, who have the appropriated rectory.

The Rev. Charles Millard was presented to this curacy in 1775, by the dean and chapter of Norwich.

MOULTON. At the survey the king had lands in this parish, valued at 2s. 8d.

Another part of the town was a beruite to the manor of South Walsham.

These fees centering in the Conqueror, remained in the crown till granted to the Bigots, earls of Norfolk; (probably by king Stephen) and were held of them by several persons.

The jury in the 15th of Edward I. find that Robert de Moulton claimed the assise, &c. as lord; and Oliver his son was lord in the year 1320, and presented to this church. It is probable that the town took its name from this family.

In

In the 22d of Edward III. Robert son of Oliver de Moulton, conveyed this manor and advowson, with lands here, homages, services, &c. in other towns, to Bartholomew de Salle, and Richard de Bittering.

Nicholas Witchingham and Alice his wife, had lands and tenements of the lord Mowbray. Edmund Witchingham, esq. of Wood-Rising, was lord ; and Alice his wife, by her will, dated in 1475, gives 6s. 8d. to this church : she and her husband, in the 2d year of Edward IV. settled this manor on Frances, one of their daughters and co-heirs, for her life, who married fir — Mull.

Robert Spring died possessed of it April 3, in the 3d of Edward VI. and their son Thomas had livery of it, and of the manor of Icklingham St. James in Suffolk : he, with Julian his wife, conveyed it in the 4th of that king to George Fountaine, gent.

After this, Thomas Parmer, gent. had an interest herein, which he left by will, dated June 24, 1558, to Edward his son, and was buried in the church of Moulton.

In the 44th of Elizabeth, Edmund Anguish was lord of Moulton-hall, Lampets, and Reedham-hall, and the Anguishes presented as lords in 1617, 1658, 1699, &c.

The church was a rectory, and dedicated to St. Mary.

About the year 1361, the patronage was granted to the dean and chapter of St. Mary's college, in the field at Norwich, and they presented to this vicarage in 1403.

In the church was a grave-stone :—*Orate p. a'ia Joh. Holler et Kather. uxor. ej. qui. obt. xx°. Henricj. Septimi*, and this shield, barry of ten argent, and azure, over all a griffon segreant, or.

This village is in the survey, wrote Modetuna, and Mothetuna, thus we find Modbury in Devonshire, Modney priory in Norfolk, &c.

The Rev. James Hicks was presented to this vicarage (consolidated with Tunstall, Oct. 4, 1699) by Thomas Anguith, esq. a master in Chancery, and fellow of the Royal Society, 1769, who is the present lord and patron.

PANXFORD, or PANXFORTH. Godwin earl of Kent, &c. and father of king Harold, was lord in the reign of Edward the Confessor; and at the conquest it was granted to William de Schohies, a Norman who attended duke William, and was amply rewarded.

The family of de Tymworth had an interest herein, in the 20th of Henry III.

Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, in the 14th of Edward I. claimed the assise, &c. of the tenants of William de Tymworth, but it was found to belong to the crown.

In the 22d of Edward I. Robert de Reydon conveyed by fine to Nicholas de Trowse, twelve messuages in Panxford, and the advowson of the church, and in 1322 Nicholas presented to this church; he was also lord in the 9th of Edward II.

Peter Buckskin had also a lordship in Panxford.

Catherine

Catherine Kett, or Catt, of Hevingham, had an interest in 1334, and presented ; as did sir Constantine Mortimer, and the lady Catherine his wife, in 1349 :—Robert Bishop in 1374, and John Cobbe in 1377 and 1382, as lords of the manor of Tymworth.

In the 5th of Edward II. William de Ufford held it, and the advowson, *in capite*.

The Conqueror had in this town lands, &c. which were measured and valued with Ranworth.

This was granted by the crown to the Bigots. After this it was granted to Thomas de Brotherton, and so came to the Mowbrays, and the Howards, dukes of Norfolk.

Alan earl of Richmond had here, and in Dilham in Tunstead hundred, fifty acres of land, which Ralph his son granted to the priory of Norwich.

Roger de Valoins gave to the abbey of St. Bennet one hundred acres of heath and marsh in this town, as did also Ralph de Criketos ; and the abbot, in the 9th of Edward II. was returned to have a lordship.

The church is a rectory, dedicated to All Saints, and was consolidated with Wood-Bastwick, 1699.

In 1776 the Rev. Richard Day was presented to this rectory, with the vicarage of Wood-Bastwick, by sir Harbord Harbord, bart. of Gunton in North Erpingham hundred.

The town takes its name from Pan, so called by the Britons, from some stream or river: thus Panfield in Essex, Panton in Lincolnshire, and Panxworth in Norfolk.*

RANWORTH was in the Conqueror, and Godric took care of it as his steward.

This was granted from the crown to the Bigots, earls of Norfolk, and so came from the Bigots to Thomas de Brotherton, earl of Norfolk, to the Mowbrays and Howards, dukes of Norfolk; and was sold, Dec. 5, in the 2d of James I. by Henry Howard, earl of Northampton, to Henry Holditch, esq. with messuages, lands in Panxford, Wood-Bastwick, &c. late possessions of Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, attainted, by the antient service of paying 8l. 7s. &c. being parcel of the lordship of South Walsham.

He was a descendent of Richard de Holditch, lord of Diddlington in Grimshoe hundred, in the 20th of Edward III. Robert Holditch, esq. was supervisor of the duke of Norfolk's estate in the 4th of Henry VII.

John Holditch, esq. was lord about the year 1500.

In the Holditch family this manor continued till the 38th of the reign of Henry VIII.

Robert Holditch, and Richard his son and heir, were living in the 3d and 4th of Philip and Mary; and Frances daughter of Robert, then married William Rookwood, esq.

In

In the 4th or 5th of Elizabeth, Miles Holditch, esq. had livery of this manor, was lord, and farmed the rectory: Henry Holditch, esq. in 1600, who by Susan his wife, had Elizabeth his daughter and heir.

This Elizabeth brought it by marriage, with Didlington, &c. to sir Isaac Sidley, bart. of Kent; and sir John his son sold it to John Houghton, esq. the youngest son of sir Robert Houghton, judge of the King's Bench, by Mary his wife, daughter of Robert Riches, of Rodham in Kent, esq. Sir Robert was son of John Houghton, esq. of Gunthorpe in Norfolk, and born there.

Sir Robert Houghton's eldest son, Robert, died *s. p.* Francis, his second son, lived at Shelton, and had issue by Helen his wife. The daughters of sir Robert were Elie, married to Thomas Doughty, of Aylsham; Margaret, to William Doughty, of Hanworth in North Erpingham; Alice, to John Marshall, of Norwich; and Cecily, to Richard Thurlow, of Burnham.

John, his youngest son, lord of this town, by Doughty his wife, had Robert his son and heir; (and Elizabeth, a daughter married to John Tothill, of Upminster in Essex) he married Elizabeth daughter of sir John Corbet, bart. of Sprowston, and was father of John Houghton, esq. and of three daughters: 1. Elizabeth, married to sir Nevile Catlyn, knt. of Kirby Cane: 2. Lydia, to John Say, of Holveston, gent. and 3. Mary, who died single. This John was also lord of Ranworth, and having the lordship of Bramerton given to him, by the will of Thomas Corie, esq. about 1682, settled at Bramerton: he married Mary daughter of Richard Chamberlain, of Astley castle in Warwickshire, esq. by whom

whom he had John Houghton, esq. who married one of the daughters and co-heirs of the Rev. John Baron, D. D. dean of Norwich, lord in 1750.

TUNSTEAD MANOR extended into this town. Robert Fitz Roger de Corbridge, in Northumberland, ancestor of the family of Clavering, was lord in right of Margaret his wife, daughter and co-heir of William de Cheney, and relict of Hugh de Cressy. This Robert was the founder of Langley abbey in this county, and gave this church to the said abbey. He was sheriff of Norfolk in the reign of Richard I.

In the 20th of Henry III. the prior of Beeston held in this town, and Wickhampton, part of a fee; and in the 15th of Edward II. was returned to have a lordship.

This was given to that priory by the foundress, Isabel de Cressy, daughter and co-heir of Hubert de Rye.

Their temporalities were granted at the dissolution, December 5, in the 37th of Henry VIII. to sir Edmund Windham, of Felbrigge.

Sir Henry Spelman says that the river Bure often overflows the low grounds here, and surprising quantities of fish are taken, the neighbours assuring him that one hundred and twenty bushels have been taken between the drag of two nets, and that it was famous for perch.

The church of Ranworth is dedicated to St. Helen, and being appropriated to the abbey of Langley, a vicarage was settled, and the right of patronage to it, in the 3d of Edward III.

In

In 1237, there was an exemplification of the assignment of this vicarage, consisting of the altarage, small tithes of hay and turf, twenty acres of land belonging to the demean of the church, and a house on the north side of the church.

Before this, it appears from the register of Langley abbey, that there was a contest about the church of Panxford being a chapel belonging to the church of Ranworth.—One of the witnesses deposed that he had heard it said from more antient times, that there were two powerful sisters who enjoyed Ranworth and Panxford, and they quarrelled who should take place in Ranworth church, that being then the church for both townships; upon which one of the sisters built a wooden oratory in Panxford, (where now is the stone church) but the rector of Ranworth had all the profit thereof: at length, (as the neighbours said) a woman named Elfwyd, having the right of the said church and oratory, married Ralph chaplain or curate of Stokesby, to whom she gave the said church and oratory; by Elfwyd he had a son, Hermer, who enjoyed it.

Another witnessed, that Mr. Adam de Crettingham succeeded Hermer in the rectory, on the presentation of Robert Fitz Roger, who had the right by his wife Margery de Gressy, and then was the chapel separated from the said church by Alexander de Dunham, senescal of Robert Fitz Roger, who gave the chapel to Reginald his son.

By the said register it appears, that the bishops of Norwich instituted to the rectory in the reign of Henry I.

The

The history beforementioned of Ralph the chaplain's marriage, and his wife's presenting him to this rectory, is a piece of antiquity highly valuable, as it fully and plainly proves, that in the year 1174, when Turbut the bishop of Norwich died, that the church of Rome allowed of the marriage of their clergy, and their sons succeeding them in their church preferments; and that there was no positive law, either canon or civil, to hinder it, as their own records and the register of Langley testify. And it is further to be observed, that one of the witnesses in this cause deposed that he knew Ringolf the grandfather, Ralph the son, and Hermer the grandson, all rectors successively of the church of Ranworth, with Panxford chapel annexed; and the same thing was also deposed by Ralph chaplain of Ranworth, son of Hermer.

Sir Roger de Cressy gave two parts of the manor to his banner or standard-bearer, Peter de Musters; and the third part to Richard de Veile, his valet: from this arose two lordships.

Henry de Veile released by fine, in the 3d of Henry III. his right in the advowson, to the abbot of Langley; and in 1285, the abbot of St. Bennet released to the abbot of Langley, all his right in the church of St. Helen of Ranworth.

In 1600, the patronage was in the see of Ely, as is the appropriated rectory.

The town takes its name of Worth from its scite between two rivers, and one of the rivers is the Rand, or Raven; as Rangworth in Gloucestershire, Ravensworth in Durham, &c.*

The

* Parkin.

The Rev. Charles Gogill was presented to this vicarage by the lord bishop of Ely, 1771.

REEDHAM, or REDEHAM. William de Scohies had a grant of this lordship at the conquest.

There is an old tradition relating to this town, mentioned by historians, which ought not to be passed by:

Lothbroc, said to be a Danish king, but supposed by sir John Spelman to have been king of Zeland, hawking among certain little islands, in a boat, was by a sudden tempest carried out to sea and drove on shore here, and brought to Edmund king of the East Angles, then residing at Caistor in Flegg hundred, who being pleased with his behaviour, fortune, and great skill in hunting, Bern the king's falconer, envying him, murdered him privately in a wood. Lothbroc's dog was observed in a day or two to come to the king's house, half-famished, and as soon as fed to be gone again, and being on the king's command watched, brought them to the body of his dead master.

Bern being found guilty of this murder, was condemned to be put into the boat that Lothbroc arrived in, and committed to the mercy of the sea, without provision or tackle. This boat being providentially driven on the same place it came from, and known, Bern was seized, and to save himself, declared that Lothbroc, on his arrival into England, had been killed by order of king Edmund.

Hingar and Hubba, the two sons of Lothbroc, swearing revenge, invaded with twenty thousand men Edmund's kingdom of the East Angles, attended

tended by Bern the traytor, and by them Edmund was barbarously murdered, in the year 870.

We shall only observe upon this tradition, that the Danes were possessed of a secret in building pleasure-boats in those early ages that seems to be unhappily lost in these more modern times, no such boats, and capable of performing such extensive voyages upon the main ocean, without tackle, and so speedily as that a man without provisions could exist in them, and pass from England to Denmark and land there in health and safety, being to be heard of at this day in any of the ports of Europe.

This story, though it is mentioned by Camden, who yet expresses his doubts of it, is so full of improbabilities, that it requires no serious arguments to confute it: the circumstance of the faithful dog is the only probable part of the story.

Blomfield says, that the truth of this tradition may be justly called in question, on many accounts: it is not to be credited, that Lothbroc in his great distress would have passed by Yarmouth, at the mouth of the river Yare, and gone up in search of another port or place, especially as Yarmouth was at that time, and long before, a port, and a place of fame in the time of the Britons and Romans.

This objection to the truth of this tradition was made by Camden. Whoever invents such tales for amusements should recollect the rule laid down by Horace:

"Ficta Voluptatis Causa sint proxima Veris."

Arte Poetica,

Richard

Richard who held this lordship under Scohies at the survey, was probably father of Asketel, and assumed the name of Reedham, according to the custom of that age.

Asketel de Reedham was living, as the register of Holm abbey testifies, in 1125. Osbern de Reedham seems to be his son; was lord of Reedham-hall, and also held the fifth part of a fee in this town, about the year 1150.

William de Reedham conveyed by fine, in the 52d of Henry III. one hundred and sixty acres of marsh in Reedham, to Langley abbey, &c.

Sir William de Reedham granted in the 10th of Edward I. to the abbot of Holm, all his right of fishery from Weybridge to the abbey: he was sheriff of Norfolk in the 8th, 20th, and 21st of Edw. I.

Sir William de Reedham, grandson of the afore-said sir William, married Margaret daughter of sir Robert de Causton by Joan his wife, daughter and heir of Richard Barry, esq. lord of Rockland-Tosts, by whom he had a daughter and heir, Margaret, who married Thomas Berney, esq. second son of John Berney, esq. of Witchingham.

This Thomas had large possessions in his right, as heir to the Reedhams, Caustons, &c. with the lordship of this town, and was a knight: his will is dated on Thursday next after the feast of All Saints, in 1383, and was buried at Reedham, being proved on November 21. Margaret his wife survived him, and married John Copledike, esq. and they presented to Reedham church in 1391.

This

This family of the Berneys take their name from the town of Berney in the hundred of North Greenhoe in Norfolk, wrote in Doomsday-book Berlej.

Thomas Berney, esq. made his testament on Thursday before the feast of St. George, 1441, desires to be buried against the north door in Reedham church.

John Berney, esq. of Reedham, died in the 13th of Edward IV. and in that year John Fortescue and William Callowe had the custody of his lands, and also his heir.

This John married Elizabeth, daughter of Osbert Mundesford, but in 1475 Richard Southwell was guardian of John Berney, a minor, heir of John Berney, esq. of Reedham.

On an inquisition taken at Norwich, November 7, in the 28th year of Henry VIII. John Berney, esq. was found to die on the 27th of October past, seised of the manor and advowson of Reedham, held of sir William Say; the manor and advowson of Stokesby, held of Catherine queen of England, in fee-farm, as of the honour of Clare.

John Berney, esq. by his will, dated July 22, 1553, desires to be buried at Reedham, in the chapel where his ancestors are buried. By Margaret his first wife he left a son Henry, and several daughters, Mary, Thomasine, Elizabeth, Ursula and Ela. Thomasine married Thomas Osborn, esq. of Kirby-Bedon in Norfolk.

Henry Berney, esq. married Alice, daughter of Roger Appleton, of Dartford in Kent, esq. In the
reign

reign of Philip and Mary he removed the old family seat, near Reedham church, into Reedham park, where he built a magnificent seat, yet standing, called Park-hall, with large gardens, &c. in 1557, and died in 1584, leaving several sons and daughters; Thomas, his son and heir, Henry, John, Edward, and Richard; Alice, Margaret, and Mary.

Alice his wife survived him, and erected a handsome marble altar monument over him in the chapel on the south side of the chancel of the church, with both their effigies thereon, their sons behind him, and daughters behind her, and this distich:

*Hunc tumulum Conjux posuit dilecta Marito,
Quemq; Viro posuit, destinat ipsa Sibi.*

On it are the arms of Berney, quartering Reedham, Caſton, and Appleton.

Sir Thomas Berney married Julian, daughter of sir Thomas Gawdy, of Reddenhall in Norfolk, one of the justices of the Common-Pleas, was high sheriff of Norfolk in the reign of James I.

This sir Thomas left four sons, first William, who married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Edward Coke, lord chief justice of England, and died without issue. 2d, John, who also died without issue. 3d, Richard, 4th, Thomas, who was sheriff of Norfolk in the 22d year of Charles I. and ancestor of the family of Swardeston in the hundred of Humbleyard.

Sir Richard Berney, third son of sir Thomas, and heir, was created baronet on May 5, in the 18th of James I. high-sheriff of Norfolk in the 20th of that king, and died in 1668.

Sir

Sir Thomas was his eldest son, but he left to Richard Berney, his second son, his seat and estate at Reedham, with about 7000*l.* per ann. Sir Thomas being disinherited on some pique and resentment.

Richard married a daughter of Sir Jacob Gerrard, bart. of Langford in Norfolk, by whom he had Richard his son and heir, and served the office of high-sheriff in the 14th of Charles II. He was also high-sheriff in the 4th year of William III. and died without issue, having sold the family seat at Reedham, and spent very near his whole estate: his manors of Reedham, Norton-Subcross, Caston, Shipdham, Kirkhall in Rockland, Saham, Leny, the Burlinghams, Strumpshaw, Bradeston, Freethorpe, Limpenhoe cum Southwood, &c. being sold to pay his debts.

The third son of Richard, was John Berney, of Westwick, esq. who married Susan daughter of John Staines, gent. and left two sons, John and Richard. John, the eldest, married first Bridget daughter of William Branthwaite, of Hethel, esq. and had two daughters: Julian, married to Thomas Brograve, of Herefordshire, esq. and Elizabeth.

His second wife was a daughter of Maurice Kendal, of North Walsham, esq. and left no issue.

The second son of John was Richard Berney, esq. recorder of Norwich, and burgess of that city, in the two last parliaments of Queen Anne, and married Mary daughter of Augustine Briggs, of Norwich, esq. leaving one daughter, Elizabeth, married to Thomas Brampston, of Skreens in Essex, esq. and knight of that shire in parliament.

Sir Thomas Berney, bart. to whom fir Richard his father gave but a slender fortune, (though since much improved) married Sarah daughter of Capt. Thomas Tyrell, of Essex, governor of Languard-fort in Charles II.'s reign; by whom he had 1. Richard, 2. Thomas, 3. John Berney, of Wealtenham, esq. who married Philippa daughter of fir Thomas Brown, of Elling, and left Thomas Berney, of Lynn Regis, recorder of that town. He married Julian daughter of fir Richard Berney, bart. and had two sons, Thomas and Richard.—William Berney, rector of Westwick, was the fourth son, who by Mary daughter of Henry Harcock, gent. had one son, William, rector of Newton, Florden, and Frettenham, in Norfolk, who married Dorothy daughter of fir Richard aforesaid, and had several sons.

Sir Richard Berney, bart. eldest son of fir Thomas by Dorothy his wife, had six sons and five daughters: — Richard, Thomas, William, Robert, Henry, and John, D. D. rector of Hetherset, and archdeacon of Norfolk; Julian his daughter, and Dorothy, married as above; Frances and Sarah died single, and Elizabeth, still living, unmarried.

Sir Richard died in May 1706; he lived and had a seat at Kirby-Bedon in Henstead hundred.

Sir Richard Berney, bart. eldest son and heir of fir Richard, died single, and was succeeded by his brother fir Thomas, who by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Simon Folkes, esq. of Suffolk, and Elizabeth Hanson his wife, had a considerable estate in the island of Barbadoes, and two sons, fir Hanson Berney, bart. and Richard, rector of Stoke-sby in Norfolk.

Sir Hanson married, in April 1756, Catherine daughter and heir of William Woolball, of Walthamstow in Essex, esq. and was high-sheriff of Norfolk in 1762.

Sir Thomas died April 12, 1742, and was buried in the chapel or dormitory of Kirby-Bedon church, aged 55, and quartered (as by his arms there) Reedham, Causton, &c.

Also Folkes in an escutcheon of pretence, per pale, gules and vert, a de lys; ermine, quartering argent, three mascles, azure, on a chief of the same, three lioncels rampant, of the first Hanson; crest, a plume of ostrich feathers out of a ducal coronet; motto,

Nil Temere, Neq; Timore.

This lordship on the sale of the estate of Richard Berney, esq. came to sir James Edwards, of London, about 1700, and after to sir Lambert Blackwell, bart. whose heirs were lords, and had the patronage of the church in 1720. In 1727 sir John Eyles, bart. sir Thomas Cross, bart. &c. presented.

Sir Hanson Berney, bart. died in 1778, and was succeeded in title and estate by his son, the present sir John Berney.

The family estate in Barbadoes lies near Carlisle Bay, and is a very considerable plantation.

The abbey of St. Bennet at Holm had a lordship here, of the gift probably of king Canute.

On an exchange of lands between Henry VIII. and bishop Rugg, this manor came to the see of
Norwich,

Norwich, and was leased by bishop Hopton to John Berney, esq. at 6l. 13s. 4d. per ann.

The families of Pye, lord Mileham, de Wotton, de Barham, Wythe, Stymward, Inglose, Jenney, Witchingham, Calthorpe, Windham, Yaxley, and Coote, seem to have had an interest in the manors of Mileham, Wythe and Reedham, which afterwards came to the Berneys.

Reedham Ferry was another post the earl of Orford had in contemplation to occupy in case of an invasion from the French, and has accordingly directed a plan to be taken by Mr. Armstrong, at present (1779) employed in a general survey of the county.

The course of the river Yare from Norwich is by Thorpe, Postwick grove, Surlingham, Claxton, Free-thorpe, Reedham, Burgh-Castle on the south side, where it is joined by the Waveney, and by the Bure on the north side, and thence is a confluence of these rivers, and so empties itself into the harbour at Yarmouth, and the main ocean below the fort.

The church is a rectory, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

Reedham took its name from the great quantity of reeds growing in the marshes by it.

The presentation was in the Reedhams, Berneys, Blackwell's, &c. and now in the Leathes.

In the chapel, on the south side of the chancel, is buried Henry Berney, esq. and Alice his wife.

Here also, under a grave-stone, lies buried John Berney, esq. with his two wives, Alice daughter of Southwell, and Margaret daughter of Wentworth, with their arms.—Also, John Berney, esq. and his two wives, Read, and Sydnor, of Blundeston in Suffolk.

Under another grave-stone lie John Berney, esq. and Isabel daughter of Hevingham, with their arms also on a brass plate.

In the windows are the arms of Mortimer, of Atleburgh, of Norwich, Mautby, Calthorpe, Yelverton, impaling Berney.—The arms of other families before mentioned.

The Rev. Edward Leathes was presented to this rectory, in 1775, by Carteret Leathes, esq. of Bury St. Edmund's.

TUNSTALL, or TONSTALL. Ralph de Beaufoe, a near relation of bishop Beaufoe, had a grant of a lordship at the survey.

TUNSTALL MANOR. Eudo de Rie, steward of the Conqueror's household, had the grant of this lordship, in whose family it remained till it came to sir Roger de Cressy and John de Marshall, by marriage of two daughters and co-heirs in the reign of king John.

Robert Fitz-Roger de Corbridge (who was a witness of king Richard the First's charter to the city of Norwich in his fifth year) granted to the abbot of Sibton homage, &c. in Tunstall.

William de Halfrehate, by deed *sans date*, grants to " God, St. Mary, and the monks of Sibetune,
" all

“ all his right and claim, &c. in the advowson and
 “ right of patronage of the church of Tunestalle,
 “ and in all things that they held, or their assigns,
 “ of the gift of sir Stephen de Cressi, for ever.”

The Marshall's interest here came by marriage to the lords Morley, who held it *in capite* in the 34th of Edward III. and the 3d of Richard II. &c.

The family of the Tunstalls had also an interest herein: Alfred de Tunstall had lands here, as appears by a fine in the 10th. of Richard I. and Alan in the 3d of Henry III.

From this family the manor took its name.

The Tunstall's interest came, as it seems, to the family of Atte Lee; Thomas de Tunstall conveyed lands to John Atte Lee in the reign of Edward I. John Atte Lee, of Tunstall, was living in the 17th of Edward II.

After this, by the marriage of Margaret, daughter and heir of Robert Baynard, of Speksfall St. Peter in Suffolk, esq. it came to John Bacon, of Baconsthorpe in Norfolk, esq. who died lord in 1462; he left it to Thomas his son and heir, who dying about 1485, had by Margery his wife, daughter of John Jenney, esq. two daughters and co-heirs, Elizabeth and Ann; and on a division of the Bacon estate a moiety of this lordship was allotted to Elizabeth, who was married to sir Thomas Glenham, of Glenham Parva in Suffolk; who died in the 29th of Henry VIII. when it came to his son and heir Christopher; and on his death, in the 4th of Edward VI. to Thomas Glenham his son.

Ann, the other daughter and co-heir, brought her moiety to Robert Garneys, of Kenton in Suffolk, esq.

Thomas Garneys died possessed of it in the 16th year of Elizabeth, and left Elizabeth his daughter and heir, married first to ——— Jernegan, and after to Philip Strelley, of Nottinghamshire.

Robert de Verli had a lordship, which came to the earls Warren, and was held of them of the lords Bardolph, of Wormegay.

John Fastolf died seised of a lordship here in the 7th of Henry IV. and Hugh was his son and heir; and sir Hugh Fastolf his son, in the year 1417, when John was found his son and heir, aged ten years; Maud, widow of sir Hugh, had a dower herein, in the 15th of Henry VI. John Rookwood had also an interest herein in the 5th of that king, held of the lord Bardolph.

Parkin tells us of several others who had an interest in Tunstall.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter and Paul, was a rectory, and granted about the reign of Richard I. to the abbey of Sibton in Suffolk, by Robert Fitz-Roger, and after a vicarage was settled on its being appropriated.

The patronage of the vicarage, with the appropriated rectory, was granted on July 31, in the 28th Henry VIII. to Thomas Howard duke of Norfolk, on whose attainder, coming into the crown, was granted on July 1, in the 7th of Edward VI. to Edward Spanye and John Baspole, with the messuages,
called

called Tytley-house, or manor, &c. to be held in foccage, and finding a curate, or chaplain, on their paying 436l, 13s. 7d. to the crown.

It was a curacy, and consolidated with Moulton October 4, 1699; but, in 1743, the consolidation was dissolved, and it is now held as a perpetual curacy. The Rev. Joseph Price was licensed in 1765.

From the Spaneys it came, by the marriage of Jane, daughter of John Spaney, to Thomas Jenkinson, of Norwich.

Richard Jenkinson was lord in the 21st of Elizabeth: he married Margery, daughter of Thomas Ward, of Brooke, and had Thomas his son and heir, born in 1577, and was living in the 22d of James I. In the said year, on September 1, he conveyed the appropriated rectory to sir John Hobart, but the lordship was in his son, Miles Jenkinson, who died in prison at Norwich; his widow held it in 1702, her son Thomas died single, but her daughter was married.

On the 23d of July, in the 37th of Henry VIII. sir Thomas Clere had a grant of Child's marsh in Tunstall, late belonging to Heringbye college, with messuages and lands.

In the chancel window, sable, a fess, — between three eaglets displayed, or, Spaney's arms.

The Rev. James Hicks was presented to these united parishes in 1769, by Thomas Anguish, esq. of Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, London.

UPTON. This lordship, with Fishley and South-Wallsham, was in the Conqueror's hands, and Godric his steward took care of it at the survey; and by the crown it was granted to the family of Le Boteler. Godric had lands in his own right here.

In the reign of Henry II. it was seized by the king as an escheat. Andrew Le Boteler refusing to perform the services due to the king, when it was granted to Ralph de Glanville, who gave it to Reynier de —, and he enfeoffed Nicholas Le Boteler of it, with his sister in frank marriage.

On the death of Nicholas Le Boteler without issue, who is said to have held it of Hugh de Auberville, it came to Adam de Brancafter, and William de St. Clare; but William de Wythclesham held it during the life of his wife Beatrix, widow of the aforesaid Nicholas; and they in the first year of Edward I. convey by fine to Guy de Botetourt their interest herein, with lands, rents, &c, in Fishley, South-Wallsham, &c.

The part or moiety of the St. Clare's appears soon after to be vested in the Botetourts.

In the 30th of the said reign, sir Guy de Botetourt had a grant of a market and a fair here.

John Le Botetourt, his descendent, leaving an only daughter Jocosa, brought it by her marriage to sir Hugh Burnel, who possessed it in the 2d year of Henry IV.

After this it was in the Witchingham family.

Edmund

Edmund Witchingham married Alice, daughter and heir of John Fastolf, by whom he had four daughters and co-heirs; Amy, the eldest, married Richard Southwell, esq. of Wood-Rising, and of Upton in her right; and their descendants sir Robert Southwell was lord in the 6th of Henry VIII. when it was found to be held of the countess of Suffolk, as of her manor of Benhale in Suffolk.

After this it was in the crown. The lady Ann of Cleves had it, and after that Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk.

On the 5th of May, in the 37th of Henry VIII. it was granted to sir Richard Southwell, knight, with the manor of Wendling, Kerdeston, &c. who conveyed it to that king in the following year; and the said king, on December 11, in the same year, settled it on the dean, &c. of Christ Church in Oxford, where it still continues.

The priories of St. Bennet, Beeston, and Weybridge, had each an interest in this parish.

The church was a rectory, dedicated to St. Margaret, and was granted by Ralph de Glanville, lord chief justice of England, to the priory of Butley in Suffolk (who was the founder of it) about 1171.

On the appropriation a vicarage was settled, and the abbot of Butley presented till 1512.

The manor and impropriate rectory was in the lady Anne of Cleves after the dissolution, next in Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk, and the manor being granted to the dean, &c. of Christ Church, the rectory remained in the crown, with the patronage

age of the vicarage, till granted by queen Elizabeth to the see of Ely, on her taking many lordships, &c. from it.

The Rev. John Dennison was presented to this vicarage in 1775, by the lord bishop of Ely, patron and impropiator.

SOUTH-WALSHAM lies east of the city of Norwich about eleven miles. This town gives the name to the hundred; and has in it the churches of St. Mary and St. Laurence.

On the conquest the king seized on this, and Godric at the survey was his steward. Godric had also in his own right land, &c. and the moiety of a salt-work.

Out of the fees and tenures of this parish several lordships took their rise, the principal and chief of which was that of the Bigots, earls of Norfolk; and granted probably by king Stephen to Hugh Bigot, on his being created earl of Norfolk; from which family it came to Thomas de Brotherton, earl of Norfolk, and so to the Mowbrays and Howards, dukes of Norfolk, who were lords and patrons of the church of St. Laurence.

Another lordship that was the king's, and was afterwards granted to the family of le Boteler: and in the 15th of Edward I. William de Rothing and Joan his wife, held it of the family of de Botetourt.

In the 16th of said reign, Henry de Catt recovered of Ralph de Rothing messuages, land, &c. here, in Upton, Hemlington, Wickhampton, &c. and in the 9th of Edward II. Henry Catt was lord.

John Fastolf, and Margery his wife, relict of Henry Catt, purchased in the 9th of Edward II. a manor here, of the lady Margaret Foliot, who had it of Ralph Rothing ; he of the heirs of Botetourt.

In the 30th of Edward III. sir Constantine de Mortimer, sen. and Catherine his wife, conveyed by fine, messuages, land, meadow, wood, marsh, and fold-courses here, &c. to Agnes widow of Robert Catt.

John Wymondham, esq. and Elizabeth his wife, late widow of sir John Hevingham, held the manor of Rothings in this town, in the 12th of Edw. IV. when it was settled on him for life.

On the death of sir John Hevingham, August 5. in the 28th of Henry VIII. Anthony his son and heir had livery of the manor of Rothings in South-Walsham ; and sir Anthony died seised of it, as appears by his will, proved June 1, 1558. It was after conveyed to John Holditch, esq.

SUNDERLAND'S, OF BROOME MANOR. In 1304. Petronilla widow of sir Roger de Broome was lady of this hall, in the parish of St. Mary, of South-Walsham ; and in the 22d of Richard II. Robert de Broome gave to Henry his son and heir, his manor of Sunderland-hall in this town, Upton, Fishley, &c.

Sir Robert de Salle had an intered herein at his death, in 1340, and left it to be sold.

Robert Bloome, of Blow-norton, esq. by his will, dated Sept. 15, in the 34th of Henry VI. devised it to Richard his son and heir.

CRKETOT'S MANOR. Simon de Criketot had a lordship in the 8th of Rich. I. when he impleaded Nicholas de Walsbam, about the right of presentation to the church of St. Mary of Walsbam; and Nicholas in the said year granted it to Simon, by fine.

In the 24th of Henry III. a fine was levied between Ayicia de Criketot, petent, and Simon de Criketot, tenant, of the third part of two knights fees in Blyford, Suffolk; and of the third of the fourth part of a fee in South-Walsbam, as the inheritance of Ralph de Criketot, her deceased husband, granted in dower to Avicia, &c, she releasing all her right in other lands.

Hugh de Bavent, and Felicia his wife, sued for a moiety of this manor, and the third part of Blyford manor in Suffolk, against Warin de Montchenfy, of the inheritance of Simon de Criketot, her late husband, held in the foccage of Nicholas le Boteler, and recovered it.

ST. BENNET'S MANOR. This belonged to the chamberlain's office in that abbey, in the reign of the Confessor.

Ralph Guader, earl of Norfolk, granted it to his chaplain.

Robert de Turteville released to the abbot, in the reign of king Stephen, all his right in the lands in this town, Hemlington, Ranworth and Panxford, which his father William had granted to him.

In the 15th of Henry III. Bartholomew de Stifkey and Robert de Curson, granted to Sampson then abbot, forty-four acres of land; and the abbot re-
granted

granted to them a moiety of it, and the moiety of a messuage, a marsh and a meadow, and of the rents and services; paying to the abbot and his successors seven marks and 3s. per ann. And in the 37th of that king the abbot had a charter of free warren.

Adam parson of Heigham, and Jeffrey de Banningham, gave to this convent the fourth part of the manor of South-Walsham, which was held of it by fee-farm rent, in the 5th of Edward II.

Henry Brooke, &c. aliened lands to it in the 9th of the said king; and it appears that the abbot had a right of fishery, for two nets, from Wroxham-bridge to Wey-bridge.

In this abbey of St. Bennet it remained till the exchange of lands made between Henry III. and Dr. Rugg, bishop of Norwich, when it was granted, with other lands, &c. late the abbey of Holme, to the said bishop, who exchanged it with other lands, with John Corbet, esq. for his manor of Bacon in Ludham; and the said John Corbet, esq. died lord of Chamberlain-hall in South-Walsham, in 1556.

ST. LAURENCE'S CHURCH. Ralph Guader, earl of Norfolk, lord of the town, granted his right in the patronage of this church to the abbot of Holme, but in the first year of Richard I. by a fine levied, Ralph the abbot released it to Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, on his granting to the abbot a pension out of it.

It appears that Nicholas le Boteler had also an interest in the church of Walsham, St. Mary, which he in the 7th of Richard I. granted to the abbot.

There

There are many very fine broads for fishing in this hundred, near South-Walsbam, Bastwick and other places, where perch and pike are taken in great plenty, and of a remarkable size. Norwich and Yarmouth markets are not a little obliged to these and other broads for their great supply of fish in the proper seasons.

In 1410, the patronage was in Joan queen of England.

Queen's college in Cambridge presented to this rectory their president, the Rev. Mr. Crownfield, in the year 1742, having purchased the patronage of this church of his grace the duke of Norfolk about the year 1730. In 1774 the Rev. James Marsh was presented to this rectory by Queen's college, Cambridge.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH. Ralph de Criketot, and Hubert his son and heir, grant by deed, for the remission of their sins, the church of St. Mary of South-Walsbam, one hundred acres of land in Panxford, and all their lands in Sunderland in this town, to the abbey of St. Bennet of Holme.

In the 42d of Henry III. William de Suffeld, alias Calthorpe, conveyed by fine the advowson of it to the master and brethren of the hospital of St. Giles in Norwich, founded by his brother Walter de Suffeld, bishop of Norwich, who soon after appropriated it to the said hospital.

Roger, bishop of Norwich, also is said to have appropriated this church on the 5th of April, 1268, on the resignation of Richard de Witton, the rector, who had the right of patronage from bishop Suffeld.

The

The Rev. Richard Day was presented to the vicarage of St. Mary, South-Walsham, by the corporation of the city of Norwich, 1775.

WICKHAMPTON, was in the Conqueror, which Godric, his steward, took care of at the survey.

This lordship was granted (as in Acle, &c.) to the Bigots, earls of Norfolk, and was held of them by the antient family of De Gerbridge, who took their name from the bridge at Yarmouth over the Yar or Ger, and Jer; and seems to have had an interest herein in the reign of king John.

William de Jerbridge was living in the 24th of Henry III. and purchased fourteen shillings rent in Yarmouth of Isabel de Castre, by fine.

William de Corton, as trustee, settled on sir William de Gerbridge, of Wickhampton, knt. messuages, lands, &c. in this town, Tunstall, Halvergate, Moulton, &c. with the advowson of Wickhampton church, in the 9th of Edward II.

In the 20th year of Edward III. sir Edward Gerbridge was found to hold the third part of a fee. Ralph Gerbridge, and Alianore his wife, settled it on themselves and in tail, by fine, levied in the 40th of Edward III.

In 1397 Edward Gerbridge was lord, and presented to this church. This Edward left by Cecilia his wife, a daughter and sole heir Elizabeth, a minor; and Richard II, on his death, seized on this lordship, and granted it to Thomas Grace and John de Alderford; but on the application of sir Thomas Erpingham, sir John White, &c. who were trustees
for

for it, it was recovered by them in the first year of Henry IV.

John Bray, and Elizabeth his wife, held it in the 13th of Henry VI. and then sold two hundred acres of marsh in Castor to sir Thomas Fastolf.

This Elizabeth was heir of Edward Gerbridge and Cecilia his wife beforementioned.

The said Elizabeth, widow of John Bray of Norwich, by her will, dated June 1, 1473, and proved in October following, bequeaths her manor of Mount, called Mill-hill, &c. in Wickhampton, Halvergate, Tunstall, Moulton, Freethorpe, Upton, &c. with the advowson of the church, to John her son, who did not long survive her.

In 1486, Robert Clere, of Stokesby, esq. presented to the church.

In 1505, John Breton, esq. presented to this church as lord and patron, grandson of John Breton, esq. of Witchingham, by Margaret his wife, sister of Edward Gerbridge, esq.

In 1593, John Daynes presented; from him it came to the Berneys of Reedham, and Richard Berney, esq. was lord and patron in 1619.

In this family it remained till it was mortgaged by Richard Berney to Michael and James Edwards, esqrs. who presented in 1697; and on the sale of this manor, sir James Edwards was lord and patron in 1710, and afterwards sir Lambert Blackwell, bart. and his heirs in 1742.

The church is a rectory, and is dedicated to St. Andrew.

In the east window of the chancel were the arms of Gerbridge, also of Breton of Witchingham, and of Hetherfet.

On the north side of the chancel, an altar tomb, with the effigies of sir William Gerbridge, with his shield of arms obscure by length of time.

Also another, probably for his wife, the arms also obscure.

The Rev. Thomas Goddard was presented to this rectory in 1731, by the Governor of the South-Sea Company.

WOOD-BASTWICK. At the survey the king had lands here, which Godric, his steward, took care of,

This came by a grant from the crown to the family of Le Veile. In the 6th of Richard I. Emma, widow of Richard le Veile, gave fifteen marks for liberty to marry whom she would, and to have custody of her heir, and their land, during the king's pleasure.——Most widows in these more enlightened times marry whom they please, without asking leave of the king, or any one else,

In the 10th of king John, Thomas le Veile conveyed by fine forty acres of land to Walter Breton.

Sir Roger le Veile, in the 4th of Edward I. grants several lands here to his son John, and in Letheringset, &c. reserving an estate for life to himself, and

John was returned to have a lordship in the 9th of Edward II.

John Veile, esq. was living in the 9th of Henry IV. and in the 6th of Henry VI. William le V le died lord of this manor, and of Letheringset in Holt hundred; and John le Veile was lord in the 5th of Edward IV.

Mr. Philip Curson, alderman of Norwich, by his will in 1502, appoints that Agnes, daughter and heir of John le Veile, his wife, should have all her father's lands in this town, called Le Veile's, for life; and all his land, purchased here and in Ranworth and Salhouse, to his son John, who conveyed it to John Walpole in the 32d of Henry VIII.

The abbey of St. Bennet at Holme had a lordship at the survey given, as is said, to that convent by Edward the Confessor.

In 1250, the rent of assise of this manor was forty-one shillings and five-pence farthing; and there were fifty-one acres of arable land at four-pence per acre.

In the 15th of Edward I. the abbot had the assise of bread and beer, as the king's bailiff of the hundred, and held the town as part of his barony.

On October 12, 1545, this manor, with the rectory, &c. was, by way of exchange, granted by bishop Rugg to John Corbet, esq. for his manor of Bacon in Ludham, by the king's licence; he was also lord of the manor of Le Veile in this town; and Miles his son had livery of it in the 1st of queen Elizabeth. In this family it continued till the death of sir Thomas Corbet, bart. who dying without issue,
soon

soon after the restoration of Charles II. it came to Elizabeth, one of his sisters, married to Robert Houghton, esq. of Ranworth; and in 1698 there was an act of parliament to vest the estate of John Houghton, esq. in Wood-Bastwick in trustees, for payment of his debts.

The late sir William Harbord inherited this manor from his uncle colonel Harbord, and was patron of the living. Sir William was formerly a captain of foot in the army, and changed his name from Morden to Harbord. He was joint candidate to represent this county in parliament in the year 1734 with Mr. Coke, but both lost their election; and sir Edmund Bacon, bart. of Garboldisham, and William Wodehouse, esq. son of sir John Wodehouse, bart. of Kymberley, were returned to parliament.

Sir Harbord Harbord, bart. representative in parliament for the city of Norwich, is the present lord and patron, and has obtained an act for dividing and inclosing the commons and waste grounds in this parish.

The church was dedicated to St. Fabian, and was appropriated to the abbey of St. Bennet at Holme, first by William Turbe bishop of Norwich, next by bishop William Raleigh, and after by William de Suffeld, bishop in 1249, and a vicarage was settled.

In the 4th of king John, the advowson of this church was acknowledged to belong to the abbot.

The priory of Carrowe had lands here, valued at 11s. 6d. in 1428.

Ralph

Ralph de Beaufoe had a lordship and other lands here, and in Gresham, at the Conquest.

The Rev. Richard Day was presented to this vicarage, with the rectory of Panxworth, by sir Harbord Harbord, bart. in 1776.


In 1699, the parishes of Wood-Bastwick and Panxworth were consolidated,





T H E
H I S T O R Y
O F
N O R F O L K.

Hundred of WAYLAND.

ANELUNT, as it was anciently called, or Wanelund, is bounded on the east with the hundreds of Shropham and Forehoe; on the west by Grimshoe and South Greenhoe; on the south by Shropham; and on the north by South Greenhoe and Mitford. At the conquest it belonged to the crown, and paid 40s. by Godric, who farmed it of the Conqueror: it was given by king John, with the hundred of Grimshoe, and manor of Saham, to sir Roger de Thony, or Tony, and his heirs; from which time it passed with Grimshoe till the year 1662, when it was divided and sold
A by

by William Crane, esq. of Wood Rising. Part of it came to the Wrights, and Mr. Wright, late of Brandon, in Suffolk, son of the Rev. Mr. Wright, vicar of Stepney, enjoys it, and hath the leets of Thompson, Griston, Causton, Ashill, Ovington, and Threxton; and part, viz. the leets of Carbrooke *Magna* and *Parva*, to Robert Clayton, gent. afterwards sir Robert Clayton, of London, kn. along with Carbrooke manors, with which they have passed ever since.

The hundred is a deanry of itself, denominated from Breccles, the head town at that time; it is subject to the archdeacon of Norwich, and had a bailiff and two coroners in the time of Edward I. It paid to the tenths 75l. 11s. 6d. clear. It was lett at five marks in 1267, and at 3l. 5s. in the time of Henry VIII. The manors of Breccles, Watton, Saham, Stow, and Merton, having their own leets belonging to them, render them independent of the hundred, which, at this time, contains the following towns, to which we add the number of votes polled by resident freeholders in each, at the great contested election in 1768, for knights of the shire:

	W.	deG.	A.	C.
Ashill — —	6	8	4	3
Breccles — — —	1	2	0	1
Carbrooke — — —	10	13	6	3
Causton — — —	9	10	2	2
Ellingham Little —	5	4	1	0
Griston — — —	5	6	1	0
Merton — — —	3	3	0	0
Ovington — — —	5	6	0	1
Rockland St. Peter*	6	5	3	0
Saham				

* We do not find this town accounted for in this hundred any where but in the Norfolk Poll, published by Authority in 1768.

Saham Tony	—	11	12	0	1
Scoulton	—	1	1	0	0
Stow Bedon	—	4	3	1	0
Thompson	—	8	8	0	0
Threxton	—	2	2	0	0
Tottington	—	1	1	0	0
Watton	—	18	21	2	2

Total	95	105	14	13
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This hundred is about seven miles in extent from east to west, and eight from north to south, and is, says Mr. Blomefield, "chiefly inclosed, and pretty well wooded." The same author adds, "that its ancient name, Wanelunt, or Wanelund, signifies *wet, sweet land*. The road from Watton to Hingham, which used to be reprobated as the worst in the county, is now one of the best turnpike roads, and is continued to the city of Norwich.

Near to Watton is an extensive wood, called Wayland, or Wailing-wood, in which, it is said, the two children who gave rise to the well known story of the "Babes of the wood" perished.

The deanry of Breccles was taxed in Doomſday-book at 6s. 8d. and the archdeacon of Norwich received of the dean for synodals, every Michaelmas and

1768, and in the list of parishes paying poor rates, taken in 1776. Blomefield describes it in the deanry of Rockland, and hundred of Shropham. The bishop's register places it (and very properly) in the deanry of Rockland; and all the maps of Norfolk we have yet seen delineate it in Shropham hundred; we therefore refer our readers to that hundred for Rockland St. Peter.

and Easter, 16s. 4d. and for Peter-pence every Easter 20s. it was in the bishop's gift, who collated the deans.

In September, 1466, it was consolidated with the deanry of Cranwich, and is in the archdeaconry of Norwich.

ASHILL, ESSAAIL, AYSELE, ASSCHELEE, the Ashby Leas, or the Hill of Ashes, in Latin *Fraxinorum Collis*.

The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and at the time of Norwich Doomsday here was both rector and vicar, the latter at the presentation of the former, whose rectory was then a sinecure; but before the year 1300 the rector ceased presenting, and took the whole cure, and so made it an absolute rectory, and as such it continues to this day, though the old valuations always valued them separately long after the union, viz. the rectory at twenty marks, and the vicarage at seven marks, the portion of the prior of Thetford 20s. Peter-pence 22d. There is a house and forty acres of glebe, valued in the king's books at 19l. 13s. 6d. ob. and pays first fruits, and 11. 19s. 4d. q. tenths.

In 1458, May 17, Jeffrey Coe was buried before the altar of St. John Baptist, and ordered his executor to make a new window by that altar.

In 1507 Richard Coe was buried by him, and had a black marble laid over him. He gave legacies to all the guilds here, and made his master, fir Robert Lovell, knt. supervisor.

This church consists of a nave and south aisle, both leaded, a south porch, which is thatched, as is
the

the chancel; it hath a square tower and six bells. The church was new roofed in 1618. The arms of Beauchamp are in a south aile window.

In 1644, March 31, eighty-nine of the principal inhabitants of this town, according to the order of the lords and commons, dated February 2, 1643, all subscribed the league and covenant, under the rector, who subscribed in these words:—*Juravit Richardus Huxley, Rector, quatenus concordat cum Verbo Dei.*—Anthony Cotton, senior, Anthony Cotton, junior, &c.

In 1688, Aug. 12, two acres of freehold land, called the Remnant, were purchased by the town, and settled on trustees for the use of the poor.

On a black marble at the altar,—*To the Rev. John Kidd, rector of this parish 40 years; obiit. June 16, 1729, ætat. 75;*—and some others of his family.

On a white marble monument against the north chancel wall Cotton, impaling Wright,—*Near this place lies interred the body of John Cotton, esq. (son and heir of Anthony, only son of Thomas Cotton, late of Panfield-Hall, in Com. Essex, esq. the heir male in a lineal descent of the Cottons, of Hamstall-Ridware, originally of Cotton, under Nedwood, in Staffordshire) who married Anne, daughter of Fermyn Wright, (late of Kilverston, in this county, esq.) by whom he had issue seven sons and two daughters; he died Dec. 21, 1696, ætat. 55°. Robert, the eldest son, died unmarried, Aug. 25, 1593, ætat. 30, and lies also interred near this place, at whose desire this monument is erected, in memory of his father.*

ASHILL, or UPHALL MANOR, in Ashill, was the capital manor, to which the advowson always belonged, till it was sold by Mr. Eyre to Hyde Parnell, gent. the late patron. In the time of the Confessor

Aluric, a thane of Harold's, was owner of it, when it contained two carucates, one of which was in his own hands, and the other in his tenants; there was wood with mast for 120 swine, and the whole was worth 50s. he had also six free-men that held half a carucate, worth 10s. and at the conquest the whole came into the Conqueror's hands, who gave it in exchange to Ralph earl of Norfolk, upon whose forfeiture it was given to Berner the Archer, who had it at the survey.

William de Hastings was steward to Henry I. by virtue of the serjeantry of his manor of Ashill, the service being to take charge of the nappery, viz. the table-cloths and linen, at the king's coronation. It passed along with the manor of Gissing, in Difs hundred, called Hastings's, till that went to a younger son of William de Hastings, and this to Henry, his eldest son, who married Ada, daughter of David earl of Huntingdon, which Henry died in 1249. In the time of Henry II. it was worth 5l. per ann.

In the account of the coronation of Eleanor, wife of Henry III. who was crowned at Westminster in the 20th year of his reign, it is said that Henry de Hastings, whose office it was to serve the linen from ancient time, served in the nappery that day, but Thurstan, the steward, challenged that office from him, affirming he had it of old; the king adjudged it for Henry, who after dinner took the table-cloths, napkins, and other linen, as his fee, belonging to his office.

In 1249 Henry, son and heir of Henry, held it as the king's peneter, or pantler, and it was worth 10l. per ann. he married Joan, daughter and heir of William de Cantilupe, in whose right he became lord
Abergavenny,

Abergavenny, and was one of the competitors for the crown of Scotland in the time of Edward II.

Sir John de Hastings, knt. his son and heir, was born at this town, in 1262, and executed his office at the coronation of Edward II. Jan. 22, 1308; he married, first, Isabel, sister and co-heir of Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke, by whom he had issue; secondly, Isabel, daughter of Hugh le Despencer, earl of Winchester, by whom he had sir Hugh Hastings, knt. from whom the Hastings's, of Elsing, are descended.

In 1286 this sir John prosecuted William de Blundevill, the subsecheator of Norfolk, for seizing this manor at his father's death into the king's hands, and cutting down a hundred ashes, then worth 3l. and for taking fish out of his pond to half a mark value, and he was forced to answer the damage; he died in 1313, leaving John de Hastings his son and heir, whose son, Laurence Hastings, earl of Pembroke, was succeeded by his son, John Hastings, earl of Pembroke, in 1366, and from that time it passed with the manor of Winfarthing, in Difs hundred.

In 1399 Reginald lord Grey, of Ruthyn, exercised the office of the nappery, and had all the tablecloths allowed him for his fees, as well in the hall as elsewhere. In the great cause in the time of Henry IV. between Grey and Hastings, in the court of chivalry, it appeared that John Hastings, earl of Pembroke, son of Laurence, settled most of his manors and lands on feoffees, but excepted this, and Tottenham, in Middlesex, and by his will, inrolled in Chancery, gave them to William de Beauchamp, his cousin, for want of issue of his body, being an-

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gry with his heir at law, lord Grey, for hunting in his chace of Yertly, in Northamptonshire.

In 1420 Reginald lord Grey, of Ruthyn, served the nappery at the coronation of Catherine queen of England, wife to Henry V.

In 1512 Richard Grey, earl of Kent, sold this manor to sir Henry Wyat, of Kent, knt. who died seised in 1536, and Thomas, his son and heir, had livery of it; he left it to Thomas Wyat, of Boxley-abbey, his son, who forfeited it to the crown; and in the 2d and 3d of Philip and Mary it was granted to Henry Bedingfield, esq. with the united manors of Gayne's, Collard's, and Monnock's, in exchange for the manors of Wold-Newton, and Baynton, in Yorkshire; from which time it continued in that family till sir Henry Bedingfield, bart. sold the manor and advowson to John Eyre, of Holme-Hale, esq. who sold the manor to sir Francis Andrews; and John Richard Dashwood, esq. of Cockley-Cley, is the present lord.

At the coronation of James II. sir Henry Bedingfield, knt. as lord here, claimed to perform the office of the nappery, and to have all the table linen when taken away, but it was not allowed, this manor having no pretence now to this claim, because when it was granted by the crown to his ancestors the tenure was altered, it being held from that time by knights service, and so the grand serjeantry extinguished in the crown.

COLLARD'S, GAYNE'S, and MONNOCK'S, in ASHILL. In 1282 William de Saham bought of Nicholas de Stradset lands, rents, &c. in Ashill. In 1393 John Braytoft sold to John Paynter, and others, Collard's manor,

manor, in Ashill. In 1526 William Coe sold it to Thomas Jermain. In 1547 the queen granted the united manors of Uphall, Collard's, Gayne's, and Monnock's, which were forfeited by sir Henry Wyat, knt. to Henry Bedingfield, esq. to be held by knight's service, by the third part of a fee, and they have been esteemed as one manor ever since.

PANWORTH-HALL MANOR. Pennewrde, or Panworth, was a town in the Confessor's time, owned by Harold, afterwards king of England; it contained a carucate and a half, and was worth 40s. had wood for a hundred swine, &c. Another part of the manor lay in Ashill, and was in the soke of the king's manor of Saham, had wood also for a hundred swine, and was worth 30s. per ann. the whole was better than a mile long, and as much broad, and paid 15d. gelt; it was given by the Conqueror to Rainald Fitz-Ivo, who owned it at the survey.

In the time of Richard I. Jeffery Fitz-Jeffery held Panworth by the service of 7d. per ann. to the ward of Norwich castle. In 1218 Peter de Nerford, and John, his brother, held it at one carucate of the honour of Clare, the lords of which were always capital lords of the fee. In 1398 Peter de Nerford had it, and soon after it belonged to Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, whose wife, Margaret, held it in 1406, and from this time it passed in that family.

In 1543 Robert Hogan, of Bodney, esq. held the manor of Panworth-Hall, lately sir James Boleyn's; and in 1566 it contained 100 acres of land, ten of meadow, 100 of pasture, &c. and a fold-course in Ashill, Pickenham, and Hale, and was held of the queen in capite.

About 1571 Thomas Bradbury, esq. had a manor here, and soon after Henry Jernegan, esq.

Panworth-Hall manor afterwards came to Sir Thomas Coke, late earl of Leicester, and is now in the Coke family.

The religious concerned here were the abbot of West Dereham, the prior of St. Winwaloe, the prior of Norwich, the prior of the monks of Thetford, and the prior of Castle Acre.

The family of the Cottons have been of good repute in this place, where they have had an estate, &c. for about two centuries.

This town paid 5l. 12s. to the old tenths, and is now assessed at 768l. 3s. 4d. to the land tax.

Ashill lies about six miles south-east of Swaffham, and three north-west of Watton, both market towns. The village and church stands on very high grounds, commanding at once a prospect of Norwich and Ely cathedrals.

In 1768 the Rev. Thomas Whaites, jun. was presented to this rectory by John Spelman, esq. and John Heaton, gent. and in 1772 the Rev. John Stanhawe Watts was presented by Thomas Watts, and is the present rector. He has a handsome modern-built parsonage house.

BRECCLES-MAGNA, or **GREAT-BRECCLES**, or **BRECKLES**. The church was dedicated to St. Margaret, and was appropriated to the priory of Westacre, who presented, for the last time, Jan. 3, 1521. The
rectory

rectory was taxed at twelve marks; the vicarage was valued at six marks, but was not taxed.

In 1533, William, prior of Westacre, leased this impropriate parsonage, with all the glebe in Great and Little-Breccles, at 5l. 6s. 8d. a year, the tenant to pay all charges, and repair the chancel, and to let the vicar have the parsonage-close at 6s. 8d. a year, and St. John's land (which was to find a light before his image) at 4d. a year. Autog: Pen: me. He died in 1541, and was buried here.

In 1628, August 28, John Webb, of Breccles, esq: presented; at whose death it became void, and was returned among the void livings at the restoration, in 1662, and since hath had no incumbent instituted, it having been held as a donative, named to by the impropriator, who pays 13l. 6s. 8d. per ann. only, for the curates stipend, and takes the whole profits. This village was the ancient residence of the dean of Breccles.

This vicarage is 7l. 17s. 11d. in the king's books, sworn of the clear value of 13l. 9s. 8d. it paid 3l. 12s. 8d. to the tenths. 2s. synodals. The temporals of the abbot of Bec, with the prior of Okeburne, were taxed at 4s. and belonged to their Wretham estate.

The temporalities of Westacre priory were taxed at 3s. the spiritualities, viz. the appropriate rectory, at twelve marks. This town is valued to the land tax at 314l. per ann.

The church hath an ancient steeple joined to it's west end, which is round at bottom, and octangular at top; it hath only one bell. The chancel and church are leaded, the south porch is tiled.

On a black marble in the chancel, Webb's arms impaling Richardson,—*Here rest the bodies of John Webb, esq. and Mary, his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Richardson, lord chief justice of England. She died March 10, 1656, aged 56. He, Oct. 25, 1658, aged 70 years.*

Near this lies a small oval black marble, with these words only,—STAT, UT VIXIT, ERECTA. This is placed over the coffin of Ursula Webb, daughter of John Webb, esq. and Mary Richardson, wife of sir William Hewyt, knt. who was interred in an upright posture by her own desire, according to the purport of the inscription. By her lies her husband, under a black marble, on which are the arms of Hewyt, impaling Webb. He died April 4, 1667, aged 52 years.

Arms in the windows were, Breccles.

Breccles, at the conquest, was in three parts. The first part, in Harold's time, was held by eight freemen, who had then five carucates; these were seized, with all their land, by the Conqueror, and laid to his manor of Saham. There were then five socmen, and half a carucate, and fifteen acres which the steward of Saham sold to Eudo, earl Ralph's man, who was to hold them by the rent of a bridle; this he added to the earl's manor of Ellingham Parva, upon whose forfeiture, when Robert de Blund had the management of that manor, he received of them 10s. 8d. a year, but now they are laid again to the king's manor of Saham, which is in his own hands, and so they pay no rent to Godric. Breccles was then a league long, and half a league broad, and paid 11d. gelt, and the king and the earl had the soc.

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The next part was held by a free-man in the Confeſſor's time, and contained a carucate of land, but at the conqueſt it belonged to the king, and was farmed by Godric, who made it a berewic to Sporle, with which manor it was valued.

The third part belonged to Ralph de Tony, who joined it to, and valued it with his manor of Neſton, in South Greenhoe.

BRECCLES MANOR. The firſt part belonged to William de Warren, earl of Suffex, by gift from the crown, and he gave it to Thomas, grandſon of Albert, a Frenchman who came over at the conqueſt, along with the manors of Grimſton, Burnham, &c. for which reaſon he assumed the coat of his lord, varying only the colour, viz. chequy or, and ſab. which the Breccles's always bore, though ſometimes with a feſs arg. This Thomas, and his deſcendants, assumed the name of Breccles, and oftentimes are called by the name of Grimſton, both which manors belonged to him at his death.

In 1286, John de Breccles was attached for holding a whole knight's fee, and being no knight; this John purchaſed the lands, &c. that belonged to Tony at the conqueſt, and ſo joined them to the manor; he left it to Benediſt, his ſon and heir, who gave the advowſon to Weſtacre priory, according to the order of his father; and had waif and ſtray, a free bull and boar, and a leet held by the king's bailiff, but all the amerciaments belonged to him: he died in the time of Edward II. Margery de Breccles married Theobald de Thorlee, and left a daughter only, named Margaret, who married Robert de Broome, in the time of Henry V. and they left three daughters, Katherine, married to Henry Sturmere, in 1463; Elizabeth,

to

to Robert Harrington; and Margaret, to William Fenne, who all joined with Thomas and Hugh, sons of William Fenne, and sold the manor to sir Edward Wodehouse, of Kimberley, knt. In 1469, he left it to Sir Thomas Wodehouse, his son, who left it to his second son, John Wodehouse, of Breccles, who in the time of Henry VIII. married Anne, daughter of William Spelman, esq. and left Francis Wodehouse, of Breccles, their son and heir, who held it of Robert Southwell, esq. as of his manor of Saham. In 1551, he settled it on William Yelverton, who had it in 1564, and was found to hold Grimston and Congham manors, and to have licence to settle this on sir Thomas Cornwallis, knt. and Thomas Shelton, esq. but it was in trust; for in 1595 Francis Wodehouse aforesaid was lord of Breccles Magna, and Bule's manors, which were soon after conveyed to John Dowfield, of Euston, gent. William Webb of the same, and Henry Braithwait, esq. who conveyed them to Sir Robert Gardiner, of Breccles, whose heir married John Webb, who was settled in the manor in 1619, after sir Robert's death, and Ursula Webb, the heiress of that family, carried it to her husband, sir William Hewit, who died in 1667, and left it to Gardiner Hewit, esq. who sold it to Wormley Hetherfet, who gave it from Edmund, his only son, to his four daughters, Jane, married to Thomas Squires of Elme, by Wisbech, Sarah, married to James Barker of Shropham, son of John Barker of Thorndon, Elizabeth, to Edward Owen of Coventry, and Mary, to Joseph Randol, alias Baylis, of London, who purchased in all the parts, and left it to Mary his widow, for life, the remainder to Mr. Richard Baylis, her only son, who married Philadelphia, grand-daughter to sir Philip Ryley, by whom he had one son, Robert, whose daughter, and heiress, married Philip Ryley Taylor, esq. the present proprietor of Breccles.

There

There is a separate fishery belonging to the manor, called Breccles Mere, and a good old feat, or manor-house, in which the present owner resides ; it is called Breccles-hall, but was not the scite of the manor of that name, but of the capital manor of Great Breccles.

BRECCLES-HALL, BULE'S, LINGWISE, or DIVERS MANORS, came from the crown, and in 1280 belonged to sir Warine de Muntchenfy, which family granted off large parcels of it to divers persons. In 1304, William de Breccles, &c. held seven messuages, land, &c. part of it, in Breccles, Stowbedon, Beker-ton, Griston, and Caston. It continued some time in the Breccles's, but in 1498 Thomas Sayve, of Breccles, gent. was buried in the chancel, and gave his manor of Breccles-hall, in Breccles, after his wife's death, to Osbert Sayve, gent. his son. In 1545 James Payne, and William Atmere, had the manor of Lingwise, alias Divers, in Breccles, settled on them, by William Tassell. In 1557, Francis Wodehouse, esq. was lord of Breccles-hall, and Bule's manors, which he joined to the manor of Great Breccles, with which they still continue. Bule's was a small manor, or free tenement, in Stow and Breccles, so called from William Bule, who owned it in 1285.

June 15, 1770, the Rev. William Hicks was licensed to the vicarage, or perpetual curacy of Breccles, *vice* William Lobb, sequestrator.

CARBROOKE *Magna*. This town is properly enough named from its situation by a brook or rivulet, and its carry soil, and was at first, without doubt, no more than the carr by the brook side.

The church is a regular pile, rebuilt about the beginning of the reign of Henry VI. it consists of a nave, two ailes, two porches, and a chancel, which
are

are all covered with lead; there is a lofty square tower at the west end, and in it are five good bells.

At the upper end of the north aisle is a chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, whose altar and image were in it; this belonged to the guild of St. John the Baptist, in this town.

Directly opposite to the south aisle is another chapel of the Holy Virgin, whose altar and image were also in it; this belonged to the Virgin's guild, and had a priest maintained by them to sing there.

The church itself is dedicated to St. Peter and Paul, and so was the high altar, at which the guild, in honour of those apostles, was always held, and was the biggest of the three guilds.

Directly in the midst of the chancel lie two very ancient coffin stones, with a cross pattee on each, to shew they belonged to the templars; there are two imperfect circumscriptions on them, in capitals, which seem to be added long since they were first laid, and most probably when they were re-placed after the rebuilding of the church; that most north seems to be the sepulchre of Maud, countess of Clare, their foundress; and the other on her right hand, or that most south, to be one of her younger sons, that might probably be the first commander of this house, but to say positively it is so, we do not pretend; they lie exactly in the place where the founders of religious places were generally buried, as Herbert founder of Norwich cathedral was; by the crosses, they were of the order; by their place of interment, persons of distinction; by the remains of the inscription, mother and son, and also of the Clare family: now, tho' we do not meet with their names, Vincent on Brook, fol. 120, says, "that she had by Roger de Clare

Clare, her husband, Richard earl of Clare and Hertford, and others;" and sir William Dugdale, telling us where that earl was buried, shews plainly it was not his sepulchre, else we should have been induced to have thought so, by reason of his confirmation of his father and mother's benefactions to this house, to which he was also a benefactor. It is plain from this inscription that he was knight of the order, and had been at Jerusalem, and so qualified to be commander of the house, and must be of great note, his name being not mentioned, all which confirms our former conjecture.

On the first,

MATER. CLARENSIS. GENEROSO. MILITE.
CLARA.
MA.-----HIC. TVM. -- VE. ----

On the second,

A. DEXTRIS. NATVS. REQVIESCIT. MATRIS.
HVMATVS.
HVNC. PETIIT. PORTVM. PROPRIVM. RE-
VOLTVS. IN. ORTVM.

There are sixteen stalls in the chancel, which tells us the number of knights resident here when this church was built: great numbers of persons of figure were certainly buried here, as the stones, reaved of their arms and inscriptions, plainly shew us.

The screens between the church and chancel are very fine; there is the beginning of an old inscription on them, viz. *Orate pro Benefactoribus* : : : : the rest being lost.

In 1560 the arms of Clare, Bigod, Brotherton, Mowbray, Neville, Latimer, &c. were in this church,
some

some of which still remain; also the arms of England and France.

In the fourth aisle is a grave-stone stripp'd of all its brasses, save one shield, on which are the arms of de Grey, of Merton, impaled with Bainard, which shews that it was laid over Fulk de Grey, gent. one of the five sons of William de Grey, of Merton, esq. who was buried here in 1560, as the parish register informs us, in the grave of Elizabeth Drury, his wife, who was buried Nov. 8, 1555. His son and grandson also lie buried here. Anthony de Grey, of Carbrooke, was living in 1616.

There are several priests buried under grave-stones here, as is plain from the badge or emblem of the priesthood still remaining on several of them, the other brasses being gone, viz. the three chalices, thereon the wafers, or sacramental bread.

The king's honour of Clare still extends hither, there being many lands, &c. held of it at this day.

The roof was adorned with the images of our Saviour and his Apostles, all which were demolished in the time of the usurpation.

There is a parcel of town lands belonging to the parish, which, tradition says, were given by two maids who *danced* themselves to death, and are buried on the south side of the church.

In the old church register, " 1637, March 19, Henry Sidney, an ancient man, descended of the right honourable house of the Sidneys, earl of Leicester, but more honourable by his new birth, was buried here."

The

The rectory was appropriated to the prior of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and is an exempt, not visited by the archdeacon, and pays neither synodals nor procurations, neither is it taxed, though the church was valued at fifty-five marks, with the church of Little Carbrooke included, and the vicarage at 40s. but yet the parochial and spiritual jurisdiction over the parishioners belongs to the archdeacon, who always inducts the vicar.

The vicarage was valued at 7l. 12s. 6d. and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 10l. 11s. 11d. it is discharged of first fruits and tenths, and pays 3s. 4d. synodals. It hath been augmented, the queen's bounty being procured by the Rev. Mr. John Cater, rector of Ellingham Parva, who hath settled part of the great tithes of Ellingham Magna upon it for ever to 20l. per ann. value. This town paid 6l. 6s. to the tenths, and is now valued at 919l. 6s. 8d. to the land tax.

December 2, 1424, the vicarages of Great and Little Carbrooke were consolidated.

June 30, 1614, the vicar was presented by the king, as guardian to Thomas Southwell, esq. He was suspended in 1618, but held it till 1636, and the last that was ever presented to the vicarage, it having been held ever since by sequestration.

GREAT CARBROOKE MANOR. Alsere, a Saxon free-man in the Confessor's time, held the chief of this, and the other, Cherebroc, (as it is wrote in Doomſday-book) there being in this, at that time, four carucates and an half, three of which were his own demesnes; the wood maintained 400 swine, and he had a mill, and half the fishery of the river; part
of

of the manor lay in Griston, and Osbert held of him: the whole was worth 7l. There was a church and twenty-four acres of glebe, worth 2s. and this, and Little Cherebroc, were above two miles long, and as much broad, and paid 15d. to the gelt.

At the Conqueror's survey, John, nephew of Waleram, held it, and it passed to the earls of Clare, of which honour it was always held; it contained better than half the town, and almost a third part of Little Carbrooke; and the advowsons of both the churches belonged to it, and were given with it to the preceptory, or commandry, in this town, by Maud countess of Clare.

The COMMANDRY, OR PRECEPTORY, of knights templars, and knights hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, was the only commandry in this county, and was first a preceptory of the knights templars, founded by Roger earl of Clare, who died in 1173, or 1174, and was a great benefactor to the order; at their foundation he built the house for them.

These preceptors were so termed, as Minshew and others observe, because they were possessed by the more eminent sort of the templars, whom the chief master by his authority created, by the name of preceptores templi, or masters, for so were the governors of this house often called. This order had its first original about 1118, when some religious knights vowed chastity to the patriarch of Jerusalem, professing to live after the manner of the regular canons, and settling by the consent of Baldwin, king of Jerusalem, near our Lords' temple there; they thence took the name of knights templars*, and professed to guard the pilgrims that went in pilgrimage to the holy temple, as much as they could possibly; and about nine years after their
order

* *Fratres Militiæ Templi.*

order was established, and a white habit assigned them by pope Honorius, with a cross patee of red cloth, on their right shoulder, and from that time they began to have numerous gifts conferred upon them, so that in a short time there was scarce any nation but had them settled among them, and in England their chief house was the Temple, in London, on which the smaller preceptories were all dependent. In 1182, Maud, daughter of James de St. Hillary, countess of Clare, and widow of Roger earl of Clare, their founder, gave this preceptory (which was not finished, nor fully endowed by her husband,) to the knights hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, with the churches of Great and Little Carbrooke, and the moiety of the town, on condition they paid 13s. 4d. yearly to the nuns of Buckland, all which was confirmed by Richard de Clare, earl of Hertford, her son, and king John, in 1199, from which time she was declared foundress of this house. 'Tis certain the templars were concerned, and had some of their order here, upon the foundation of earl Roger; for at the dissolution of their order, their part of the possessions of this preceptory was seized, but in 1314 was conveyed to the house again, and settled on the prior, or master of the commandry of St. John Baptist of Jerusalem, and the knights hospitallers residing here. They were called hospitallers, because they built an hospital at Jerusalem, for the entertainment of all that came from any part of the world to visit the holy places, and did guard and protect such pilgrims in their journey; they had also the care of their hospitals in all countries, where pilgrims were received; to these pope Clement V. transferred the templars, which, by order of the council held at Vienna, he had got suppressed. The hospitallers are now the knights of St. John of Malta, where their chief abode is, the island of Melita, or Malta, being given them by the emperor Charles V.

The constitution of this council was obeyed here in England in the time of Edward II. when an act passed to dissolve that order, and after that, their whole possessions were conferred upon the knights hospitallers. The Atlas, p. 406, gives us an erroneous account of its being dedicated to St. John the Apostle, and that it's founder was unknown, but as to the rest it is right, in telling us that it was enriched with many farms and vassals, and that all that enjoyed the privileges of this order were allowed to set a cross upon their doors, in all places where they dwelt, that they might be known by all others, and he might have added, says Spelman, upon the lands of all such also; for upon this account great numbers of small annual payments, were given to this house, out of houses, lands, and tenements, all over the country, in order to have the cross of the hospital set upon them, in token of exemption; thus we find divers lands in Westons-Market, in Suffolk, &c. paid small rents to the house; by which they enjoyed the extensive privileges of the order, not to pay any tithes, nor other dues whatever; but great numbers of people presuming to do this as a protection, a statute was made in the reign of Edward I. that all that set those crosses falsely should forfeit either the house or land to the lord of the fee.

These hospitallers at first were like all other orders, in a mean state, and raised themselves by rebelling against their patriarch of Jerusalem, who had first encouraged them, and then appealing to Rome, which see, being desirous to have that patriarch subject to it, engaged with the hospitallers against their patriarch, and gave them whatever privileges they desired; by virtue of which, whenever the bishops excommunicated any one, the hospitallers would receive them, administer the sacraments to them, and bury them in their church-yards; thus, was any kingdom, province, city, or town interdicted, if the hospitallers had a church,

church, that was still open, and the interdict did not reach it, so that then their offerings and mortuaries were wonderfully increased; thus also in all parishes that were given them they took the church wholly to themselves, served it by a chaplain removable at their pleasure, and did every thing that way, without taking notice of any bishop, 'till the statute of the endowment of vicarages took place, and then the bishops obliged them all to endow, it having been in some measure levelled against them. In like manner all houses and lands which they purchased, or which were given them, were exempt of all tithes and other dues, not only in one, but in all places where they were concerned, their privileges being so great, that they cared neither for the spirituality nor the laity. In the statute of magna charta, chap. 37, their privileges are reserved to them, and you may see the right of the king's subjects vindicated from the usurpation of their jurisdiction by the statute of Westminster 2. 13 Edward I. and by the statute of the 32d of Henry VIII. cap 24. their lands and goods here in England were vested in the king.

Their house here was sometimes called the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, but most commonly the commandry of Kerbrook*; which word is derived from *con* and *mando*, because the brethren always were obliged to eat together in publick, or be in commons, as we now express it, there being vast numbers of devotees who had the privilege of boarding in the house, tho' they did not lodge there: every one that took this order was obliged to vow to go in pilgrimage to Jerusalem, either as a religious devotee, or

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as

* Many of these commandries were called in the country by the name of Temples, because they formerly belonged to the templars, as Wilburgham Temple, in Cambridgeshire, &c.

as a knight of the order, to fight against the Infidels, and every commandry† was governed by some brother of the same house, who had been actually knighted in the holy wars, who was always named by the grand prior of the order in England, unless (as sometimes he did) he gave licence to the commandry to choose their own commander, or prior, upon which choice he had the government and direction of the house and all the revenues belonging to it, but could dispose of nothing but to the use of the grand priory, only was allowed every year, in his accounts to the grand prior, a sustenance for himself, according to his degree. They are sometimes called cross-bearing brethren, because by the rules of their order they are always obliged to wear a cross on their breasts, and another on their shoulders; at their reception into the order, every one promised to defend it to the utmost of his ability, and to pay on St. John Baptist, their patron's day, something annually to the fraternity.

This commandry was valued, at the dissolution, at 65l. 2s. 9d. ob. and in 1543 was granted to Sir Richard Gresham, knt. and Sir Richard Southwell, and their heirs, by the name of the scite of the preceptory of Carbrooke, with the manor and rectory impropriate, and the advowson of the vicarage thereto belonging, and also Herberd's grove, St. John's-wood, Rising-wood, and a wood in Kettyfal-field, &c. Sir Richard Southwell changed his manor of East Walton with sir Richard Gresham, and having this solely his own, he settled it with Wood-rising, and the main of his estate, on Thomas Southwell, esq. son to sir Robert

† A list of them may be seen in Dug. Mon. vol. 2. fol. 501. as also the ceremonies used at the reception of every new member. The grand prior of the order in England was chosen by the grand prior of Jerusalem.

bert Southwell, of Mereworth, in Kent, his younger brother, and it hath been ever since joined to the manor of Woodhall, or Woodgate, in Carbrooke, with which it now continues.

There are no ruins of note remaining of the commandry, its scite joins to the south side of the churchyard, and there was a chapel of St. John Baptist either close by, or joining to the house, which the fraternity used as their private chapel.

WOODHALL, or WOOD-GATE, alias LATIMER'S MANOR. From Doomsday-book we learn, that Harold, in the Confessor's time, held this moiety, or half of the town, as a berewic to Necton, with which it was valued; that there were three carucates of land, of which one was always demesne, or in the lord's own hands, the whole of which was given by the Conqueror to Ralph de Tony. It afterwards belonged to Roger le Bigot, who gave it to William de Muntchenfi, and he enfeoffed William de Manerijis, who was to hold it at one fee, in the time of Richard I.

In 1253 Guy de Butetort had a charter for free warren here, but he had it only for life, or term of years; for in 1256 Walter de Manier, or Manners, was lord, and the same year William de Manerijis was of age, and to hold a whole knight's fee here, and was not yet knighted. It belonged some time to Baldwin de Maniers, who in 1290 had free warren, &c. allowed, both by the earl marshal, as lord of the fee, and the king also. In 1311 this Baldwin sold it, with the manor of Fulbourne, in Cambridgeshire, to Robert de Butetort, held of Maniers, who held it of the earl of Arundel. In 1527 William Latimer had it, and in 1323 sir Robert de Morley, knt. conveyed his manor of Carbrooke to Walter de Haies, knt. during his life. In 1345 Elizabeth, widow of William Latimer,

mer, held it of Hockham manor, and William de Latimer was their son and heir, at whose death John de Neville, lord Raby, who married Elizabeth, sister and heiress of William de Latimer, had it in 1338. In 1443 it belonged to George Neville, lord Latimer, who died seised in 1469, and in 1530 John Neville, lord Latimer, had livery of it, and he in 1544 sold it to sir Richard Southwell, knt. at which time there were twenty messuages, ten cottages, 400 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 100 acres of wood 200 of firs, and 40s. rent of assize, in Carbrooke Scoulton, and Cranworth, and sir Richard settled them, with his estate, on Thomas Southwell, eldest son to sir Robert Southwell, his younger brother, and he enjoyed them, who was lord of this and the other manors, impropiator, and patron, the whole being now joined as it still continues.

In 1616 the manors of Carbrooke, Woodhall, (which was Latimer's) and the preceptory, were aliened by sir John Steward, knt. lord Kincleven, in Scotland, to Clement Corbet and others, during the life of Elizabeth, that lord's wife. It afterwards came to the Cranes, and Richard Crane, esq. only brother and heir of sir Francis Crane, knt. chancellor of the garter, &c. succeeded in this estate. On March 10, 1642, he was created baronet, and married Mary, daughter of William, first lord Widrington; he lived at Rising, and died about 1645, his will bearing date in that year, by which he appointed his manor of Carbrooke, in Norfolk, should for ever stand bound for the payment of 200l. per ann. to the chapel of St. George of Windsor, to maintain five poor knights there, and by virtue of a commission (upon the statute of the 43d of Elizabeth,) for charitable uses, the manors of Wood-rising and West-field were found charged too, but in the time of William Crane, esq.

to whom fir Richard's estate fell, Jan. 27, 1659, it was decreed in Chancery, that the manor of Carbrooke only should for ever stand charged with 230l. per ann. payable half yearly; 200l. of which is for the maintenance of five poor knights, and the 30l. a year for the repair of their houses, the chancellor of Windsor for the time being to receive the money, the 30l. per ann. being added at that time, because the manors of Wood-rising, and West-field, were found liable to satisfy for building and finishing the five houses for them.

About 1662 William Crane, esq. settled the manors of Carbrooke, the preceptory or commandry there, the impropriate rectory and advowson of the vicarage, &c. on Robert Clayton, gent.* and others, in whose family it still continues, William Clayton, esq. of Harleyford in Bucks, and representative in parliament for the borough of Marlow, being lord, impropriator, and patron, and hath a lect.

In 1561 William Brampton, esq. sold to Robert Crane, esq. and others, a capital messuage, and 20 acres of land in this, and the adjoining towns, called Warners.

Sir John Parrott, knt. had a grant of the lands in this town, which were in the tenure of Thomas Walsingham, and were forfeited by Dionesse Topps, and did belong to his manor of Rokele's, in Watton, which he was to hold at the 20th part of a fee, as of his manor of East Greenwich.

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* Afterwards fir Robert Clayton, knt. lord mayor of London, he was lord in 1686, the quit-rents then valued at 22l. 9s. 2d.

In 1771 the Rev. William Clough was presented to this vicarage by William Clayton, esq. *vice* the Rev. George Thomas, now of East Dereham, and brother to the right reverend the bishop of Rochester.

CARBROOKE *Parva* was an exempt belonging to the commandry of St. John, at Great Carbrooke, to which house it was appropriated, and the church was valued with *ix*, but the vicarage was always separate, and valued at six marks, but not taxed; it paid neither synodals nor procurations, neither was it visited by the archdeacon, though he had the same jurisdiction over the parishioners, and power of induction, as in Great Carbrooke.

The temporals of the prior of Shouldham were taxed at 16s. 8d.

In 1424, Dec. 2, John bishop of Norwich consolidated the vicarages of Carbrooke Magna and Parva. The church of Carbrooke Parva was then pulled down and levelled; William Hulle, prior of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, was patron of both, and the commandry was to receive an annual pension of 13s. 4d. for ever, from the vicar of Great Carbrooke for this consolidation.

In 1737, in digging in the church-yard, which hath been long defecrated, there was found a cross laid over the coffin of some religious person buried here, most likely one of the knights; there were two chains, on which hung two jewels, that on the one side being lost; it is to be supposed by the make of the brass bosses on the cross, that there were formerly relicks under them, and that it was buried with him on that account, and possibly might be fetched by the
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the knight himself, or whoever he was, from the holy sepulchre. The stem of it is of oaken wood.

LITTLE CARBROOKE, or WESTHALL MANOR, when the Confessor took his survey, belonged to one Alfere, a free-man; and after the conquest, John, nephew of Waleram, who had Great Carbrooke, had this also; it was then of 10s. per ann. value, had a church with twenty acres of glebe, worth 12d. a year, paid gelt, and was included in the mensuration of Great Carbrooke, to which it was always joined.

Part of this town belonged to the honor of Clare, namely, half a fee, which was held by the Muntchenfies, Veres, and Valences, in the same manner as Winfarthing; but another part which lay here, and in Great Carbrooke, was held of the Bigots, and their successors. In 1235 William de Muntchenfy held it at one fee of the earl Marshal; and in 1274 the earl of Gloucester warranted the assize of bread and beer.

In 1285 the village was presented for not coming twice a year to the sheriffs turn, to the king's damage of 2s. a year; but upon the death of Aymer de Valence, in 1323, without issue male, this manor was assigned to Mary, daughter to Guy de Chastilian, earl of St. Paul, his widow, in dower, who founded Denny abbey; the reversion after her death to go to David de Strabolgy, of Athol, it being allotted to him among the manors assigned to Joan, his wife, one of the heirs of Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke. David de Strabolgy, his son and heir, succeeded, who left it to David, his son and heir, who died 10 Oct. 49 E. 3. leaving issue two daughters, minors, Elizabeth and Philippa; Elizabeth first married sir Thomas Percy, knt. a younger son of the said

said lords; and Philippa married Ralph Percy, knt. his brother, and afterwards re-married to sir John Halsham, of Kent, knt. as her sister did to sir John Scroope, knt. and they and their husbands held this manor jointly.

In 1414 John Halsham, esq. had it; and Joan, wife of John Lewknore, of Goring, in Essex, daughter of his second son, Richard Halsham, sold it afterwards to Jeffery Bulleyn, of London, knt. who was lord in 1460, and died in 1462, leaving them to Thomas, his son and heir; and in the reign of Henry VIII. sir James Bulleyn sold it to Alleyn Pierce, and others, who sold it to Thomas Scott, and John Gadron, and they to William Brown, Robert Downing, of Scoulton, ——— Palmer, William Tyndall, Thomas Thycket, ——— Turner, and others, and so it became divided into many parts; Downing had the biggest part; Dey, of Scoulton, another part; and there were many other subdivisions which reduced it to almost nothing; the biggest part was purchased by the Southwells, and joined to the other manor.

The manor of Scoulton-Burdelofs, or Oldlands, extends hither, and was so large formerly, that in 1315 Jeffery de Burdelofs was returned as one of the lords here.

Another part of this town was held by the Carbrooke family, who would have had it esteemed a free tenement, or manor; but when sir Richard de Carbrooke had it, it was seized by sir Hugh de Vere, who was then lord, and he was forced to acknowledge it held of him by villainage. In 1249 it was called Kerbrook's tenement, and sometimes Kerbrock's manor.

CASTON

CASTON church, according to the book of Doomſday, is dedicated in honor of the invention of the Holy Croſs, was valued at fifteen marks, and paid 20d. Peter-pence. There is a noble new houſe built by the Rev. Mr. Shuckburgh, and about ſixty acres of glebe: The rector anciently paid a penſion of 11s. per ann. to the patron; it ſtands in the king's books by the name of Caſton, alias Coſton, valued at 11l. 19s. 2d. and pays 1l. 3s. 11d. yearly tenths; fiſt fruits are 1l. 15s. 3d. and the ſynodals are 2s.

In 1377, January 31, John de Burewell was preſented by ſir John de Caſton, knt. He made the ſtalls, forms, and pavement on the north ſide of the choir.

The church and chancel are thatched, the tower is ſquare, and hath five bells in it. There are now no memorials, ſave one or two of the following arms, all which were in the windows in 1664:—Mortimer, quartering Fitz-Ralph; Herling, quartering Mortimer, with Gonville on a coat of pretence, ſupported by two unicorns; the baſket and garter for Chamberlain, and Chamberlain's arms; Holditch's arms; Berney, Heveningham, and Giſſing; Caſton, quartering Berney; Berney with an annulet ſab. Caſton, gul. a chev. between three eagles diſplay'd, arg.

In a north window of the chancel were two effigies of the Caſtons; one, a knight kneeling, armed cap-a-pee, with a ſurcoat of Caſton; the other a woman kneeling, with the ſame arms on her gown.

In 1381 Katherine, widow of ſir John de Caſton, knt. was buried under the north chancel wall in the church-yard, next her huſband.

There

There is an ancient in-arched monument of the founder, (probably one of the Castons) in the north wall of the church.

The temporals of the prior of Lewes, in this town, were valued at 5l. 6s. 8d. and were lands given them by the earl Warren, part of which the prior assigned to Robert Mortimer, in exchange for lands which he gave the prior in Heacham. The present valuation is 49l. 6s. 8d.

There is an old house across the road at the end of the steeple, said to have been an inn for the reception of pilgrims on the Wallingham road, and near it stands an old cross.

On Caston common there is a tree grown in a very unusual manner; it was first a large willow, on the head or tod of which an acorn, the key of an ash, an elder-bury, and a haffle-nut were lodged, (probably carried thither by the birds) all which took root in the dirt and rotten part of the tod, and ran downwards until they reached the earth and rooted in it, and continued growing till they split the body of the willow open, and so the first roots which ran from the tod to the earth are become a tree, and the outward rind of the willow being standing, there are five sorts of trees conjoined, viz. an oak, an ash, a willow, an haffle, and an elder.

CASTON-HALL MANOR. The whole town at the time of the Confessor was demesne of the crown till Harold aliened it, and granted it to divers men, to be held freely of him; it was joined by the Conqueror, and the town itself was given by that prince to William earl Warren, and was a league long, and half a league broad, and paid 11d. gelt; it is called
Castetuna,

Castletuna, and Castletuna, or the Castle-Town, (because it was dependant on, and belonged to the castle of Lewes) and now, by contraction, Caston. The manor was held of the earl Warren very early; in the time of king John Robert de Caston, who was surnamed from the town, had it. In 1218 Peter de Nerford settled the advowson on Robert de Catestune, by which it is plain that the manor and advowson continued in the earl Warren till he separated them, the Castons being enfeoffed in the manor, and the Nerfords had the advowson, both which were now joined, and hath continued so till lately.

In 1274 sir Robert de Caston, knt. was one of the king's justices to enquire concerning the tenures of the manors of this, and Grimshoe hundreds, and had at the same time the assize of bread and beer allowed him in his manor, with waif and trebuchet, all which had been immemorially enjoyed.

In 1328 sir John de Caston, knt. held a knight's fee here, and in Rockland-Toft, Thompson, Bykerton, Shipdham, Griston, and Rudham, with the churches of Caston, and Grimston, of the lord Bardolph, as of his manor of Wormegay.

In 1355 sir John de Caston, knt. claimed a fee at the enthronization of the bishop of Norwich, and threatened to bring a power of armed men and take it, upon which the king wrote to Guy de St. Clare, sheriff of Norfolk, and John Mayn, his serjeant at arms, to make proclamation that none should dare to appear armed at that solemnity. Sir John died before 1374, and was buried in the church-yard by the north chancel wall, leaving Catherine, his wife, who held it to her death, and then it descended to her daughters;

daughters; Elizabeth, married to sir Robert Carbonell, who held it of sir Thomas Bardolph, of Badingham, in Suffolk; and Mary, married to William Fastolf: but on the failure of issue, the whole came in 1531 to Thomas, son of sir Robert Carbonell, knt. of Badingham, in Suffolk; and Mary, married to William Fastolf; but upon the failure of issue, the whole came in 1401 to Thomas, son of Robert Carbonell, who held it of sir Thomas Bardolph, and he of the earl of Arundel, as earl Warren. In 1431 John Carbonell was but two years old, and died without issue, leaving sir Robert Wingfield his next heir.

In 1441 John Berney, esq. of Reedham, in Walsingham hundred, died seised of the manor and advowson, held with Barrie's manor, in Rockland-Tofts, Causton, and Thompson, in which family it continued till Richard Berney, esq. who died in 1695, mortgaged to Mrs. Anne Martell, who presented in 1705; and in 1709 they were sold to pay Mr. Berney's debts, by decree in chancery, to colonel Windham, of Earsham, who conveyed the advowson to John Cotton, esq. but kept the manor, William Windham, esq. of Earsham being now lord.

BARRIE'S MANOR, in Causton, and Thompson, is now united to Causton-Hall, the stile of the court running thus, Causton-Hall, in Causton, Barrie's, and Thompson. This came to the Caustons by sir Robert Causton's marriage with Joan, or Jane, daughter of Richard Barry, and by Margaret, their daughter and heiress, it went to her husband, William de Reedham, whose daughter and heir, Margaret, married Thomas Berney, of Witchingham, who settled at Reedham, and his son, John, became possessed of Causton-Hall, to which manor it hath been joined ever since.

In

In 1570 Robert Southwell, of Wood-rising, is said to have had a manor here (Mrs. Dey's, of Scoulton,) but we suppose this to be only part of Scoulton-Newlands that extends hither, for we find no mention of any other but the aforesaid manors in any evidences, save that in 1662. Caston-Tenths, with many other manors hereabouts, were parcel of the possessions of William Crane, esq. of Wood-rising, or of Edward Crane, gent. and Mary, his wife, for they levied a fine thereof to Robert Clayton, gent. afterwards sir Robert Clayton, knt. whose heir possessed them. We imagine this may be part of Carbrooke manor extending hither.

John Cotton, esq. was patron of the church of Caston, May 26, 1735; and in 1767 the Rev. John Twells was presented to the rectory by James Tyllard, esq. and wife, Charles Barnet, esq. and wife, and Amelia Penelope Clayton, spinster, undoubted patrons*.

ELLINGHAM *Parva*, or LITTLE ELLINGHAM, joins to Rockland St. Peter, and Ellingham Magna, and was the lordship of Aluric, a free-man in the time of the Confessor; it was very woody at that time, the mast, or shack, being sufficient to maintain 100 hogs. The whole was valued at 4l. and was risen to 4l. 3s. at the survey.

The town was about three miles long, and three broad, and paid 10d. Dane-gelt out of every 20s. taxed on the hundred; the king first lett it to Robert Blund, after the forfeiture of earl Ralph, to whom he had given it, and at the survey Godric farmed it, and the earl Warren had six free-men here, who held eighty acres of land.

The

* *Vide the Bishop's register.*

The first lord that we meet with since it came from the crown was sir William Wisham, knt. who had it in 1110; he granted an annuity of 10l. a year out of it to Thomas Lathe, of whom it seems as if he had formerly purchased it. In 1218 William de Mortimer, of Attleburgh, held a fee here, and in Tofts, of the earl Warren, which shews us that that earl had a grant of it from the crown.

In 1227 Giles de Wachesham* settled on Alan de Crepinges the customs and services due for half a knight's fee here, to be held of Giles, at half a fee and 11d. per ann.

In 1274 Wido, or Guy de Butetort, was lord and patron, and had affize of bread and beer, and free-warren, in 1286.

In 1296 the manor was held of William de Mortimer, of Attleburgh, who held it of Robert de Montealt, and he of the king; but Constantine de Mortimer, as capital lord of the fee, returned his answer upon an acquisition, that he held it of the earl Warren. In 1317 sir John de Butetort, sen. was lord and patron, and in 1322 sold the manor and advowson to Robert de Bures, and his heirs, for ever. In 1324 the said Robert purchased of Thomas Carbonell, and Olive Barry, all the rents and services belonging to the manor of Barries, in Rockland-Tofts, for lands which lay in this town.

In 1327 sir John de Wisham was lord, and had free-warren allowed him, and died seised in 1335 of estates in Norfolk, Suffolk, Suffex, Surrey, Kent, and Worcesterfhire, with this advowson, &c.

In

* This fee continued held of the Wacheshams.

In 1408 Thomas Lathe, esq. was patron, who had married Alice, daughter and heiress of sir William Wisham; and in 1432 John Fitz-Ralph, esq. was lord and patron, and held it in 1420 of Thomas Beaufort, duke of Exeter, as parcel of the honor of Wormegay; and it passed to Elizabeth, daughter of sir John Fitz-Ralph, knt. and her husband, sir Robert Chamberlain, of Gedding, in Suffolk, knt. and of Bernham-Broom, in Norfolk, who presented in her right in 1454. John Chamberlain, esq. of Little Ellingham, mortgaged it in 1570 to Robert Flint, gent. who presented in 1580; afterwards it was sold by Chamberlain to sir Thomas Pettus, who gave it with his daughter, Elizabeth, in marriage, to Rowland Okeover, esq. who mortgaged it to William Colgrave, of London, esq. to whom it was afterwards conveyed by a decree in Chancery, sir John Pettus, and Horace Pettus, confirming the title; at William's death it descended to Henry Colgrave, his son and heir, who sold the advowson to the Rev. Mr. John Cater; he possessed it about one year only, and was succeeded by his brother, William Colgrave, esq. who is now (Blomfield) lord.

The customs of the manor are, that the fine is at the lord's will, the eldest son is heir, and it gives no dower. There is no leet now kept, though it is said to be appendant to the manor, and as such was kept about fifty years since. They cannot sell timber on the copyhold without licence, which by custom hath been always compounded for at a third part of the clear value.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter, was valued at ten marks, and paid 12d. Peter-pence. In 1663 they had licence to sell a bell; and in 1671 another to lessen the chancel. It is a rectory, valued in the

D
king's

king's books at 7l. 1s. 10d. ob. but being sworn of the clear yearly value of 41l. 18s. it is discharged of first fruits and tenths, and hath been augmented by the late rector*, who procured the bounty, and settled a portion of the impropriate tithes of Great Ellingham for that purpose. This town paid 4l. 12s. 8d. to the old tenths, and is now valued at 391l. 14s. 2d. to the land tax.—The monks of Thetford's temporalities were valued at 10s. per annum.

There is a neat parsonage house built by the Rev. Mr. Cater, late rector, adjoining to the north-west part of the church-yard, to which belong about thirty-two acres of glebe.

The town contains about twenty houses, and 150 inhabitants.

The tower is square, stands on the south side of the church, and serves for a porch; there is only one bell; the church and chancel are tiled; the north vestry is ruined; it is neat and clean, being new repaired and beautified. There is only this inscription on a brass in the chancel:

Heere lyeth the corps of Robert Flint,
under this stone,
Whose Godly death, did prayse his leif,
he beinge gone,
Ten toward branches he hath left, which
shall ensue,
Born of a vertuous Wight, by birth from
Montague.

September

* Mr. John Cater presented April 15, 1728, himself being patron.

September 29, 1747, this rectory was consolidated with the vicarage of Great Ellingham, in Shropham hundred, the Rev. Mr. Thomas Bond being rector and patron, by presentation in 1747, and 1777.

GRISTON, or GRESTON, as it is called in Doomsday, signifies the Grass Town, and indeed it is a soil that produces abundance of it.

The church here was dedicated to St. Margaret, and was appropriated to the prior and convent of Buckenham; it was valued at twenty marks, and paid 18d. Peter-pence, and there were four guilds in this church. In 1446 there were new bells, and in 1477 the steeple was rebuilt as it now stands, with great part of the church, which was then re-dedicated to St. Peter and Paul, who had a guild erected also to their honor.

In 1495 Henry Palmer, of Griston, gave five acres and half a rood in King's-Grove Furlong, for a yearday, to be kept for him, and Alice, his wife, on Whitsun-Monday, as long as *the world stands*, and tied all his messuage, called Gilberd's, for it. He also gave to the church, and town of Griston, ten acres in Griston and Watton-Field, three roods at King's-Grove, three roods at Little-Kirk, two roods at Kykynham, one acre at Martin Gate, one acre and an half at Shortwyn's-Croft, by the land of the vicar of Griston South.

In 1297 Robert de Caston presented the rector, and the bishop (though Robert brought the king's writ) would not admit him, but answered, he was of a notorious character, for which reason the bishop was excused.

In 1349, October 8, the rectory was at the nomination of the bishop of Norwich, and presentation of the prior of Buckenham, the bishop of Norwich having this year appropriated the church to the priory, on condition it should always nominate to the prior, who should present the vicar at his nomination, and also pay the bishop a yearly pension of 16s. 8d. In 1550 the bishop released to the king the pension due out of this rectory.

In 1358, May 6, Thomas Percy, bishop of Norwich, assigned the vicar his vicarage house, which was to be the south part of the rectory house, and the vicarage was endowed with eighteen acres of arable land, a foldage, and many days work in autumn, the whole altarage, tithes of wool, hay, flax, milk, wood, whether *silve cedue, aut arborum decimibaliu*, turf, hemp, mortuaries, and all small tithes.

On the dissolution of religious houses the patronage was in the crown, and queen Elizabeth gave it to the bishop of Ely, by grant, in exchange, who is now patron.

In 1723, November 15, the Rev. John Borret, late vicar, was presented by the king. Ely bishoprick being void; and in 1756 his son, the Rev. John Borret, jun. was presented to this vicarage by the bishop of Ely.

This vicarage is valued in the king's books at 7l. 8s. 9d. ob. and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 28l. 9s. 6d. it is discharged of first fruits and tenths. It paid 2s. synodals, and 6s. 8d. procurations. The prior of Castle Acre's portion was valued at 20s.

This town paid 6l. 4d. to the old tenths, and is now valued at 367l. 13s. 4d. to the land tax.

The spirituals of the prior of Buckenham were valued at twenty marks.

The church hath a fine tower, adorned with emblems of Sts. Peter and Paul, cut in stone-work at the bottom.

There are four bells; the nave is leaded; there is a north porch tiled, as is the chancel, which is newly repaired. In 1679 doctor Owen Hughes, commissary to the bishop, and official to the archdeacon of Norwich, directed a commission to be certified of the state of the chancel, and upon its being found in a ruinous condition, he sequestered the impropriate tithes to repair it, and it was repaired accordingly. This is an instance of the bishop's, or archdeacon's power to sequester impropriate tithes, if the owners, or their farmers, refuse or neglect to repair the chancels, which we see too often in a ruinous state.

There is a loose brass in the chest, which came off a stone in the chancel, thus inscribed,—*Orate pro anima magistri Johannis Mannyng, qui obiit xxvii^o. die mensis Aprilis, anno Domini m^occccxxii^o. cujus anima propicietur Deus, Amen.*

On an old stone in the nave,—*Orate pro anima Willi. Palmer, qui obiit xv^o die Novembris, anno Domini m^occcc^olxxxiv. cujus anima propicietur Deus, Amen.*

The family of the Palmers are of great antiquity in this town. In 1295 Peter le Palmer had a good estate here.

This on a brass that came off a stone by the pulpit,—*Orate pro anima Edmundi Buckenham, generosi.*

In 1278 Robert de Buckenham had an estate here.

The windows were formerly very fine, but are now imperfect. In a south chancel window was an effigy of one of the Caston family, in his surcoat of arms. In a north church window was the effigy of sir Simon Palmer, with his arms; also the arms of Ormesby, Mortimer, &c.

The altar-stone, with a cross at each corner, lies in the nave, and the other stones that came off the two low altars are placed as stiles in the church-yard, their crosses remaining on them.

In a north window is a priest in a pulpit preaching to a large congregation, with this in labels,—*Nos predicamur Christum crucifixum.*—And this,—*Nonne est hic qui expugnabat?*—Some of his audience have the word *Jesus* from their mouths, some are kneeling, and others prostrate; this is perfect, and is a curious painting.

In another place was the Devil with cloven feet, and ass's ears, sitting on a throne as a king, with his crown and robes; a vast press of people crowd to make their address to him; there are kings with their crowns on pressing forward, the little devils with their long ears and tails flying over them, and this broken label, :::: *Exaltet eum* :::: :::: *in Ecclesia.*

In 1698, May 25, Mr. John Borret died, and was buried May 27; he was an ingenious man, and good antiquary, an exact herald, and laborious collector of historical

historical affairs relating to this county, to whose labour we owe ourselves much indebted for many things found in his collection only, the originals being now lost. The Rev. Mr. John Borret, his grandson, is the present vicar, to whose father, the late vicar, we are much obliged for supplying this work with several materials.

GRISTON-HALL MANOR. This town was a berewic to Sporle in the Confessor's and Conqueror's time, and the chief part of it, which constituted this manor, belonged to a free-woman in the Confessor's time, who held it as part of Sporle manor; it was seized by the Conqueror, and lett to farm to Godric, and was after held by a family surnamed from the town. Another part was held by Roger Bigot, of whom Ralph Fitz-Walter held it, and both these parts made up this manor, which was afterwards held of the Fitz-Walters.

In 1274 John de Griston was lord, and had the assize of bread and beer, waif and trebuchet, and held it of the honor of Clare at half a fee, in 1314.

In 1315 Robert Fitz-Walter, and Richard Copsey, were returned as lords here.

In 1398 John de Griston was lord, and in 1401 held it of the honor of Clare, which was held by the heirs of the earl of March. In 1341 it was in the bishop of Ely's liberty, whose bailiff appointed the constable; it afterwards was in the Cliftons, and passed with Buckenham to the Knevetts; and in 1541 Edmund Knevet sold it to Edmund Grey. In 1558 John Grey, of Methwold, esq. gave it to William Grey, his son, who sold it to Mr. Thomas Dunthorn, who was lord in 1572. It afterwards belonged

longed to sir Thomas Berney, of Parkhall, in Reedham, and came to Henry Berney, esq. his second son; who died Nov. 23, 1638, possessed of it, and held it of the honor of Clare, with thirty-six acres held of Saham-Tony manor by fealty, and thirty-four acres held of Carbrooke by fealty, and Henry Berney, of Griston, was his son and heir. The present lord is Thomas John Batchelor, esq. of Horstead, nephew of the late sir Horatio Pettus, bart.

The leet belongs to the hundred, and is kept with Causton and Thompson leets, and each town hath it kept every third year.

The RECTORY MANOR always belonged to the rectory, which was never appendant to the other manor; for at the survey William earl Warren had the advowson, and ten acres of land, which earl Ralph had laid to his manor of Slow, and so it belonged to that manor, and soon after was joined to Causton manor, and the Causton family, as lords of Causton, presented. In 1330 it belonged to the Cokefields, and continued a rectory till 1349, and at the appropriation the rectory manor came to the prior of Buckenham, with the chief of the glebes, and the great tithes, and at the dissolution came to the crown, where they continued till queen Elizabeth settled them in exchange on Ely bishoprick, to which the manor, great tithes, and advowson of the vicarage now belong. It was held (in Mr. Blomfield's time) by lease of the fee by Mr. Patrick, fellow of Catherine-Hall, in Cambridge, grandson to Dr. Patrick, late bishop of Ely.

The king's manor of Saham extended into this town, and this is part of Saham Outfoken.

MERTON, MERETUNA, or MARTIN, as it is now called, took its name from some meer, or large standing water within its bounds. for such is the Saxon word *mere*. During the Confessor's reign it belonged to Ailid, who then held it at three carucates and one virgate, there being wood enough to maintain 240 hogs, and a walk for 150 sheep; there were then 29 tenants or focmen, who held two carucates of land among them, and one focman, who held 20 acres of land belonging to the manor, which laid in Grestuna, or Griston; the whole manor was worth 5l. afterwards rose to 6l. and in the Conqueror's time was worth 8l. per ann. The town was then two miles long, and a mile broad, and was taxed at 15d. to the gelt. At the conquest it fell to the Conqueror, who gave it to Ralph Bainard, Baignard, or Baynard, one of his principal Normans, who came over with him, along with Hatestuna, or Bunwell manor, which always passed as this did, till it was sold by the De Greys to the Buxtons.

William Baynard, who took part with Helias earl of Mayne, Philip de Braose, William Malet, and other conspirators against Henry I. lost his barony of Baynard's castle, which, upon his forfeiture, was given by the king to Robert, a younger son of Richard Fitz-Gilbert, progenitor to the ancient earls of Clare, from which Robert the noble family of the Fitz-walters descended, of which family the manors of Merton and Hateston, or Bunwell, were always held, as of Baynard's castle, the head of the barony, by a younger branch of the Baynard family, to which these manors were given before the forfeiture, so that they were never forfeited, but continued in that branch till Isabel, a co-heiress of it, carried them to sir Thomas de Grey, her husband.

The

The first of this younger branch was sir Robert Baynard, knt. lord of this manor, cousin to William Baynard that forfeited his barony. This sir Robert was a great favourer of the monks of Lewes, to which house he confirmed 60 acres of his demesnes in this town, and divers tenants, with the advowson of the church, and the tithes of the corn of his manor, the advowson of the church of Riston, and two parts of the tithes of his manor of Hadestonhall, or Bunwell, all which they had enjoyed from the time of the illustrious king Richard, as sir Fulk Baynard, son and heir of sir Robert, says in his deed of confirmation, which is dated in Lewes chapter-house. This Fulk had two sons. Jeffrey Baynard, his second son, was a priest, and farmed all the prior's lands in Merton, paying only the rent of 4s. and two pounds of wax per ann. to the chief lord.

Sir Fulk Baynard, eldest son and heir of sir Fulk, held eight fees and an half in Merton, Hadeston, &c. of Robert Fitz-Walter, as of his barony of Baynard castle. In the time of Henry III. he held in Merton one fee, of which John de Gurney held one quarter of him. In 1225 Henry III. granted him a licence to have a market at Merton; in 1256 he was fined for not being knighted, and was obliged to take that honour in 1271. In 1274 he had assize of bread and ale in Merton, waif, trebuchet, and free warren, and paid 28s. rent for this, and Hadeston, every 24 weeks, to the guard of Baynard castle. In 1286 he was one of the three or four conservators of the peace for this county, an office then of great trust, succeeded by those now called justices of the peace, he died in 1305, and left sir Robert his son and heir, who was lord here in 1315, and at his death left it to Fulk Baynard, his son and heir, who in 1327 held eight fees and an half of Robert Fitz-Walter, in Hadeston, Merton, Bunwell, Carleton, Tibenham, Thompson, Threxton,

Threxton, and Thirston; this Fulk left three daughters, his co-heirs, Isabel, Emme, and Maud. Isabel married sir Thomas de Grey, knt. and had Morton, Bunwell, &c. for her share, in whose family it hath continued ever since.

There were many younger branches of this Baynard family, that had good estates in other parts of Norfolk, but as they had no relation to this place, we omit to mention them. Nay, so late as 1565 William Baynard gent. had lands in Merton.

The family of the Grai, Greys, Graas, or Grays, for by all these names they are spoken of in ancient evidences, are all descended from Anscitil, or Anschitil de Grey, a Norman, who came in with the Conqueror, being surnamed from the place of his residence, and had large possessions of that prince's gift; the peerage, p. 148, gives us a higher account of this family, but it being conjecture only, we choose to go no higher than Anschitil, whose son, Richard de Grai*, was a benefactor to Eynesham abbey, and was succeeded by John de Grey, his son and heir, whose second brother, John de Grey, was bishop of Norwich, and his third brother, Henry de Grey, was in great favour with Richard the first, as is evident from the grant that prince made him of the manor of Turroc, in Essex, in the year 1194, and that he was in the good graces of his successor, king John, is evident, not only from the confirmation of his predecessor's grant, but from his public charter of special privilege, to hunt the hare and fox in any lands belonging to the crown, excepting the king's own demesne parks. Neither did

* This John, the eldest brother, left issue Robert, the eldest; Walter, the second son, was bishop of Litchfield, in 1210, and of Worcester in 1213, and archbishop of York in 1216, which he held to his death in 1255, &c.

did he lose his prince's favor after this king's death, for Henry III. his successor, in the very first year of his reign, gave him Grimston manor in Nottinghamshire, which was part of the possessions of Robert Bardolph, to support him in his prince's service. After this he married Isolda, or Odeyne, sister and co-heir of the said Robert, and in 1224 had the third part of all his estate, in his wife's right. John de Grey, his uncle, was also a great favourite of king John's, who in the first year of his reign made him archdeacon of Gloucester, and the very next year, viz. 1200, Sept. 24, bishop of Norwich, and afterwards chief justice of England, in all which posts he behaved so well, that the king would fain have made him archbishop of Canterbury, but was out-witted by the pope; in 1211 he was made lord justice of Ireland, where he staid two years; he died as he returned in his embassy from the pope, at Picton, Oct. 24, 1214, and was buried in his cathedral at Norwich.

Henry aforesaid left four sons, viz. 1. Richard, whose principal seat was at Codnovre, in Derbyshire, of whom see in *Dugdale's Baronage*, vol. 1. fol. 709, his descendants being parliamentary barons, their lives and noble actions are there recorded. 2. John, who was sometime justice of Chester, and progenitor to the noble families of Grey, of Wilton, Ruthyn, Grovby, marquis of Dorset, and viscount Lisle, the generations and transactions of which families are recorded in the aforesaid vol. fol. 712, &c. 3. William de Grey, or Graa, third son of the said Henry, was first of Landford in Nottinghamshire, then of Sandy-acre, in Derbyshire, and after of Cavendish, in Suffolk, he left John de Grey, of Cavendish, esq. his son and heir; and Henry Grey, esq. his second son. 4. Robert de Grey, of Rotherfield, whose family is
largely

largely treated of in the aforesaid author, *fol.* 723, they also being parliamentary barons.

Sir Thomas de Grey, of Conerth, in Suffolk, knight, son and heir of John de Grey, esq. of Grey's-hall, in Cavendish, was married before 1306, to Alice daughter and sole heiress of sir Richard de Cornherd, or Cornerth, knight, after which match perceiving the paternal arms of Grey to be borne by so many families, he totally omitted them, and assumed those of Cornherd, which he and his descendants to this day have borne as their paternal arms, viz. Az. a fess between two cheverons or, which arms the Cornherd, or Cornerth family, took in imitation of the Bainards, their superior lord, of whom they held great part of their estate, whose arms are the same exactly as Cornherd's, only the field and cheverons differ in colour. Sir Thomas died in 1321, Alice his wife surviving him; in 1322 she settled lands on her sons, Roger and John. Sir Thomas de Grey, knight, their son and heir, succeeded, and married Isabel, eldest daughter and co-heir of Fulk Baynard, of Merton esq. who had Merton, Bunwell, &c. for her share, he came and settled at Merton, in the ancient seat of the Baynards, whose arms he always bore, quartered with his own (or Cornerth's) in her right, and their posterity have always done the same. In 1337 they settled the manor of Merton, lands in Hoekwold, the manor and advowson of Bunwell, on themselves in tail, Merton manor being then held by Katherine, widow of Fulk Baynard, in dower. In 1345 he held one fee in Merton, of John Fitz-Walter, who held it of the king, which was lately Fulk Baynard's, one quarter of which Thomas Gernoun held of the said Thomas. This quarter of a fee in Merton was first the inheritance of the Bardolphs, given by Robert Bardolph, with Isolda, to Henry de Grey her husband, in whose family

it continued, till one of them enfeoffed it in the Castons, in the time of Henry III. from whom it descended to the Pakenhams. At their deaths they left it to sir Roger de Grey, of Merton, knt. He ordered his father, sir Thomas de Grey's debts to be paid, and died in 1371. Thomas de Grey, his son and heir, died a minor, leaving two sisters; Margaret, after married to sir Thomas Shardelowe, and Joan, to Thomas Pinchbeck, and then this manor was divided into three parts. Thomas de Grey, clerk, their uncle, had one third part, which in 1338 he settled on Pinchbeck, and so they had two thirds, and sir Thomas Shardelowe the other third, the whole being intailed, for want of issue of the nieces, on Thomas de Grey their uncle, and his heirs, as it seems they did; for in 1402 Thomas de Grey, clerk, held this manor, and the whole of the estate of the Greys in Norfolk, and died possessed of it before 1404; for in that year Fulk de Grey, esq. son of Fulk de Grey, nephew and heir to Thomas de Grey, clerk, had livery of his estate in Norfolk and Cambridgeshire, being lord of Vernon's manor in Elme, in Cambridgeshire, in right of Eleanor Vernon his mother, Merton, &c. He married Eleanor Barnardiston, and was succeeded by William de Grey, of Merton, esq. who married Christian, daughter and co-heir of John Manning, of Great Ellingham. By his will, dated November 3, 1474, he ordered his body to be buried in St. Peter's church of Merton, by Christian his wife; his grave-stone now lies in the middle aisle; it had four escutcheons, the first with Grey's arms still remains, the second was Grey quartering Baynard; the third was Grey quartering Manning; and the fourth was Grey impaling Manning, and this inscription.—“ *Orate pro animabus Willi: de Grey, Armigeri, et Christianæ uxoris ejus, filie Johis: Manynge nuper de Ellingham Magna, gent: et pro animabus omnium benefactorum suorum, et pro animabus pro quibus tenentur*

*tenentur. Qui quidem Willus: obiit in festo sei:
Martini Epi: anno Dni. MCCCCLXXIV. dicta Christiana
obiit in festo sei: Petri ad incula.* 1

William de Grey, of Merton. esq. his son and heir, had two wives, Mary, daughter of sir Henry Bedingfield, of Oxburgh, in South Greenhoe hundred, and Grace, daughter of Thomas Teye, esq. widow of Francis Heihe, of Worlington, to whose two daughters he was guardian; Agnes, the eldest, dying young, was buried at Merton; Margaret, the second, married George Bokenham, of Sutterton, esq. after the death of his first wife, Christian, daughter of William de Grey, her guardian. In 1492 sir Henry de Grey*, of Ketteringham, in Humbleyard hundred, settled that manor by will, for want of heirs of the body of Ann, his daughter-in-law, wife of Thomas Heveningham, esq. on this William, and his heirs, but we cannot say positively how near related they were. In 1494 he held the manors of Merton, and Hadston, alias Baynard's, in Bunwell, of John Ratcliff, lord Fitz-Walter.

Against the north wall there is a monument for this William and his two wives, the brasses are all remaining, save the inscriptions, which are torn off; his effigy in armour, with the arms of Grey and Baynard quartered, is in a kneeling posture, having his helm lying by him, a scroll, and Grey's arms, quartering Baynard, over his head; behind him are his five sons in loose gowns, with a disrobed scroll over their heads; opposite to him is Mary Bedingfield, his first wife, kneeling, with her three daughters

* He was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1433, and is named among the principal gentry of Norfolk. *Fuller's Worth*, p. 265, 269. John de Grey, esq. his brother, was sheriff in 1449.

ters behind her; over her head is another imperfect scroll, with the arms of Grey quartering Baynard, impaling Bedingfield, quartering Tudenham. Behind them is Grace Teye, his second wife; behind her their two daughters with dishevelled hair; over her has been a scroll, besides the arms of Grey, quartering Baynard, impaling Teye, of Essex.

Edmund de Grey, esq. his son and heir, married Elizabeth, daughter of sir John Spelman, knt. and died seized of this, and Bunwell manor, in 1548, and is buried in the chancel, with an inscription fastened on a brass on the north chancel wall, and de Grey quartering Baynard, impaling Spelman: he died May 20, 1548.

Thomas de Grey, of Merton, esq. eldest son of William de Grey, by Mary Bedingfield, his first wife, did not inherit his father's estate; he married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Richard Fitz-Lewes, knt. but had no children; after her death he was ordained priest, and lived 41 years in orders, and dying in an advanced age, lies buried with his wife in the south aisle, for whom is an inscription on a brass plate against the wall: he died September 1, 1556.—Arms, de Grey quartering Baynard, impaling Fitz-Lewes.

Thomas de Grey, esq. son and heir of Edmund, married first, Ann, daughter of Henry Everard, of Lynsted, in Suffolk, esq. secondly, Temperance, daughter of sir Simond Carew, of Anthony, in Cornwall, by whom he had no issue; she out-lived him, held Bunwell in jointure, and re-married sir Christopher Heydon, of Baconsthorpe, knt. he died seized of Hadston, or Baynard's manor, in Bunwell, held of the earl of Suffex at one fee; Berryhall manor,

nor, in Ellingham, held of the earl of Suffex, as of his manor of Attleburgh; the advowson of Bunwell, held of sir Thomas Lovell by fealty, and 13s. 4d. rent; the manor of Merton, held of the earl of Suffex, as of his manor of Woodham-Walter, in Essex; parcel of Fitz-Walter's, alias Baynard's barony; 300 acres of land, 100 acres of pasture, 20 acres of wood, 1000 acres of marsh, 300 acres of Bruery, and a fold-course and commonage for 100 cows, in Thompson, Griston, Watton, Tottington, and Merton, held of the queen in capite, by the 20th part of a fee. He was buried under a fair marble at the east end of the south aisle, having three shields on it, two at the head, viz. his own arms impaled with his two wives; and at his feet, Grey and Baynard quartered; he died May 12, 1562.

Thomas de Grey, esq. his son and heir, was only seven years old at his death, and so became ward to queen Elizabeth, but died a minor in 1556; his estate went to his uncle, Robert de Grey, esq. who had livery of it that very year; he married Ann, daughter of sir Thomas Lovell, of Harling, knt. died Feb. 28, 1600, and is buried in the chancel, on the south side of which, against the wall, is a monument, with the effigy of Time at the top, and the mantle, crest, and arms of Grey, impaling Lovell, and an inscription: he died February 28, 1600.

Sir William de Grey, knt. only son and heir of Robert, was as eminent for his probity as descent; he married Ann, daughter of sir James Calthorpe, of Cockthorpe, knt. and died Oct. 19, 1632, seised of Merton, &c. and lies buried in the chancel, by his father, leaving sir Robert de Grey, his son and heir, twenty years old at his father's death, who was knighted, with Christopher Athoe, of Beechamwell,

esq. by Charles I. June 23, 1641; he married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of William Bridon, of Ipswich, gent. died in 1644, and was buried in the chancel under a large grave-stone, having a brass shield at each corner; the first is Grey, or Cornerth, impaling Calthorpe; the second is Grey, viz. Barry of six with an *annulet**, for difference, impaling Bridon; he died October 20, 1644. At his death James de Grey, esq. his next brother, succeeded; he married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Martin Stuteville, of Daltham, in Suffolk, knt. they are buried under a black marble in the chancel, with inscriptions and arms. He died June 30, 1665; she September 15, 1696, aged 80 years

William de Grey, esq. their only son, succeeded, who was burgeess in Parliament for Thetford in 1685, and married Elizabeth, sister and co-heir of Thomas Bedingfield, of Darsham, in Suffolk, esq.

Thomas de Grey, esq. his son and heir, succeeded; he was chosen for Thetford in 1705, and again in 1708, and since that time hath worthily served in Parliament for the county, and was justice of the peace, as many of his predecessors had generally been. Wednesday, June 7, 1721, an Act of Parliament passed for discharging several estates in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk from the uses contained in the marriage settlement of Thomas de Grey, esq. and for settling other estates in the said counties to the same uses. The said Thomas was lord and patron, and left issue by Elizabeth, daughter of William Windham, esq. of Felbrigg, in North Erpingham hundred,

* He assumed the original coat of the Greys, and should have borne it with a *mullet*, as third son, and not an *annulet*, as fifth son, for they are descended from a third son.

dred, 1. Thomas de Grey, esq. who succeeded him; 2. sir William de Grey, knt. 3. Elizabeth, married to the late Rev. Edward Chamberlain, rector of Great Cressingham, in South Greenhoe; and 4. Catherine.

Thomas de Grey, esq. the present lord, was educated at Christ college, in Cambridge, and was afterwards in the secretary of state's office. In the late war, when the Norfolk militia was embodied, he served as captain in the western battalion; and in the year 1759, when the kingdom was threatened with an invasion, marched down to Portsmouth with that corps, of which he afterwards became lieutenant colonel. On the decease of the late lord Townshend, he was elected, without opposition, representative in parliament for the county of Norfolk, in the room of the present lord viscount Townshend, being in point of family and abilities inferior to none in the county. In the year 1768 he was elected again, after a sharp contest with sir Edward Astley, bart. of Melton, the numbers on the poll being as follows:

POLL taken at NORWICH, March 23, 1768.

Sir Armine Wodehouse, bart.	2680
Thomas de Grey, esq.	— 2754
Sir Edward Astley, bart.	— 2977
Wenman Coke, esq.	— 2610

Sir William de Grey was educated at Trinity-Hall, Cambridge, practised afterwards with great eminence at the bar, filled the offices of solicitor and attorney-general with great reputation, and is now the present highly esteemed lord chief justice of the Common Pleas. His son, Thomas de Grey, esq. is now under-secretary in the secretary of state's office for the American

rican department, and representative in Parliament for Tamworth, in Staffordshire.

Monuments in the church of St. Peter, at Merton, besides those already taken notice of, are,—a grave-stone in the church, which a manuscript tells us was for—*Mary, wife of William de Grey, and sister to Edmund Bedingfield, esq. she died April 5, 1480.*

It appears by the same manuscript, that formerly in the north and south windows, opposite to one another, on the entering into the chancel, stood the coat of de Grey, or Cornerth, quartered with Baynard, erected in 1403. And in a south window at the upper end of the church was the effigy of St. Edmund in his princely robes, holding in his left hand an arrow; and lower in the same window was depicted the portraiture of sir Robert Clifton, knt. kneeling, with his hands held up, in armour, with his mantle, and coat of arms thereon, quartered with Caily's, a book before him, and in a scroll from his mouth,—*Sancte Edmunde ora pro nobis.*

In the same window was an effigy of a de Grey, kneeling, on his mantle his coat armour impaled with Baynard, and this,—*Orate pro animabus Robert Clifton, militis, ac [Will.] de Grey, armigeri, et pro bono statu Alicia nuper uxoris eorundem et pro quorum : : :* By which it appears that she put it up after the death of both her husbands, their souls being prayed for in it. This is now gone.

Here are also grave-stones to the families of Fincham, and Buckenham, with their arms.

On a stone in the chancel, having de Grey's arms in a lozenge,—*Ann, daughter of James de Grey, esq. she died Feb. 4, 1702, aged 50.*

On

On another near the former, having the same arms,
*—Susan de Grey, second daughter of James de Grey;
 she died December 30, 1697, aged 47. In affection to
 whose memory her brother-in-law, sir William Rant, of
 Thorpe-Market in this county, knt. hath at his own charge
 caused this marble to be laid.*

The chancel is tiled, as is the south porch; the nave, south aisle, and north porch, are leaded; the steeple is round, having in it three bells, its roof is flat, but formerly was pyramidical.

The seat of Thomas de Grey, esq. who is lord and patron, stands a little distance from the church, to the south-west, and is environed with an extensive park and plantation.—The situation of Merton, and the improvements made recently, are remarkably beautiful, and the house is a noble Gothic fabrick, with excellent gardens to it.

Merton is on the west side of the road leading from Watton to Thetford.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and was given by Jeffery Baynard to the monks of St. Pancras, at Lewes, in Suffex, viz. the church and parson of Merton, with his land, and also the tithes of the demesne lands of the hall, and eighty acres of his gift. The rectory in Edward I. was valued at thirteen marks, the prior of Lewes's portion at ten marks, Peter-pence 19d. all which revenue continued in that monastery till its dissolution, and then came to Thomas duke of Norfolk, and were afterwards sold to the Greys. It stands in the king's books by the name of Marton, alias Merton, and is valued at 6l. 5d. and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 40l. 5s.

it is discharged of first fruits and tenths, and so is capable of augmentation.

This town paid 3l. 10s. 6d. to the tenths, and is valued at 24l. to the land tax.

In 1374 there was a composition made between the prior and rector, by which the rector was for ever to have all their portion of tithes in Merton, with a toft, called Lewes-Yard, and fifty acres, called Lewes-Land.

In 1764 the Rev. Joseph Forby was presented to this rectory by Thomas de Grey, esq. the present lord and patron.

OVINGTON. Uvytone church is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was valued at nine marks, and paid 17d. Peter-pence. Roger Bigot gave the monks of Thetford a portion of tithes here, which was taxed with their revenues in Watton. Here were two guilds, one dedicated to St. John the Evangelist; and the other to St. Margaret. There are sixteen acres of glebe.

The church and chancel are thatched; there is a square tower and one bell, but no memorial of any kind; it is valued at 7l. 3s. 6d. ob. and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 37l. 5s. it is discharged of first fruits and tenths.

The temporals of the prior of Pentney were taxed at 3l. 10s. 10d.

This village paid 3l. 10s. to the tenths, and is now valued at 40l. 6s. 8d. to the land tax.

BOZUN'S MANOR. This town at the survey must be included in Saham, for there is no mention of it in Doomſday, but that one carucate, which belonged to Saham, was given very early to the Bigots, and by them enſeoffed in the family ſurnamed de Saham, together with the advowſon, to be held at one fee. In 1202 Robert de Saham conveyed it to Roger Bozun; and in 1227 the ſaid Robert granted the advowſon which belonged to this carucate to Peter Bozun, ſon of Roger, and his heirs, who now was lord and patron.

In 1263 a charter for free-warren in Ovington was granted.

There was another half fee here, which was granted from the crown to the Marſhals; the record, called *Teſta de Nevill*, tells us, that William Talbot held it of William Marſcal, jun. and that it was worth 20l. This belonged to Baldwin de Roſey in the time of Henry III. and ſoon after to Peter Bozun, of Whiſſonſet, in Launditch hundred, who in 1306 held one part of the earl Warren, the other of the earl Marſhal, and was ſole lord and patron.

In 1432 Richard Bozun held it of John Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, at one fee, as of his manor of Forncet; and in 1450 gave it to Margaret, his wife, for life, who married John Peacock, of Norwich, and it continued a long time in this family, though ſometimes in truſtees hands.

In 1558 Thomas Townſend, of Teſlerton, eſq. releaſed all his right in the manor and advowſon to John Bozun, of Studdey, eſq. who in 1568 conveyed it to William Smith; and he in 1579 to Richard Wightman, and Thomas Lingwood. Both moieties

were afterwards in the Wightmans; in 1606 Nicholas Wightman sold it to Robert Wright; and in 1667 Thomas Wright, of Santon-Downham, esq. sold it to the chancellor, master, and scholars of the university of Cambridge, who are now lords and patrons.

WOODHOUSE-MANOR passed as is before observed, till Peter Bozun divided it from Bozun's manor, and in 1324 John Butetort held it for life. It came after to Robert de Stuteville, and in 1432 Catherine queen of England was lady. In 1557 John Jenny sold it to John Ives, with the fold-course, from whom it came to the Calibuts, and was given to Mr. Repps; it was lately the lady Potts's, who sold it to Thomas Wright, of Harling, esq. in which family it remains.

The knights templars in 1221 had lands here, as belonging to the commandry of Carbrooke, and their tenants here were quit of toll throughout all England, as the rest of their tenants always were, by grant of Henry III.

In 1312 William de la More, the last master of the templars in England, died in the Tower of London, several of the knights being sent to monasteries to repent, by the archbishop and provincial synod, and in 1314 their lands here were seized, and given to the hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, and were assigned to their commandry of Carbrooke afore said.

This town (like most of the villages standing near a rivulet) takes its name from it. Uvyton, Easfington, or Offinton, (for it is thus called in old evidences) being no more than a town of pasture land lying by the water.

A very

A very extensive and valuable common lies between this and Shipdham, and the other towns abutting on it, amounting in the whole, by computation, to 3000 acres of good land.

In 1772 the reverend William Sheepshanks was presented to the rectory, by the university of Cambridge.

SAHAM-TONY church is dedicated to St. George, who had a large guild held in his honor here, and a chapel, with his sepulchre in it; there were three other guilds. The rectory was valued at 40 marks, and had a vicarage in the rector's gift, valued at six marks, the portion of the abbot of St. Katherine's, de Monte Rothomagensi, or Roan in Normandy, who was patron of the rectory, was valued at 40s.* It paid 7s. 7d. ob. procurations, 3s. 4d. synodals, and 2s. Peter-pence.

In 1286 the vicar proved before the justices itinerant, that he was entitled to a mortuary at the death of any parishioner, and recovered a horse for the mortuary then in dispute. In 1375 the bishop certified the rights of the vicar; but upon the statute to endow the vicarages, the rector withdrew presenting to the vicarage, and so it came to be an absolute rectory, as it now continues. There is a very good house, which has been much improved by the present incumbent, to which belongs a rectory manor, and 23 acres of glebe. The temporals of the prior of Norwich were taxed at 9s. 6d. and the rector of Shipdham paid a pension of 4s. to this rectory,

The

* This pension is paid by the rector, to the master and fellows of New College, in Oxford.

The chantry was taxed at 5l. 14s. 9d. ob. and was founded by William de Saham in 1281, for his own and his ancestors souls; and for that purpose he settled divers lands and tenements in Wendling on the abbot and canons at Wendling, on condition they paid five marks yearly to his chantry chaplain serving here, which was dedicated to St. Andrew, and is still called Little St. Andrew's, and lies on the Shipdham road in Saham. This always paid tenths to the dissolution, and it is called in some evidences, the church of St. Andrew in Saham.

In 1450, Nov. 7, the president, custos, and fellows of St. Mary Winchester college, in Oxford, commonly called New-college, founded by William of Wickham, procured this advowson of King Richard II. it having devolved to the crown, as part of the possessions of a priory alien. This society are now patrons.

THE RECTORY MANOR. This stands among the livings undischarged, being valued at 21l. 14s 9d. ob. and pays first fruits, and 2l. 3s. 5d. ob. q. yearly tenths, and 2s. synodals. It belonged to the manor, till Roger de Tony gave it, in king John's time, with a large part of the demesnes, and many rents and services, with the leet of the town, to the rectory, the advowson of which he gave to the abbey of St. Catherine on the Hill, by Roan in Normandy, who presented by their proctors, or deputies, but could never get it appropriated, though they attempted it. The court was usually held in the church, as appears by the ancient rolls of the manor, a great number of which now remain in the rector's custody; from which it appears, that the prior of Norwich's portion was allotted to the sacrist of the cathedral, and that the prior of Westacre had of the gift of Roger de Tony, in

in the 5th year of king John, twenty acres of wood called North-Tweyt, and liberty of commonage on Saham commons; and also the tithes of all the wood sold out of his woods in Saham and Neſton, which was confirmed by the biſhop of Norwich. There is a good glebe, with a large convenient rectory-house, joining to the weſt ſide of the church-yard. Mr. Richard Terry, rector here, at his death left the houſe furniſhed, and ordered it to go from ſucceſſor to ſucceſſor for ever. At firſt there were all manner of implements of huſbandry, as well as furniture, to above 200l. value at that time, but they are now reduced to only ſome pieces of plate, and a few houſhold goods, for which the rector gives ſecurity to leave them to his ſucceſſor. He alſo gave a houſe and piece of land to the pariſh clerk, to ring the bell at eight o'clock from Michaelmas to Lady-Day. The houſe is now down, the land lett at 3l. per ann. but the bell is forgot to be rung. His picture is ſtill in the houſe, drawn anno ætatis 62, Domini 1625. He gave four acres of land for glebe to the rectory, and augmented the free-school here, (which was firſt founded in 1611 by Edward Goaffe, of Threxton, gent. who ſettled a houſe and land to the value of 10l. per ann. on the maſter) with ten pounds per ann. more, which is the endowment of the preſent free-school. The houſe ſtands a little diſtant from the eaſt part of the church-yard, and the maſter lives in it who teaches ſchool.

The town is valued to the land-tax at 1074l. 6s. 8d. and paid 9l. 6s. 4d. to the old tenths, and Thompſon college had lands here at its diſſolution.

The church is a good building, conſiſting of a nave, two ailes, chancel, and ſouth porch, which are all leaded. The tower is ſquare, built about 1480; on it is St. George and the dragon carved in ſtone;

it hath five bells, and formerly had a clock, which is now decayed.

In the chancel, nave, and altar, are many tombstones to the memory of deceased parishioners,—too many to find room any where else.—*Hic jacet sepultus hujus, olim ecclesiæ servus, Thomas Granus, sacre theologiæ Baccalaureus, qui obiit 2do Februarij, A. D. 1662.*

Tutamen, mortem ut nunquam timeas, semper cogita.

Hic jacet corpus Thomæ Goaffe generosi, qui obiit 28 die Martij, anno 1638. Frances, wife of Thomas Goaffe, gent. died in 1638.

Mr Richard Shuckforth, of Saham, died Feb. 12, 1671, aged 70 years. He was grandson of John Shuckforth, of Difs, gent. who lived there in 1546, son of Richard Shuckforth, (who purchased and settled at Saham) by a daughter of the Daynes's of Roydon, from whom the present Mr. Shuckforth of Saham is lineally descended.

On a handsome silver salver belonging to the altar, —*Ex dono Thomæ Shuckforth, generosi, in usum ecclesiæ Saham-Tonicensis, Gulielmo Curtl, L. L. B. rectore, anno 1721.* There is also a silver cup, with our Saviour's head engraved thereon, and these words, *Saham Thome, ann. 1568.*

The Sandells had anciently a good estate here, which in 1545 was augmented by Richard Sandell, who purchased of Edmund Southouse, gent. a messuage, 80 acres of ground, liberty of foldage, and 30s. rent, in this and the adjoining towns.

On

On an old brass,——*Here lieth the bodye of Edwarde Goasse, late of Threxton, who departed this lief the 20 of Maye, 1612, and before his death, to the glorye of God and advancemente of learninge, erected a free schole and 4 almesse howses in the town of Saham Toneye, and also 4 almesse houses in the town of Watton, and gave unto everye of the same, for ever, a reasonable and convenient meynenance.*

The font hath an eagle on the top, and on the wood-work this,——*Lavacrum Regenerationis. Johannes Ives, nuper de Saham, insigne hoc pietatis suæ testimonium, Deo et ecclesiæ suæ moriens legavit. Anno Domini 1632.*

In the north aile windows are the arms of Beauchamp earl of Warwick. Elv bishoprick, &c. In the south-east aile window are the arms of Tony.

SAHAM-TONY'S, or the CAPITAL MANOR, at the the time of the Confessor, contained not only this whole town, but great part of the adjacent villages, and the whole of Ovington: The Confessor himself held it, and the hundred belonged to it; it extended then into Griston, Caston, Breccles, and Ellingham; there were three carucates of land in the town, one of which was in the king's hands as demesne, besides 40 acres of meadow, and wood sufficient to maintain 730 swine, &c. Forty-six socmen did their annual suit and service to the manor, for the lands they held of it. It continued in the crown, and the Conqueror kept the chief of it in his own hands, for he had two carucates in demesne. Of the 46 socmen that belonged to it when he first had it, he gave fifteen to Ralph, son of Ivo, and two to Berner the archer, and another part, which after was called Page's manor, he gave to Robert Bigot. In the Confessor's
time

time the whole was worth 12l. and at the survey 20l. It was about three miles long, and two miles broad, and paid 2s. 6d. out of every 20s. taxed on the hundred; and from this time it belonged to the crown, and was farmed at the old rent by divers persons, during the Conqueror's, and the succeeding king's reigns, to Richard I. who raised it; for Ebrad de la Denver paid that king 27l. 8s. 4d. a year for it, and soon after he left it to Ralph de Tony, whose descendant, Roger de Tony, obtained a grant of it to him and his heirs, with the hundreds of Weyland, Grimshoe, &c. of king John, in the first year of his reign, viz. 1197.

Roger de Toeny, Todení, Thony, or Tony, was the first of the family who had the town in fee, and from him it is still called Saham-Tony, to distinguish it from several townsof the same name, Sæham, Seham, Saham, or, as sometimes pronounced, Soham, (for they are all thus variously spelled in ancient records) signifies no more than the dwelling at the great water, or sea, and accordingly here is a very large lake called Saham mere, which abounds with exceeding good fish, of several kinds, but is most remarked for its fine eels, though among them there is a particular species*, with exceeding large heads, as much to be noted for their bad, as the others are for their excellent fine taste and colour. Thus also Seham, or Soham, in Cambridgeshire, hath a large mere, and from which both the places received their names.

This Roger was descended in a direct line from Roger de Tony, standard-bearer of Normandy, and founder of the abbey of Conchis, in that dukedom, whose son Ralph came in with the Conqueror, and for his

* The inhabitants, from their ugliness, call them old women.

his services in the battle against king Harold had many lordships given him, and, as Dugdale tells us, no less than nineteen in this county. He gave to the abbey of Conchis, as the same author says, his lordship of Wretham; to the monks of Westacre, all the lands that Oliver the priest held of him there, died in 1102, and was buried at Conchis, leaving Ralph his son and heir, who married Judith, daughter to Waltheof earl of Huntingdon and Northumberland, with whom he had Kertling (commonly called Garthlage) manor in Cambridgeshire. He was succeeded by Roger de Tony, his son, who had a grant of 1000s. land in Holkham, North Greenhoe, and dying in 1162 left this Roger de Tony, who obtained the grant of this manor, his son and heir. It was then valued at 28l. 8s. 8d. a year; for at the time of the grant's being passed, Robert Fitz-Roger, and Richard de Gosfield, who served sheriff of Norfolk for Robert, had so much allowed out of his accounts, as rents sunk by the grant. And it appears that the king gave it among other things in exchange for 140l. per ann. lands in Anjou, and in recompence for the service he did him when earl of Morton. He was succeeded by Ralph, his son and heir, who joined the barons, but was after that in the king's favour. In 1239 being signed with the cross, as divers other nobles then were, he took a journey to the Holy Land, and about Michaelmas time died on the sea, and Petronill his widow had this manor, and Neston, for life. She re-married William de St. Omer, who was lord in her right, and in 1275 was justice itinerant with Simon de Grey, in Cambridgeshire. In 1285 the hundred and manor were valued at 60l. per ann. and paid 50s. per ann. blanch farm to Norwich castle. Her son, Roger de Tony, died in 1276, so that he was never lord. Petronill his mother survived her second husband, and at her death it went to Ralph de Tony her grandson, son of Roger aforesaid,

said, deceased, who died in 1293, and Robert, his son, succeeded. In an inquisition taken in his time it was found (as it was in another, taken in 1280) that all persons belonging to Saham used to be free from toll in Watton market, till sir Olivet de Vaux, lord there, compelled them to pay it; upon which account, in 1298, this Robert obtained a charter (or rather renewed and got the former altered) for a weekly market on Mondays at his manor of Saham, and two fairs yearly, one on the day and morrow of the feast of St. Martin the Bishop, and five days following; and another on the eve and morrow after the feast of St. George the Martyr, and five days following: he was one of those barons that subscribed the letter sent to pope Boniface the 12th of Feb. 1300, in the 29th of Edward I. in the parliament held at Lincoln, concerning the subjection of the kingdom of Scotland to that of England, which the pope then pretended to intermeddle with, subscribing himself Robert Toney, lord of Wallingford*; he died seised in 1309. This manor was worth above 110l. per ann.

Alice, widow of Thomas lord Leibourne, deceased, was his sister and next heir; and Maud, his wife, had the manors and advowsons of Necton, Little Cressingham, and Little Fransham, in free-marriage, and they were jointly seised till Robert died, they being held of William de Wiggerhall, as of Richmond honor, at half a fee; his right of fishery in Saham mere was valued at 13s. 4d. the park 10l. &c.

Alice Leibourne had issue by her first husband Juliana, first married to John de Hastings, lord Abergavenny;

* The seat of the Tonys was at Flamsted, in Hertfordshire.

Abergavenny; secondly, to Thomas Blount, steward of the household to Edward II. and thirdly, to William de Clinton; Saham did not go with her, but was settled on Guy de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, second husband of the said Alice, and their heirs; he died seised in 1315, leaving it to Thomas earl of Warwick, his son and heir; Alice, his wife, survived him, and the following year married William la Zouch, of Ashby, in Leicestershire, and died in 1324.

Thomas earl of Warwick was not two years old at his father's death, and so became the king's ward, who knighted him at the age of 13 years, and gave him livery of all his lands, and among others of the whole estate of the Tonys, for which he paid 100 marks relief, Saham, Flamstead, Kirtling, &c. being held by barony. He died of the pestilence in France, Nov. 13, 1369.

Guy de Beauchamp, his son and heir, died in his father's life-time, but upon his marriage with Philippa, daughter of Henry lord Ferrers, of Groveby, they had Saham, Wayland, Grimshoe, Cressingham Parva, Frausham Parva, and Necton manors and advowsons, with the advowsons of the priories of Westacre, and Shouldham, settled on them, and their heirs male, for want of which, at his wife Philippa's death in 1384, they descended to his brother, Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, who married Margaret, daughter to William lord Ferrers, of Groveby; he was a man of much renown in warlike affairs, and from his youth so much noted for virtue and prudence, that he was chosen in Parliament governor of Richard II. who was then young, being also one of those nobles who went with that king's letter to pope Boniface IX. complaining of the provisions of benefices,

and other exactions of the see of Rome in England. Towards the latter part of king Richard's reign this noble earl was attainted, and the manor and hundreds given by the king to John Montacute, earl of Salisbury, and his heirs male, along with Panworth-hall manor, in Ashill, and Saham, and the other possessions of the earl of Warwick; but the attainder being reversed in the 1st of Henry IV. he died seised of all his ancient estate April 8, 1401, and his wife Jan. 22, 1406, leaving Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, their son and heir, a man no less famous than his noble progenitors; he was made knight of the bath at the coronation of Henry IV. and the next year, at the coronation of Jane, wife to that prince, he kept jousts on the queen's part against all comers; in 1402 he took the banner of that great rebel Owen Glendowr, put him to flight, and soon after was made knight of the garter.

In 1407 he went to the Holy Land, and visited his cousin, the duke of Barr; on his way thither he performed many gallant feats of arms, and being respectfully received and treated by many princes, he arrived at the Holy Sepulchre, and set up his arms on the north side of the Temple. Baltredan, the Soldan's lieutenant at Jerusalem, hearing that he was descended from the famous Guy earl of Warwick, (whose story they had in books of their own language) feasted him royally, and gave him large presents. From Jerusalem he came to Venice, and having travelled into Russia, Poland, &c. shewing much valour in many tournaments, he returned into England, and was immediately retained by Henry prince of Wales, (afterwards Henry V.) to serve him in peace and war for 250 marks a year, and at that king's coronation was made high steward of England, and behaved so bravely during his whole life, that the

the Emperor, Sigismund, told king Henry, "that no Christian prince had such another knight for wisdom, nurture, and manhood;" adding, "that if all courtesy were lost, yet it might be found again in him;" insomuch that ever after, by the emperor's authority, he was called *The Father of Courtesy*: he died at Roan, in Normandy, in 1439, leaving Henry, his son by his second wife, his heir, who was first made premier earl of England, and after that, duke of Warwick, and was to take place in Parliament next the duke of Norfolk, and before the duke of Buckingham, which that duke would not bear, and therefore it was agreed that one should take place one year, and the other the next, and he who survived to take place of the other's heir male as long as he lived; he died June 11, 1445, being 22 years old. In his father's life-time, when he was scarce 10 years old, being then called *The Lord Despencer*, he married Cecily, daughter of Richard Neville, earl of Salisbury, by whom he left one daughter, Anne, who died in 1449, in her infancy; and this manor, with the whole inheritance of the Beauchamps, went to Anne her aunt, as only sister of the whole blood to her deceased father, who was then married to Richard Neville, earl of Salisbury, and for his special services about the king's person had the title of earl of Warwick confirmed to him and his wife, and their heirs, with all the pre-eminences that any of their ancestors had before the creation of Henry duke of Warwick. This was that great earl who was so powerful as to be nick-named *Richard make King*, so famous for his courage and popularity in the days of Edward IV. and Henry VI. that every man wore his badge, the ragged staff, in his hat, and painted the white cross on his door; so exceedingly hospitable was he, that at his house in London six oxen were usually eat at a breakfast, and

every tavern was full of his meat, for every one that had any acquaintance in his family might take as much boiled and roast meat as he could carry away upon a long dagger, *as the Atlas has it, page 343.* He was slain at Burnet-Field in the 11th of Edward IV. his countess, Ann, surviving him, who had all her inheritance taken from her, and was forced to shift from place to place in great straits; but however the Parliament was so kind as to settle the whole on Isabel, and Ann, her two daughters; the first married George duke of Clarence; and the second* Richard duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. who enjoyed this and the rest of the Norfolk estate, with the whole inheritance, till his death, in Bosworth-Field: and then Henry VII. restored the whole inheritance to the countess, Ann, but not with purpose that she should enjoy it, for it appears, that after the power given by the act she conveyed the whole inheritance to the king, who immediately constituted Sir John Ratcliff de Fitz-Walter, knt. steward of Saham, Little Cressingham, Panworth, Neston, Wayland, and Grimshoe hundreds, and these were after called *Warwick Lands*, and amounted in all to 113 manors and hundreds, all which were enjoyed by the crown till they were granted off by degrees.

In 1506 sir Robert Lovel, knt. was steward; and in 1527 viscount Rochford had this manor for a term, and after that it remained in the crown till Henry VIII. in the year 1544, granted the manor and park of Saham, and the hundreds of Grimshoe and Wayland, to sir Richard Southwell, knt. and his heirs; and the same year the said Richard had licence to alien sixty acres of land, called Parker's AVERAGE, at the

* Her first Husband was Edward Prince of Wales, son to Henry VI.

the end of Saham park, to Nicholas Mynne, and his heirs; and afterwards, in 1580, lord Paget was lord of Saham. In 1616 sir John Steward, knt. lord Kinclaven in Scotland, aliened it to Clement Corbet during the life of Elizabeth, his wife. It afterwards came to the Berneys in 1634, when sir Nicholas Berney kept his court; and in 1688 Richard Berney, of Reedham, esq. was lord, and it being mortgaged to Mrs. Ann Martell, in 1709 it was purchased by John Cotton, esq. and the present proprietor is ——— Clough, esq. who purchased it by a decree in Chancery.

SAHAM'S, or PAGE'S MANOR, at the time of the conquest was given to Roger Bigot, of whom Robert held it for life; it was then worth 30s. per annum.

In 1139 Hugh Bigot gave the king a fine to have his manor of Saham again, which Hubert de Muntchensy held; it afterwards came to the Warrens, and Ralph de Warren, lord here, granted the monks of Castle Acre two messuages, and the lands belonging to them, with the services of two men, and liberty to fish with two boats at all times of the year in Saham Mere. In 1194 Robert of Saham paid Richard I. twenty marks for his relief to have all his lands in peace, which his father held in capite, at half a fee. In 1228 he held it at a whole fee of Ralph de Tony. In 1274, and 1282, William de Saham, clerk, son of this Robert, was justice of the King's-Bench, and in 1276 justice-itenerant in Worcester-shire, and Richard de Saham, his brother, was one of the barons of the Exchequer in 1285. In 1286 Robert de Saham, (perhaps) another brother, was lord. In 1315 John de Saham owned it; from whom it came to the Pages, a family that had been

ancient owners in the town, and being afterwards purchased by the Coes, it became joined to Howard's manor.

BOTELER's, HOWARD's, HERVEY's, and PAGE's, was part of the capital manor granted by Roger de Tony in the time of Henry III. to John Boteler, who held it of him at the fifth part of a fee; it afterwards was held by Ralph de Beeston, and 1345 trustees held it for Thomas Howard. In 1401 Edward Howard, and John Nottingham, had it, who sold it to John Coe, esq. he died possessed in 1483. In 1525 Christopher Coe settled his manor of Howard's, Hervey's, and Page's, on sir Christopher Jenny, knt. and Elizabeth, his wife, with twenty messuages. and six foldages, in Saham, Ashill, Threxton, Carbrooke, Ovington, &c.

In 1577 Bartholomew Skerne was lord; in 1581 Frances, Mary, and Jane, were his daughters and co-heirs, and one Gifford married Frances: it seems they sold it; for in 1590 Robert Houghton, esq. conveyed it to Charles Howard, knight of the garter, lord Effingham, and high admiral of England, and Miles Corbet, esq. it was afterwards purchased by sir Richard Berney, and joined to the great manor.

As to Hervey's manor, when single, we do not meet with any thing of it.

In 1638 Page's place, or the manor-house, and sixty acres demefnes, belonged to Thomas Goaffe, gent. as son and heir of Edward Goaffe.

Part of one of these manors was sold off, and held as a separate manor by Thomas Ives, in 1585;
afterwards

afterwards it was sold to Bayly, then came to Greenleef, who sold it to Mr. Cotton.

WOOD-HOUSE MANOR, in Saham, was part of Saham manor, given by Roger de Tony to Ralph de Bosco or Bois, (that is, *of the wood*) to be held at half a fee; and in 1315 Ralph At-wood was lord, who took his name from the wood he lived by, as the manor did from the house he lived in; part of this manor was soon after joined to the capital manor that it first belonged to, and another part to Wood-House manor, in Ovington; that manor-house being the ancient scite of this manor, is called in evidences sometimes Wood-House. in Saham, and sometimes in Ovington. The Atlas, p. 334, tells us, "that Henry VIII. anno reg. 37, gave two closes in this parish, late sir Richard Southwell's. to his new college, called Christ Church, in Oxford, with many other estates, when he made it the cathedral of his new erected see."

In 1757 the Rev. Charles Parrot was presented to the rectory of Saham-Tony by the master and fellows of New College, Oxford.

This populous village lies on the road, one mile from Watton, to Swaffham, in a pleasant and healthy country, which has received much agricultural improvement.

SCOULTON church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, (though we have met with it called All Saints) was taxed at twelve marks, and paid 14d. Peter-pence; it is now valued in the king's books at 10l. 4s. 2d. and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 48l. 18s. 10d. it is dischaaged of first fruits and tenths, and is capable of augmentation. The

town contains about fifty families, and is now laid at 606l. to the land-tax.

The church is a small building; it's nave is thatched, the two ailes and south porch are leaded; there is a low steeple, square at bottom, and octangular at top, in which are three bells; at the upper end of each of the ailes there was a chapel and an altar; in the south chapel windows are the arms of Calthorpe, and Mortimer, and the arms of Mortimer, of Attleburgh, are in many places of the nave and chancel. Against the west end of the church wall there is a monument, on the north part of it, inscribed to Elizabeth wife of John Daye, of Scoulton, gent. who died Sept. 20th, anno Domini, 1734, ætatis suæ 44. And over her grave-stone, under the monument, is a black marble, with the arms of Daye. On the screens are the instruments of the passion in different shields, as the hammer, scourge, crown of thorns, the spear and sponge, the heart pierced, the nails, the five wounds, the cross, the name of Jesus, and several arms.

There is a fine disrobed marble, which hath lost its inscription, arms, and effigies; it is the grave-stone of John Fitz-Ralph, esq. who was lord and patron, and was buried here in July, 1440. Lady Alice, his daughter, was then a nun at Thetford, and his sister Maud at Brusyard. Sir Thomas Fitz-Ralph his brother, sir Thomas Tudenham, knt. Robert Mortimer, esq. William Warner of Thompson; esq. and John Holderness, were his seoffees and executors. Julian his wife was buried by him in 1446. Robert Hotot, her son, and Maud Coniers her daughter, are mentioned in her will.

SCOULTON.

SCOULTON, MORTIMER'S, OLD-LANDS, or OLD-LANDS. The advowson at first belonged to Burde-los's manor, till 1257, and then Robert de Mortimer purchased it of Jeffrey de Burdeleys; and ever since it hath belonged to Roger Fitz-Renard, and came to the Mortimers, and passed in that family along with Attle-burgh.

In the sixth of king John there was a writ to the sheriff to deliver seisin of this manor to Robert de Mortimer, whom king Richard his father had disseised against his will, and given to William Mortimer. It was held at half a fee of the earl Warren, and in 1228 John earl Warren totally released the manor to William de Mortimer. This manor had free-warren, assize of bread and beer, a manor-house, windmill and fishery, and was worth 11l. 7s. per an. in 1282.

In 1315 John de Thorpe was lord, in right of Alice Mortimer, his wife, who was mother of Constantine de Mortimer, which Constantine had licence to embattle his manor-house here in 1319.

In 1402, on the division of the Mortimer estate, this manor fell to the share of sir John Fitz-Ralph, knt. in right of his wife; and from that time it went with Ellingham-hall manor till 1540, and then was sold by Anthony Gurnay, esq. to sir Richard Southwell, with the advowson of Trinity church here, and sir Edward Chamberlain released his right in it. It extended then into Rising, Cranworth, Hingham, Carbrooke, and little Ellingham. It went from the Southwells, with Carbrooke, to the Cranes, and was sold by that family to the Bedells, and Edward Bedell, esq. was lord; and in 1691 Isabel, his relict, presented. It now belongs to the heirs of George Bedell, esq. *vide* Blomfield.

The

The fines are at the lord's will, and the eldest son is heir.

BURDELOSS and NEWLANDS. This manor belonged to Harold in the Confessor's time, of whom a freeman held it. It had then three carucates, two of which were demesne. There was wood for the shackle of 300 swine, the whole manor was worth 50s. and the whole town was about three miles long, and two broad, and raised 15d. towards the gelt. It was given to earl Ralph by the Conqueror, and on his forfeiture to Berner the archer. It is wrote Sculetuna in Doomsday-book. It belonged to the Picot's, and at the death of Eustace Picot fell to the share of his daughter Lauretta, who carried it to Hugh de Burdeleys her husband, who died about the 30th of Henry II. she survived him some time, and at her death it went to William de Burdeleys, her son and heir, who held this manor by grand serjeantry; namely, of being the king's chief lardiner, larderer, or larder. In 1256 it was found upon a *quo warranto*, that Jeffrey de Burdeleys held it by the serjeantry of keeping the king's larder, on the day of his coronation. And another record says, when he would (*ubi voluerit*); he died in 1263, and it was found that king Henry had granted him a charter of free-warren in his manors of Scoulton. Sir John de Burdeleys, knt. was his heir, and had affize of bread and beer, waif and trebuchet: and in 1333 it was found that Margaret, widow of John de Burdeleys, held it by the service of coming to the king's larder, on the coronation day, with a knife in her hand, to serve the larderer's office. John, her son and heir, died a minor in the king's custody, August 9, 1346; and in 1347 his estate was divided between Thomas Marshall, who married Elizabeth, and Gilbert de Camera, or de le Chambre, of Epping, in Essex, who married Joan, the sisters and heiresses of the said John;

John; and upon the extent then made, the quit-rents appear to be 35s. per ann. This was allotted to Joan, and upon her sister Elizabeth's death, without issue, it appears she also inherited her part, except what she had alienated since the partition, and that she was at that time married to John Fitz-John, otherwise called John de Middleton, her first husband being dead; she died about 1374, for in that year Edmund de la Chambre, her eldest son by her first husband, inherited. All the preceding lords constantly served the office of lardiner. There was 20s. rent, part of this manor, lying in Thompson. Edmund de la Chambre, lord here, served the office at the coronation of Henry IV. without contradiction, no one having ever claimed it, besides the lords of this manor. He died in 1410, and John was his son and heir, who died in 1447. George Chambre, his son and heir, when he came of age, sold it to Hugh Fenne, who died seised in 1476. It after came to George Neville, lord Abergavenny, who died June 14, in the 37th of Henry VIII. and left it with Sutton-Infoken, Out-Soken, and Burgh, to Henry Neville, lord Abergavenny, his son and heir, and it continued in the family; for in 1696 the lord Abergavenny had it, and it had been farmed by the D'eyes of Scoulton a long time. At the coronation of James II. George Neville, lord Abergavenny, laid claim to the office of larderer, in which the lord Maynard claimed a turn, but the lord Abergavenny served it. The lord Maynard served at the coronation of Charles II. and of William and Mary, and the lord Abergavenny claimed it at queen Anne's.

The D'eyes, or Days, of Scoulton, are an ancient family. Thomas D'eye, of Scoulton, married Maud, daughter and heir of Robert Downing, of Scoulton, and had Robert, who died January 1626. Robert
Day,

Day, counsellor at law, and justice of the peace, married Sarah, sole daughter and heir of William Melfop, of West-Dereham, gent. who was living his widow, at Scoulton, when Mr. Blomfield wrote, being lady of the manor of Newlands, as it is now called, which name does not so much as occur before 1540, the custom of which manor is, that the eldest son is heir, the fine being certain at 2s. per acre.

The village of Scoulton lies in the turnpike-road between Hingham and Watton; and in 1764 the Rev. Matthew Lane was presented to this rectory by John Weyland, esq. *p. j.*

STOW-BEDON joins to the east side of Breccles, and is commonly called Stow-Breccles, to distinguish it from other towns of the same name. It was formerly called Stou-Bedon, from it's ancient lords; Stou signifies a house, or place of habitation, and often, by way of eminence, a church, that being esteemed by the ancients the most eminent of all habitations.

In the Confessor's days the whole village belonged to Alfer, a Saxon, who had five carucates in demesne, and it was worth 10l. per ann. It afterwards came to earl Ralph, upon whose forfeiture the king seized it, and lett it to Godric at 12l. 13s. 4d. a year, and as long as the soke belonged to it Godric lett it for 13l. 13s. 4d. and 20s. income, but when the soke was taken away, it fell to 7l. for then the king had the parts of several manors, as Caston, Griston, Thompson, &c. which belonged to this, laid to their own manors, and so reduced the value of this. Stow was then two leagues long, and half a one broad, and paid 10d. ob. 1 q. gelt.

BEDON,

BEDON, or BYDON-MANOR, continued some time in the crown, but how long we cannot say. In the time of Henry III. it was in the Bydon family, and in 1245 was valued at 11l. 12s. and Eugenia, mother of Thomas Fitz-Bernard, had the custody of it, after the death of John de Bydon, junior, it being held of the king at half a fee, and was part of the honor granted to the Bydons, which Humphry de Bydon, lord of Kirby-Bydon, formerly held.

In 1256 Thomas Fitz-Robert, or de Bydon, was lord and patron of this church. He sold the manor this year to Walter de Hide, reserving the advowson and divers lands; and thus the manor and advowson were separated. And in 1281 Jeffrey de Seethorp sold the advowson to Eleanor, queen consort to Edward I. who gave it to Marham abbey, (as it is said) but the manor, at the death of Walter de Hide, returned to Thomas Fitz-Robert aforesaid, who held it of sir Baldwin Wake, and it had a leet belonging to it, free-warren, and the assize of bread and beer. In 1285 Robert le Veel, or Vele, and Hawise his wife, had it, it being the inheritance of Hawise. In 1337 Thomas lord Wake, of Liddel, conveyed it to the prior of Hautamprize, in Yorkshire, for ever; and the prior re-granted it to him and his wife for life, paying a rent of 10l. per ann. In 1348 John Delves held it of the lady Wake, (her husband before his death having obtained the fee of it of the prior) by the rent of a pair of gilt spurs a year; but the manor was charged with an annuity of 26l. 6s. 8d. paid to Thomas de Budenhall, &c. and their heirs. The inheritance was in the earl of Kent; for Edmund of Woodstock, third son to Edward I. married Margaret, sister and heiress to Thomas lord Wake, and left issue two sons, Edmund and John, who dying without issue, Joan their sister inherited, who married sir Thomas Holland, knt. created,

created, in her right, earl of Kent, and lord Wake of Liddell, which earl became possessed of this manor; it came from the Kent family to Ralph lord Cromwell, and in 1514 a moiety of it belonged to William Fitz-Williams, of Sproutsburch in Yorkshire, as descended from one of the heiresses of Ralph, lord Cromwell, and the other moiety to sir William Knevet, of Buckenham castle; in 1521 John Spelman purchased of sir Edward Knevet, knt. the moiety of the manor, and joined it to the other moiety that he had before, and it hath continued in that family ever since, John Spelman of Narburgh, esq. being the late lord. The large water called Sandwade, now of Stow-merc, belongs to this manor.

BECKERTON MANOR is that part of the town which lies next the Beck, or river, and is sometimes called Beckerton-Hamlet, and Beckerton, alias Water-house manor. The most ancient lord we meet with after the conquest was John de Rudham. In 1253 Ralph de Camois, senior, had a charter for free-warren here, and in 1401 sir Thomas Camois was lord of this, and trustee of Stow-Bedon manor. In 1423 it was in the king's hands by the death of sir Thomas, who granted it, with the custody of Hugh Camois, his cousin and heir, to sir Gilbert and sir John de Ryghley, knts. and Richard Iskelay. Soon after this it came to the Spelmans, which family had been concerned here for some time, for in 1639 John Spelman had lands here. In 1432 Henry Spelman, of Beckerton, was lord, he it was that first built Beckerton-hall, part of which is now standing, and is a good old building called the Water-house, Beckerton-hall, or Spelman's-place. In the parlour window are the shields of Spelman, quartering other arms; Spelman impaling Manning, and Brotherton's arms.

In 1541 John Spelman purchased Bedon manor, and so was lord of the whole town. In 1570 John Spelman was lord of Crow's-Hall, and Beckerton; and in 1601 Robert Rolfe, esq. In 1626 Brampton Gurdon, of Easton, was lord, in whose family it hath continued, Thornhaugh Gurdon, esq. being now lord.

CROW'S-HALL Manor was part of Bedon manor, granted by Hawise le Vele, and Henry le Gildeford, to Robert de Aula, or Hall, who sold it to Robert Crowe; he held it at the twelfth part of a fee of Bedon manor. In 1287 Jeffrey Crowe had it, and so many parts were brought in, that it is said to contain a fifth part of Bedon manor. In 1405 sir Richard Berney, knt. was lord. In 1460 it was united to Beckerton manor, and hath continued so ever since, the manor of Cursen's being united also at the same time.

The church hath a square tower, and three bells; it consists of a nave and chancel, covered with thatch; there are no memorials, though there have been several of the Spelmans interred in it; Weaver, p. 821, tells us, "that William Spelman, esq. who died in the reign of Henry VII. (it should be Henry VIII.) is buried under a fair tomb, which was taken down to rail in the altar more conveniently. The Register informs us, "that Grace, wife of John Spelman, was buried here in 1548. It is dedicated to St. Botolph, and was appropriated to the abbess of Marham, before the council of Lateran; the appropriation was valued at sixteen marks, and the vicarage, of which the abbess was patroness, at five marks and an half, but was not taxed; it paid 21d. Peter-pence, and there was an annual pension of 10s. paid by the vicar to the abbey. It was valued in the king's books at 4l. 19s. 4d. ob. and was sworn of the real value of 19l. 18s. before the augmentation.

The

The impropriation, with the advowson of the vicarage, was first granted to Nicholas Hare, citizen and mercer, of London, by Henry VIII. who left it to Nicholas Hare, esq. he sold it to Humphrey Marshall, and Walter Averell, and they to Robert James, of Little Ellingham; after this a licence of alienation was granted by James I. on which it was sold to Anthony Style, who conveyed it to Edward Bulwer in 1622; and he in 1655 sold it to Robert Pooley, senior, of Great Fransham, clerk; and Christopher Pooley, of St. Michael's Costany, in Norwich, sold it to John Smith, of Reymerston, clerk, who gave it to his son, Mr. James Smith, the late vicar there; and he in 1719 settled the impropriation on the church, and procured the queen's bounty, by which means the whole is joined, and become a rectory, with the addition of an estate of 10l. per ann. purchased with the bounty money.

While the convent held the impropriation, the vicar was endowed with a sixth part of the great tithes. The abbey of Marham was taxed for spiritualities at sixteen marks. Buckenham, for his temporals, at 25s. 8d. West Acre at 6s. 8d. It paid 3l. 8d. to the tithes. It is valued to the land tax at 379l. 6s. 8d.

In 1750 the Rev. Thomas Shelford was presented to the vicarage of Stow-Bedon by the Rev. James Smith, late vicar and patron.

THOMPSON. This church is dedicated to St. Martin, and when Norwich Doomſday was made, was valued at twenty marks, and the portion of the prior of Castle Acre 20s. it paid 7s. 7d. procurations, 6s. 6d. synodals, and 11d. ob. Peter-pence.

At this time there was a college of secular canons, or chaplains, that eat together, and lived in a collegiate manner.

Simon de Walton, bishop of Norwich, confirmed to the monks of Castle Acre two parts of the tithes of all the demesnes of the monks of Norwich, lying in Thompson, and Breccles-Tofts. in 1265; and in 1316 there was a perpetual composition made between the prior of Castle Acre, and the rector of Thompson, for the said tithes, which were given them by William de Raleigh, bishop of Norwich, out of nine score and ten acres of the monks lands lying in Thompson, for two marks a year. There was a guild dedicated to the Trinity, and another guild dedicated to St. Martin.—In 1307 there was a long suit for this advowson, but sir Guy de Butetort, knt. &c. recovered it against Thomas de Reppes.

In 1349, Feb. 11, the master and brethren of the chantry at Barton, by Mildenhall, presented, so that it appears the college of Thompson had its first rise in the time of Edward I. from the Butetort's, lords of Thompson, and was supported by them without any endowment: afterwards some of the chaplains were sent to Barton chantry, and soon after were removed hither, for in 1349, March 10, the rector was presented by the master and chaplains of Thompson college, which advowson their founder had given them.

In 1350, April 7, the bishop of Norwich, and the prior there, at the request of sir Thomas de Sharde-
lowe, knt. and sir John, his brother, who had founded a perpetual chantry of six chaplains in the church of Thompson, appropriated the church to the said college, or chantry, to the use of the master or custos, and his brethren, there being no vicarage reserved,

but the church was to be served by one of the chaplains, and the master was to pay an annual pension of four marks, and due obedience to the bishop, who if the chaplains did not choose a master in a set time, was to collate to the mastership by lapse, and if they elected him, he was still to be confirmed by the bishop, who reserved to himself and successors all episcopal jurisdiction in the said church.

In 1369, April 28, Joan, widow of sir John de Shardelowe, knt. one of the founders, took upon her the vow of chastity, and became a religious votary in this college of Thompson, where she died; the manner of this solemn vow was thus: she appeared before Thomas Percy, bishop of Norwich, in the private chapel of his manor-house at Thornage, where he then resided, and at mass she kneeled down before the bishop, (others being present as the bishop's witnesses) and joining her hands, he took them into his hands, and then she vowed in these words:—
Jeo Johanne qui fuy la femme Johan de Shardelowe, avoue et promette a Dieux et a nostre dame Seinte Marie, et a Seint Martin, et as toutz Seintz, de vivre en perpetuele chastete a terme de ma vie, a vous reverent pere en Dieux sire Thomas par la Grace de Dieux evesque de Norwiz, et en vostre presence, et en la presence de sire Thomas de Shardelowe, chevalier, sire Johan Grene mestre de la chauntrie de Thomestone, John Clovyllle et autres.

Robert Audeley, master and archdeacon of Berkshire, resigned this college, with all its revenues, to Henry VIII. it being then valued at 52l. 15s. 7d. ob. Nicholas Marwell, and others, were fellows, and signed the supremacy.

The impropriator is to find a curate to serve the church, he being in the place of the college, who were

were obliged to serve it by the terms of the impropriation deed, and did so to the dissolution; it hath been served by curates ever since.

In 1768 the Rev. Thomas Scott, curate, was named by the impropriator, William Tooke, esq.

The benefactors to this college and town are too numerous for insertion here, we shall therefore only mention those of the latter.

The church-wardens in 1541 held an alms-house by the church, abutting south on Church-Lane, by the free-rent of 2d. per annum to Great Hockham manor.

In 1383 sir Roger de Wylacham, knt. was buried in the church, under an arch between the church and chapel of St. James.

In 1467 William Warner, of Thompson, esq. buried in the church here, was a benefactor to all the guilds, and gave the college 20l. to keep his obiit.

In 1599 William Furmage, of Barnham, in Suffolk, gave 10l. to the poor, and sir John Crofts settled an acre of land in Rattlesden, in Suffolk, to the town's use.

By sir Thomas Shardelowe's will, in the commons, it appears that he himself, father and mother, wife, and all his ancestors, were buried in this church, though there are no memorials remaining over any of them, save his own stone, which lies in the south chapel of St. James, before the altar of St. Martin, which chapel he founded for his college, but the inscription is imperfect; he seems to be in a habit much

like a priest ; only these words are legible :—*Orate*
::::: Salvetur, qui fuit ::::: cujus anima
propicietur Deus. Amen.

This sir Thomas de Shardelowe was second son to John de Shardelowe, justice of the common pleas in 1333 ; and he and sir John, his elder brother, to whom he was heir, granted the advowson of Couling, in Suffolk, to the custos and scholars of Trinity-Hall, in Cambridge, to be appropriated to their use.

The rules of the college were, that the fellows or chaplains should be all obedient to their master, should live and lie in one house, and eat and drink in commons together, and none of them to victual or lodge out of the college ; all to meet every morning in the church at Matins, and every evening at Vespers, and one to say daily mass according to their foundation. They were endowed with the manors of Thompson, Bradker, in Shropham, Citty, or Shudy-Campes, in Cambridgeshire, the impropriations of Thompson and Shropham, and the advowson of that vicarage, and lands in Saham and Buckenham all which, at the dissolution, were given to sir Edmund Knevet, knt. in the 34th of Henry VIII. and two years after sir Edmund sold them to John Maynard, mercer, of London, who two years after sold them to Ann Paine, widow ; and in the 2d of Elizabeth, Walter Paine aliened them to Alexander Raye, gent. &c. who in 1561 conveyed them to Robert Futter ; he in the 31st of Elizabeth conveyed the college, manor, and rectory, to Henry, his brother. In 1622 Robert Futter, jun. recovered them against Francis Bedingfield, esq. and Edward Bedingfield, gent. and in 1653 the said Robert had the manor of Thompson, the scite of the college, &c. and the impropriate rectory of Thompson,

Robert

Robert Futter sold the rectory to Colman, which the Rev. Roger Colman, at his death, left deeply mortgaged, Barber Colman, his son and heir, having the equity of redemption, but the mortgage was some years since in possession; and the scite of the college, and the college manor, to Mr. Richard Cater, father of the late Rev. Mr. John Cater, rector of Little Ellingham.

The scite of the college, and the college manor, is now in the possession of William Tooke, esq. of Serjeant's-Inn, Fleet-street, London; a gentleman much esteemed for his independent and patriotic principles, in this age of venality, and depravity of manners.

The church is leaded, the tower square, and the chancel tiled; there is a south chapel and south porch; the vestry is down; the old stalls, in which the master and fellows used to sit, are still remaining, with the arms of Shardelowe on them, and the differences of mullets, cinquefoils, &c. In the windows are the arms of Futter, &c.

Rowland Thompson, of Thorpe Market, in North Erpingham, son of Matthew Thompson, of the ancient family of Thompson, of Tinmouth-Castle, in Northumberland, and descended from the Thompsons surnamed of this town, had this coat confirmed by Camden, Claren. Jan. 12, 1602, — Az. a lyon passant gardant or. in a bordure arg. crest an armed arm az. holding a broken spear in the gantlet. Smith, of Thompson, bears arg. a chev. or. between three cross crosslets, sab.

The prior of Castle Acre's temporals were taxed at 18s. of Thetford's at 2s. 7d. The town paid 2l.

6s. 8d. to the tenths, and is now assessed at 432l. 13s. 4d. to the land tax.

The church is exempt from the archdeacon's jurisdiction, but subject to that of the bishop and archbishop; it is not mentioned in the king's books, having been discharged ever since its appropriation.

This town now is, and always was, in several parts, there being no less than five parcels, or lordships, at the Conqueror's survey.

1. William earl Warren had one carucate, six free-men, twelve acres of meadow, &c. the whole was worth 49s. and had it in exchange.

2. Roger Bigot had forty acres of land, &c. worth 3s.

3. Isaac had a carucate of land, worth 20s. of the fee of earl Ralph, as part of his manor of Stow.

4. Berner the Archer had another carucate, worth 16s, which belonged also to earl Ralph.

5. Roger Bigot had one free-man, and fifteen acres, &c. and the king and the earl had the soc of the whole town, which lying in so many parcels, was valued in Stow, and the other manors of the separate owners, so that we meet not with the measure, nor guild, paid for the town.

The confusion of the manors are so great, that it is difficult to trace their divisions and sub-divisions exactly, and for want of a certain knowledge of the bounds, many disputes have arose between the neighbouring proprietors of estates.

In

In 1282 Robert de Thompson was lord of the capital manor, and patron of the church, and left three daughters, his heiresses; Katherine, married to Philip de la Sale, who had issue, Margaret, married to Roger Crowe; and Agnes, to Peter Copsey; they all held the manor and advowson in common, there being no partition made.

In an action about the advowson in 1286, the jury for the hundred found, that William de Thompson, lord here, who was father of Robert, used to come twice a year, with his steward and four men, to the sheriff's turn, till within thirty years last past, and that Warine de Muntchenfy withdrew one man from coming, to the king's damage of 2s. per ann. and that Dionise de Molekan now is in possession of the withdrawn man, and is in court, and says, that she holds the manor in dower of the inheritance of William Mouncekan, her son, who says, that Warine de Muntchenfy, Moncekan, or Molekan, his father, died seised of the man so withdrawn, and upon proving it, he was discharged.

In 1304 John Crowe, of Thompson, purchased much here of John de Geyton.

In 1308 part of the town was held by Fulk Baynard, of Robert Fitz-Walter, and Scoulton manor extended into this town, and had 20s. rent here: this afterwards was called Burdelofs's manor.

In 1307 Guy de Butetort, and Ada, his wife, had purchased the Crowes part, and so became owners of the capital manor and advowson, in which Thomas de Reppes pretended some claim; and after that it came into the hands of sir John Shardelowe, knight, justice of the common pleas, and he settled it on sir

John, his eldest son, and Thomas, his brother, who founded the college, and gave the advowson and part of the manor to it, though part of it continued a manor which was not settled, and was called

BUTETORT, or BUTTER'S-HALL, in Thompson, of which, in 1468, John Edmundys died seised. In 1571 Ambrose Jermyn sold it to Lionel Talmach. In 1586 Thomas Bright, sen. had it; and William le Hunt, esq. was lord in 1660. In 1673 John Gage, of Camberwell, in Surrey, conveyed it to Thomas Grundy, of Westminster, who left it to John, his brother.

The part conveyed to the college was called Thompson manor, and William Tooke, esq. of Serjeant's-Inn, London, is the present proprietor.

In 1512 Thomas Blakeney, gent. died seised of Waterhouse manor here. In 1535 Robert Griggs, of Sparham, gent. died seised of it, and Mr. Futter, of Shelton, descended from the ancient family of that name, in this town, was lord.

In 1605 Burdelofs manor, which was the part that formerly belonged to Scoulton manor, Baynard's, Warner's, and Reedham's, which were all in the college, and included in their manor of Thompson, belonged to John Futter, and passed in that family as aforesaid.

Barrie's manor, in Thompson, hath been many ages united to Caston-Hall, in Caston, and so continues at this day.

Mr. Futter, at his death, left the college, college manor, and impropriate rectory, to Mr. Ware, his
sisters

sister's son, who sold the rectory to Mr. Colman, the college and manor to Mr. Cater, and part of the college lands to Mr. Thomas Barker, whose sons now enjoy them. The Barkere's, or Barker's, are an ancient family here.

Thompson was wrote Tomestuna, and Tumesteda, in Doomſday-book.

THREXTON, sometimes wrote Trekeſtone, and in Doomſday-book Treſtunam, and Treſtuna. The church was valued at nine marks, besides the portion, and paid 5s. procurations, 20d. ſynodals, and 9d. Peter-pence.

The prior of the monks of Norwich had a pension of 10s. per annum out of this church, being a perpetual composition made by William de Raleigh, bishop of Norwich, in lieu of two parts of the great tithes of the demesnes formerly of Wiganus Brito, (Wigan Briton) in this town, which pension was settled afterwards on the celerer of that monastery, but the prior and monks of Castle Acre held the advowson of the church of the gift of Hugh de Wauci, and had a pension of a mark a year paid them by the rectors. It continued in that prior's gift till about 1321, and was then sold to John Salmon, bishop of Norwich, who settled it on his successors, and it not being part of the barony of the see, did not pass with it to the crown at the exchange, but remains in the bishop's gift at this time, who had a pension of 13s. 4d. paid by the rector, which was settled when the patronage came to the see, in lieu of the pension due to Castle Acre, which he had purchased with the advowson. There was a guild dedicated to All Saints here. The rectory is valued at 7l. 4s. 9d. ob. and being

being sworn of the clear value of 34l. 14s. 4d. it is discharged of first fruits and tenths, and is capable of augmentation.

In 1308, September 4, Robert Medmere, of Frettenham, a poor clerk, had a bull of provision from the pope, directed to the bishop, to provide for him, who assigned him this rectory.

In 1400, July 6, the right Rev. John, by God's permission archbishop of Smyrna, suffragan to the bishop of Norwich, was rector here.

In 1736 the Rev. Mr. John Soley, jun. was collated by the bishop of Norwich to this rectory.

The church consists of one aisle only, which is tiled; the chancel is thatched, and the steeple is low and round. In the south window are the arms of Clare, earl of Gloucester, Tony, and Beauchamp.

On a brass in the middle aisle,—*Orate pro anima Roberti More, cujus anima propicietur Deus.*

The temporals of the prior of Thetford were valued at 4s.

Simon Senz Aveyr gave to the church of the Holy Trinity of Norwich a third part of his tithes of Threxton, and he gave seisin by delivery of a branch of broom.

This town paid 1l. 13s. 4d. to the tenths, and is now assessed at 156l. to the land tax, the whole being joined, and reduced to one house only.

In the Confessor's and Conqueror's time this manor had one carucate and a half in demefne, and was held by Hugh of William de Warren, who had it of the Conqueror's gift, and granted it to be held of his castle of Lewes; it was worth 30s. and the town was then a mile and a half long, and a mile broad, and paid 15d. gelt.

The manor and advowson was in Philip le Wealtre, who married Esmond, sister of Ralph de Wauci, of North Basham, and had with her in marriage this manor and advowson, which, at her death, she gave with all her goods to the monks of Castle Acre; but Hugh, son of Ralph de Wauci, entered after her death on the lands, &c. and the monks coming to a composition with him, he confirmed his aunt's will, and William le Wealtre, or Wewter, Esmond's grandson, confirmed the lands and church to them, on condition that Jeffrey Fitz-Peter, of Threxton, and his heirs, should hold the manor and lands of the monks, paying 20s. per ann. as the rent of it to the prior, who was always taxed for this rent at 20s. and the said Peter, and his heirs, held it at the third part of a fee: after this, Henry, prior of Acre, surrendered to William le Wealtre their land in Threxton, called Morehall, to be held of the monks, but he put them in possession of the advowson, by the texts of the Evangelist laid on the altar, and they had it till 1321, when they conveyed it to the bishop.

The other part of Threxton came to Wiganus Brito, (Wigan Briton) who settled two parts of his tithes on Threxton church, and one third on the prior of Norwich; but about 1246 there was a perpetual composition made between the prior of Norwich and the rector, by which it was agreed,
that

that the rector should for ever receive all the tithes, paying the prior a pension of 10s. a year; this part was always held of the honor of Clare, and was afterwards divided into many small parcels, all which were small manors, as Hemenhale's, Ferthing's, Pencethorpe, Curlewe's, Mounteney's, &c. which took their names from their several owners, but have been all re-united, as they still continue.

In 1327 these manors, which were held of Clare honor, were then held of Robert Fitz-Walter; and in 1335 sir Robert de Hemenhale, knt. sold this capital manor, which extended into Little Cressingham, Merton, Stanford, Watton, and Saham, and the moiety of a manor in West Dereham, to John de Limpenhowe.

In 1546 sir Richard Southwell, knt. was possessed of an estate here, but it was only part of Saham manor.

In 1550 Christopher Mounteney, of Threxton, gent. was buried in this church; and Hemenhale's manor was held in 1562 by Richard Mounteney, his son and heir, of sir Christopher Heydon, knt. to whom it was sold before 1570; for in 1572 he was lord: after him sir William Heydon, knt. had the united manors of Threxton, Hemenhale's, Curle's, Ferthing's, and Pencethorpe, all which were held of the honor of Clare, and afterwards came to the Houghtons.

Sir Robert Houghton, knt. had them; Francis Houghton, esq. his son and heir, died April 13, 1629. It continued in this family till it was mortgaged to sir John Prettyman; and was after assigned, as Mr. Neve says, to sir John Holland, of Quiddenham, and

and after that to sir Edmund Bacon, of Garboldisham, who purchased the Houghton's estate, and sold this again to Robert Knopwood, esq. and his grandson is the present lord.

TOTTINGTON (wrote in Doomſday-book Totintuna) church, with the consent of Robert de Mortimer, was given by John le Strange to the priory of St. Mary, and the nuns at Campesſe, in Suffolk, in 1196, and was appropriated to that house in 1302. It was valued at 30 marks, and the vicarage at six marks. The prior of Thetford had a pension of 40s. per ann. the procurations were 7s. 7d. ob. synodals 4s. 4d. and Peter-pence 2s. There were two guilds. The church itself was dedicated to St. Andrew, who had also his guild kept in it. There is an house and half an acre of meadow only, belonging to the minister.

In 1404 there was great complaint made that the profits of the vicarage were much impaired by the number of rabbits on the warren of John Fitz-Ralph, so that it was not able to pay the whole tenth of 40s. The vicarage is valued at 6l. 14s. 9d. ob. and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 10l. 4s. 8d. it is discharged of first fruits and tenths, and is capable of augmentation.

The town paid 5l. 7s. 6d. to the tenths, and is now assessed at 366l. 13s. 4d. for the land-tax.

This vicarage hath been held by sequestration only, since February 26, 1665, as it now is, by the Rev. William Clough.

There were many religious concerned here.—The prioress of Carrowe's temporals were taxed at 2s.—
The

The prior of Broomhill's at 3s. 4d. and the prioress of Campesse's temporals, viz. their manor and rents, at 5l. 13s. 4d. and the spirituals of the said prioress, viz. the impropriation, at 20l. In 1480 Gonville-hall, in Cambridge, was taxed for their tenement here.

The prior of the monks of Thetford's temporals, viz. their lands and rents of assize, were valued at 50s. 10d. and their spirituals, viz. the tithes of the lands of Warner de Totintona, and of their own demesnes, at 40s. 4d.

In 1342 John Brond held land in soccage of the abbot of Bury, by the rent of 13d. per annum.

Mr. Le Neve, in his collections, says, "that this impropriate rectory was sold by sir Thomas Southwell, knt. to Thomas Hall, that Francis Windham, esq. was late farmer of it, at 11. 13s. 4d. per ann. and that it was given by James I. to the divinity professor in Cambridge, it being settled on Trinity college, in Cambridge, in trust for him; it is said to be in trustees hands for the use of Chigwell school, in Essex."

The church here is large, and a good pile, having a nave and two ailes, well leaded, and is well seated throughout alike, and the heads are all carved: on the back of one of the seats at the upper end of the fourth aile is this,—*Orate pro animabus Walteri Salter, et Alicie uxoris ejus et pro quibus tenentur.*—This Walter Salter lived in the time of Richard III. The family had a good estate, and resided here above 200 years, and were lords of a small manor here, called Bokenham's, or Macham's.

There

There is a black marble for Robert Knopwood, who died May 27, 1723, aged 65.

At the east end of the north aisle lies a loose brass, under the effigies of a woman and her daughter, inscribed to Margaret Porey, who died April 5, 1598.

The tower is square, and hath a spire and four bells. The chancel and south porch are leaded, and the north vestry is down. Great part of the church-yard wall is topped with large coffin-stones, with crosses of various forms on them; they were formerly laid over the vicars or other religious persons who were buried here, and have been since taken from their graves, and applied to the present use.

TOTTINGTON, or MORTIMER'S MANOR. Alwi, a Saxon, was lord in the Confessor's time, and the Conqueror gave it to Robert Bigot, of whom Ralph Fitz-Herlewin held it at the survey. It contained four carucates, three of which were demesne. The manor was worth 80s. afterwards it fell to 60s. The whole town was better than four milss in length, and two in breadth, and paid 15d. to the gelt. It continued in the Bigot's, and in king Stephen's time Hugh Bigot owned it, who divided it, and gave part to the prior of Thetford, which constituted their manor here, and the other part to John le Strange; and it appears that part of it was afterwards conveyed to Warner, or Warin de Tottington, who gave the tithes of his estate, which contained half a knight's fee, to Thetford priory.

In 1195 there was a dispute between Robert Mortimer, of Attleburgh, and John le Strange, of Hunstanton, concerning five fees in Hunstanton, Tottington,

ton, &c. and at last Robert released the whole to John, and John gave the church to the nuns at Campesse, with all the lands belonging to it, excepting divers rents and services, that constituted the manor called

STRANGE's, which continued in that family till John le Strange, of Hunstanton, esq. by deed dated the 5th of Henry V. confirmed to the prioress of Campesse his manor in Tottington, called Stranges, with all thereto belonging. This manor remained in the convent to the dissolution, and was granted with the advowson, &c. to sir Richard Southwell, knt. and so united to the capital manor.

In 1244 William de Mortimer, lord of Mortimer's manor, had the assize of bread and beer, waif, trebuchet, and free-warren here, and in Scoulton; and in 1286 it was returned upon a *quo warranto*, that the said William, Petronil de Tony, (who was lady of the hundred) Margaret de Ware, and Sarah de Bray, held in common among them the leet of this town, as partners with the said William, and that they had a tumbrell here. Constantine de Mortimer, of Scoulton, held this manor of Robert le Strange, he of Robert de Montealt, he of the earl of Albemarle, and he of the king. It went with Attleburgh, and on the division of the Mortimer's estate passed, with Scoulton, to the Fitz-Ralphs. In 1544 Ralph Chamberlain sold it to Richard Southwell, by the name of Mortimer's manor in Tottington, Stanford, Little Cressingham, Thompson, Sturston, and Threxton.

In 1558 the manors were all joined, for sir Richard Southwell, knt. suffered a recovery of the manors of Tottington, Stanford's, and Mortimer's, with the impropriation and advowson of the vicarage, to the use
of

of himself for life, the remainder to Elizabeth, wife of George Heneage, daughter of sir Richard, for life; and in 1572 George Heneage had it. It came after to sir Robert Southwell, who sold it to Edward Coke, esq.

In 1635 the lady Jane Harte paid 20l. per ann. out of these manors, to John Harte, according to the will of sir Eustace Harte, knt. deceased. It after belonged to Thomas Garrard, esq. and after to sir Nicholas Garrard, of Langford, bart. who died in 1727, leaving it to his widow, the lady Garrard, who held all the manors, and sir William de Grey, lord chief justice of the common pleas, purchased it, and is the present lord.

STANFORD'S MANOR. Alwin, a Saxon, owned this part in the Confessor's time, and Roger de Ramis had it allotted him by the Conqueror. He gave it to Waregius, who held it at the Conqueror's survey, when it was worth 20s. per ann. it being fallen half its value since Alwin's time. It contained three carucates, one of them being demesne.

In 1275 Maud de Ebroicis granted to Thomas de Solarijs, for life, with remainder to herself and heirs, this manor, which then contained two carucates. About 1290 Thomas de Ware held it, at half a fee, of Petronil de Vaux; in 1344 Osbert de Boyton died seised of this, and Langford manor; and in 1466 it was settled in marriage by John Wyndham, esq. the father, on his son John, and Margaret his wife, daughter of sir John Howard, knt. afterwards duke of Norfolk, and their heirs; and afterwards it was purchased by sir Richard Southwell, and joined to Mortimer's manor, with which it now continues.

CAMPESSE MANOR, at the dissolution of that house, devolved to the crown, with the impropriation and patronage, and was given by Henry VIII. in 1530, with all the houses, lands, &c. belonging to that monastery, to Richard Southwell, and his heirs, who was to hold it of the crown, by the annual fee-farm rent of 3*l*. which is now paid to Horatio lord Walpole, and was lately the earl of Tankerville's, it being granted from the crown, with many other fee-farm rents in the county.

THETFORD MONKS MANOR, at the dissolution, was granted by Henry VIII. in the 32d year of his reign, to Thomas duke of Norfolk, to be held in capite, who sold it to the Southwells, and so it united to the other manor.

BOKENHAM'S, MARTHAM'S, or MACHAM'S MANOR, had its rise out of Stanford's manor as aforesaid, when Thomas de Ware settled half of it on Hugh de Bokenham, in 1345. It seems to have been divided soon after, for in 1402 Thomas de Tottington held a part of it of the honor of Richmond. Mr. Neve says, that it came to the Salters, that Edmund Salter was lord in 1629, and that about 1714 it was sold by Edmund, son of Robert, along with their estate, to Mr. Everfdon.

The scite of the rectory joined to the east part of the church-yard, where now is the rectory barn. There is also another barn about two furlongs north-west of the church, which is moated in, and has a good fishery belonging to it. By this place are several ruins of buildings, which seem to have been the old manor-house.

In 1774 the reverend William Clough, sequestrator of this vicarage, was presented by the king, by lapse.

WATTON, or WADETUN*, as it is anciently spelled, may signify the town by the ford, *thadan* in the Saxon language, signifies *to wade over a river*, and *thade* the ford, or place that people go over at. And accordingly there are divers fords over the river that runs between this town and Saham.

At the time of the Confessor it was in two manors. Aldred, a free-woman, held the head manor at five carucates, which Ralph Fitz-Walter held of the Conqueror's gift, there being four carucates in demesne, wood sufficient for its mast to maintain 400 swine, and a church, with 20 acres of land belonging to it, worth 1d. an acre. The manors were each worth 4l. per ann. The town was a league long, and half a league broad, and paid 13d. ob. out of every twenty shillings that the hundred raised to the gelt, or tax, but at the survey the whole was joined, and reduced to 7l. per ann.

The whole continued in the Fitz-Walters till Ralph Fitz-Walter gave the advowson of the church, and near a third part of the town, to the prior of the monks of Thetford, in which house it continued to its dissolution, when it was conveyed with the impropriate rectory, and the advowson of the vicarage, to the duke of Norfolk, by the name of Monks-Wick manor, in Watton, and was after purchased by John Wright, and Thomas Holmes, who sold it to sir William de Grey, knt. who sold it to the lord of

H 2

Watton-hall

* Wrote in Doomsday book *Wanelund*.

Watton-hall manor, to which it hath been joined ever since.

WATTON-HALL, or the head manor, came from the Fitz-Walters very early to the D'engaines, and went with Ada D'engaine to Robert de Vallibus, or Vaux, her husband, who had livery of it in 1139, as of his wife's inheritance, but did not descend to his son with the rest of his estate, being granted (as we must suppose) by him to Robert de Vaux, his uncle, upon his seating himself in Norfolk: at his death, William, his eldest son, succeeded, and left it to John de Vaux, his third son, who obtained a charter for a weekly market to be held in this manor every Friday. But in 1204 there was a writ brought to enquire whether it was not prejudicial to the market of Saham, and it being found so, the charter was recalled; before the expiration of this year, Oliver de Vaux, having the manor conveyed to him by his brother, by his great interest with the king, obtained a new charter, in which the market was granted to be held every Wednesday, as it is at this day. Afterwards finding the liberties of the people much injured, he became one of those barons that met together at Stanford, in an hostile manner, and sent the king word to Oxford, "that if he did not restore the people their ancient liberties, they designed to possess themselves of all his castles, and lands;" for which this, and his other lordships in Norfolk, were seized on; but after, upon his submission, they were restored. In 1237 he granted to Richard de Rapella, or Rokele, the half of his manor, to be held of him by knight's service, which is at this day called Rokele's manor. John, his second son, granted a messuage to Richard de Wadeton, or Watton. This was the rise of Watton's free tenement, which was afterwards joined to the manor of Curson. He was one of those barons that

that stood against Henry III. in defence of their liberties; but he soon left them, and ever afterwards adhered firmly to the king, who having proved his fidelity, immediately after his victory at Evesham made him sheriff of Norfolk, and Suffolk, and in 1266 governor of Norwich castle. In 1280 he had a pillory, trebuchet, assize of bread and beer, and a weekly market in this town, with liberty of free-warren allowed him in Eire; and in 1282 upon the marriage of his daughter Maud with William de Roos, he settled the manor on them and their heirs; in 1286 the said William and Maud were found to be seised of the manor, and the aforesaid privileges, and at the death of this John de Vaux, in the 16th of Edward I. his whole estate was divided between his two co-heiresses. Petronill, married to Will. de Nerford, who had Thurston, Shottesham, Appleton, Holt, &c. in Norfolk, and others, to the number of 25 fees, and Maud, married to William de Roos as aforesaid, had Reepham, Hockford, Watton, half Holt, Cleye, &c. in all about 19 fees. Thomas Arundell, in right of Margery Roos, his wife, was lord. She went a pilgrimage to Rome, returned safe to England, and died in 1372, so that it never came to William, her son and heir, who was an active warrior in France in the 20th of Edward III. and was in that great expedition for raising the siege of Aguilion, which the duke of Normandy had laid with 100,000 men. After that, in the battle of Cressy; and, after that, in the same year, at the battle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where the king of Scots, and his nobles, were taken prisoners. Next year he went into France with the Black Prince, and was at the winning of Calais; but in 1351, going a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, he died without issue, leaving Thomas, his brother, his heir, who inherited this manor; he was also a brave man, being in the Black Prince's service at the battle of

Poictiers, where John king of France was taken prisoner. In 1383 he, and Beatrix his wife, widow of Maurice Fitz-Morris, earl of Desmond, and daughter of Ralph, earl of Stafford, were seised of this manor; and in 1414 it went to this John, their son, then lord Roos of Hamlake, who was also a great warrior, and, as Dugdale tells us, no less eminent for his piety, as is manifest from the pilgrimage that he made to Jerusalem, in which he died at Paphos, in the isle of Cyprus, by the bad air of the country, August 6. in the 17th of Richard II. without issue, leaving sir William de Roos, knt. his brother, his heir, who was some time lord treasurer of England, and died in 1414, leaving it to John lord Roos, his son and heir, who in 1419 was seised of this manor, and a fishery belonging to it, but being unhappily slain about this time in the French wars, with William his brother, Thomas lord Roos, his brother, inherited. He, following the example of his gallant ancestors, had the fate of a short life, dying in 1430, leaving Thomas, his son, then an infant, his heir, who had livery of his inheritance in 1445, though he was not of age. He always faithfully adhered to the Lancaster interest, for which, in the 1st of Edward IV. he was attainted in parliament, and his lands seised into the king's hands, and soon after he died at Newcastle, leaving Edmund, his eldest son, his heir, who was forced to fly beyond sea in his youth, but was restored by act of parliament in the 1st of Henry VII. But this manor, after the attainder in 1462, was given to Richard Roos, and Robert Weffingham, who restored it when it was reversed. This Edmund died in 1508, and the manor went to sir Thomas Lovell, knight of the garter, who married Isabel, one of the sisters and co-heiresses of the said Edmund deceased, and sir Robert Manners, who married Eleanor, the eldest sister, and in 1534 Thomas lord Roos, son of sir Robert, was lord

lord of this, Holt, Cley, Snitterly, Hackford *cum* Whitwell, Houghton, &c. or a moiety of them: after this it was sold, seemingly, to the Gynneys; for in 1570 Thomas Gynney was lord; then it came to the Palmers, and Thomas Palmer was impropriator, lord of Monks-Wick, and patron. In 1609 Edward Palmer, gent. of Testerton, presented: it seems they were joined in sir Edward Barkham, knt. for in 1608 he had purchased Curson's manor; in 1632 was lord of Watton-Hall, Monks-Wick, patron, and impropriator, and so continued till after 1660, when it was sold to Mr. William Samwell, of Dean's-Yard, Westminster, who died in 1676, leaving it to Ann, his wife, daughter of sir Denner Strut, of Little Warley, in Essex, bart. who after his decease re-married John, third son of sir Philip Wodehouse, of Kimberley, who died in 1718, and she in 1720; then it went to Ann, daughter and heir of William Samwell, esq. who married William Henry Fleming, esq.

William Henry Fleming, esq. was a captain in the royal navy for many years, and afterwards a rear-admiral: he served the office of high sheriff of this county in the year 1735, and died a few years since, leaving a son and daughter.

His son, the present sir William Fleming, succeeded heir in the estate, and was knighted by his present majesty, George III. soon after his accession, in the life-time of his father, the admiral: sir William commanded a company in the Norfolk militia.

His daughter was married to captain Farmer, the gallant commander of the Quebec man of war, of thirty-two guns, which was blown up in engaging the *Surveillante*, a French frigate of superior force, and who perished in that action (October, 1779); for

whose intrepid conduct, and as a recompence for such consummate valour, his majesty was pleased to confer the dignity of a baronet on his eldest son, George, now sir George Farmer, bart. a youth then upon the foundation at Eton college, and since entered, by his majesty's special appointment, a midshipman in the royal navy. His majesty was also pleased to order five hundred guineas, out of his privy purse, to the widow of captain Farmer, then near her time, to defray the expences of her lying-in. Captain Farmer was wounded in the wrist early in the engagement, which he bound up with his handkerchief, and continued engaging: he received two other wounds afterwards. The French commander of the *Surveillante* died of his wounds: his ship had made no resistance for some time to the *Quebec*, but seeing the *Quebec* on fire, he would not suffer the colours to be struck.

The following particulars of the engagement between the *Quebec* and *Surveillante*, off Ushant, were given by the first lieutenant of the *Quebec*, who arrived at Portsmouth October 28, 1779, from Brest, on his parole, being taken up by the *Surveillante*, and carried into that port:—"At the time the *Quebec* took fire, she was lying athwart the hawser of the *Surveillante*, close on board; the *Surveillante* had ceased firing upwards of half an hour, and all her men were below, but the officers continued obstinate, and would neither strike the colours, nor suffer them to be struck, though there was not the smallest encouragement: such conduct reduced captain Farmer to the necessity of ordering his guns to be pointed downward, so as for the shot to go through the frigate's bottom; consequently one discharge would have done her business, and the captain was actually making every preparation in his power to save her
men

men. At this critical juncture the alarm of fire was given from several places, owing chiefly to the wadding of the enemy's guns, which had fallen on board, and in the heat of the engagement were unnoticed: at the time the alarm was given the fires had gained sufficient strength to defy every effort that could be made to conquer them. The officers of the *Surveillante* seeing the imminent danger their frigate was in from the fire in the *Quebec*, gave their crew notice, and every effort was immediately made to clear her of the *Quebec*, and row her a distance off before the *Quebec* blew up, which, from the raging of the flames, they expected every minute. Captain Farmer, despairing of assistance from the frigate's rowing away, and the cutter being at too great a distance, and to leeward, with all the calmness of a philosopher, and a Briton, advised the crew to shift for themselves, by swimming either for the cutter or the French frigate. The greatest part of the crew that were able immediately stripped and leaped overboard, some swimming for the one vessel, some for the other. The first lieutenant leaped off from one side of the fore-castle, swam for the frigate, and got safe on board. Captain Farmer leaped off from the other side, and swam for the cutter; after he had swam some time, his strength failed him, and he called to several of his people that had gained a boat which had been cast a-drift, but it is presumed the people were too much agitated to hear him, or to give him assistance; so he called in vain, and sunk in the deep. Those who gained the boat the *Rambler* cutter took up. Those who were left on board for the most part perished, some few excepted, who were taken off the wreck by a Portuguese brig. Much the greater part of those who swam for the French frigate got safe on board, there being, very fortunately for them, the greater part of the rigging towing overboard,

board, otherwise they must inevitably have perished, for the French were so fully employed with pumping, to keep their frigate a-float, and with rowing to clear her from the Quebec when she should blow up, that it would have been impossible for them to have afforded the smallest assistance. As the people got on board, they were conducted, by the centinels, down the cable tier, but soon after came on deck, and worked at the pumps with the utmost alacrity; and it is probable that the frigate owed her safety to them, for the crew were so much exhausted through pumping, that it was once resolved to leave her, and go on board their cutter; but the Quebec's brave fellows saved them the trouble, and they got safe into Brest. The officers were suffered to walk about Brest with great freedom, and, on their giving their parole not to serve again during the war (unless an exchange of prisoners should take place) were readly permitted to embark on board a Dutch ship.

CURSON'S MANOR was made up of divers parcels of the manors of Watton-Hall, and Rokele's, sold off at different times, and held by the Cursons. In 1453 Henry, son of Henry Pakenham, esq. had it, and after divers purchases it was sold by Thomas Sharp to sir Edward Barkham, who joined it to his other manors.

ROKELE'S MANOR, now called Rockell's, received its name and rise from Richard de Rupella (that is, *Of the Little Rock*) or Rokele, who obtained the first grant of it from Oliver de Vaux, lord of the town in 1237; and in 1287 it was in one of that name. In 1345 Peter de Stremby held it at half a fee of the capital manor. In 1385 Leonard Kerdeston had it, and in the same year sir John Copledike, knt. was in possession of it. In 1432 William Heton owned it.

In

In 1504 sir Henry Colet had it settled on him by fine, having purchased it of Hugh Denys, &c. In 1563 Dionise Topps forfeited it to the crown, and the queen granted it in exchange to Roger Carew; and in 1613 Anthony Carew sold it to William Heighoe. In 1672 Thomas Scott, the elder, of Watton, by will left it to Thomas Scott, his grandson, he having purchased it of Thomas Heighoe. It now (says Blomfield) belongs to Peter Barker, gent. who resides in the manor-house, which stands about half a mile north-east of the town, against the common called Watton-Green.

This is a small market town, situate just into the wood land, but near the filand, or open part of the county; it is a good thoroughfare, and its market is no despicable one, great quantity of butter being sent through this place to Downham-Bridge, from whence the factors send it to London by water.

The town's name is oddly expressed by a rebus, or device, carved on the market cross. viz. a W. a hare, and a tun; now a hare being often called by the country people wat, that joined with the tun cannot fail making Wattun, though for further direction the W. is prefixed.

The church was placed by the old manor-house (which is now quite demolished), and stands between the present town and Watton-Green, no doubt but fixed so at first for the joint convenience of the tenants of the several lordships, which induced the capital lord to fix his house near it; it was built, in all appearance, about Henry I. by Fitz-Walter, and dedicated to St. Giles, though it seems about the time of Henry VI. to have been re-dedicated to St. Mary. There were three guilds held in it. It was
given

given by Ralph Fitz-Walter to the prior of Thetford, who got it appropriated to his house, the impropriation being valued at twenty marks, and the vicarage at five marks; the said Ralph gave the farm, lands, and house, that Ernald, the priest, who was then rector, held of him, with all the tithes, and also sixty acres of his demesnes, called Eilewardes-Hage-Wood, and divers rents, &c. which constituted the manor called Monks-wick, they being taxed for their temporal rents belonging to it at 15s. The vicar at the impropriation had all the small tithes settled on him, and an annual portion out of the great tithes of 26s. 8d. which is now paid by the impropiator, out of the Wick-farm, every Lammas-Day; he is also to repair the chancel, but the vicar was to pay the Peterpence, which was 13d. a year, 1s. 8d. synodals, 6s. 8d. procurations, and to have the tithe wood of the parish, and all mortuaries, which are still paid according to the statute; he hath also a vicarage-house and ten acres of glebe; it is valued in the king's books at 7l. 5d. and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 49l. 6s. 9d. it is discharged of first fruits and rents. The town paid 6l. 3s. 4d. to the tenths, and is valued at 677l. 6s. 8d. to the land tax.

The prior of Pentney had temporals in this town* valued at 4s. per annum, given by Robert de Vaux, the founder.

The church is very small, which shews that the town is increased since its foundation; it is only twenty yards long, and including the two ailes, eleven yards broad; the steeple is round at bottom, and octangular at top, having three bells in it,

The

* Mon. Ang. vol. 2, fol. 19, apud Wadyngton, as it is there called.

The north porch, two ailes, and nave, are leaded, and the chancel is tiled; the remains of a curious crucifix carved in stone, on the front of the north porch, may still be seen.

In a window in the south aile are the arms of Thetford priory.

There are three or four stones disrobed of brasses, under which, probably, some persons of distinction were formerly buried; one had four shields of arms on it.

On a mural monument against the north chancel wall, Samwell impaling Wodehouse, and his crest of the hand and club. On a coat of Pretence. Also, Strutt,—*Sacred to the memory of Ann Wodehouse, daughter of sir Denner Strutt, of the county of Essex, baronet, widow of William Samwell, esq. lord of this manor, and patron of this living, and also of John Wodehouse, esq. of this county, obiit 19 Aug. 1720. Æta. 72.*

Against the same wall, on another monument, are the arms of Fleming, impaling Samwell,—*Hic sitæ sunt reliquæ Annæ Fleming, filiæ Gulielmi Samwell, armigeri, de comitatu Northampt: et Willmi: Henrice Fleming, de hac parochia, armigeri, uxoris, exemplar. virtutis & religionis pietissimum relinquentis, animam Deo reddidit, Aprilis vicesimo octavo 1728, anno ætatis quinquagesimo quarto; hic quoque jacet Blanch Allen, supra: memorati Willi. Henrici Fleming mater, obiit xvii° Augusti. MDCCXXIX, anno ætatis LXII°.*

There are three half acres of land belonging to this parish, two of which lie in the field, and the third in Laminas meadows.

There

There are also alms-houses, with half an acre of land, founded by Edward Goaffe, of Threxton, who died in 1612, and is buried at Saham. The following clause concerning these alms-houses is taken from his will:—"I will, that four of the poor-
 " est aged couples dwelling in Watton shall have
 " their dwelling in the alms-houses during the term
 " of their natural life, and also an annuity of 5l.
 " per ann. (for ever) granted out of my houses and
 " lands lying and being in Griston, to be equally di-
 " vided amongst them yearly, during the time of
 " nine years, at four several payments, at the feasts
 " of the Annunciation, St. John the Baptist, St. Mi-
 " chael the Archangel, and the Nativity of our
 " Blessed Saviour; and in the tenth year, only the
 " sum of 50s. and the other 50s. to be laid out in
 " repairing the alms-houses, if need require, at the
 " discretion of the feoffees."

In 1673, on Saturday the 25th of April, there happened a most dreadful fire in this town, which burnt down above sixty houses, besides barns, stables, and out-houses, the butchers shambles, &c. to the value of 7450l. and goods to the value of 2660l. for which there was a brief granted to gather over all England till the 20th of Sept. 1675.

Between this town and Merton, on the left hand, lies Wayland-wood, commonly called Wailing-wood. The name is a plain corruption of Weyland, and is the very demefne of, and gives name to the hundred, as is plain from the sheriff's turn, which was always kept at a certain place in this wood, which is now owned by Thomas de Grey, esq. of Merton.

There

There are several annual fairs here; one on Michaelmas Day, another on Sts. Simon and Jude's Day, &c. but we do not meet with any account of them in any evidences that we have seen.

Watton is a small but neat market town, twenty-one miles from Norwich, to which an excellent turnpike road is now made by act of parliament; it is twelve miles from Thetford, ninety-six to London, seven from Hingham, ten from East Dereham, and eight from Swaffham. Its fairs in 1778 were on February 2, May 6, and September 7.

In 1730, September 30, the Rev. Thomas Pigge was presented to this vicarage by the late William Henry Fleming, esq.

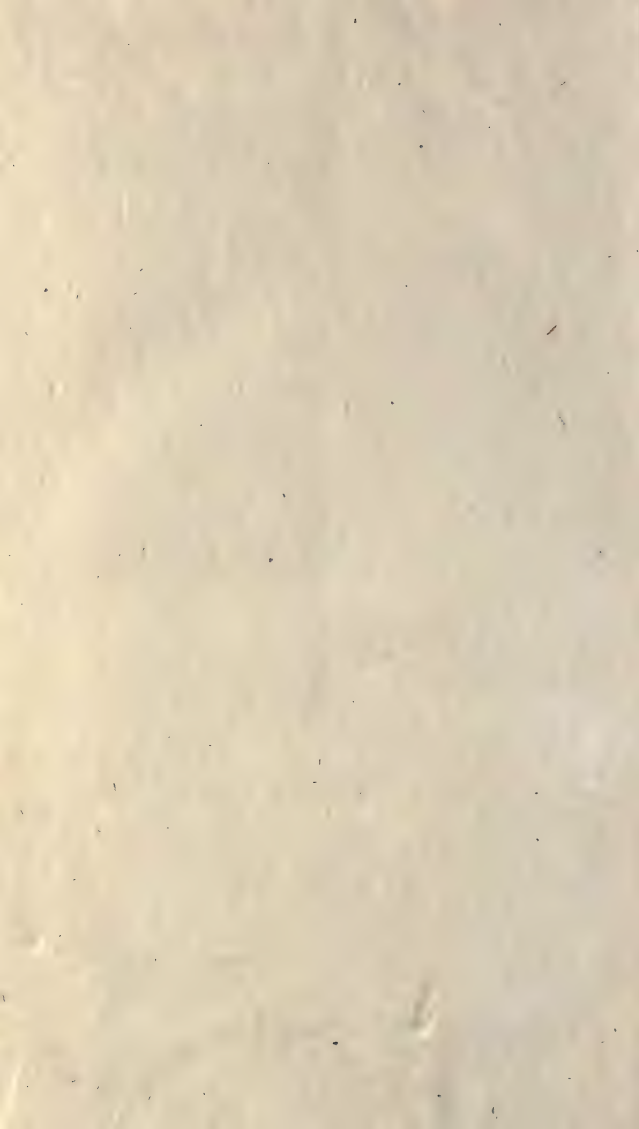


There are many other things which are not
 mentioned here, but which are of great
 importance to the student of the history of
 the country, and which are not mentioned
 here.

There is a great deal of very interesting
 and valuable information to be found in
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